"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today and tomorrow; northwest winds, becoming variable.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,252. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1918. TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

LONDON GIVES WILSON SURPASSING POPULAR WELCOME; BATTLES BEGIN IN BERLIN AS REDS START NEW REVOLT; NEW YORK ACCLAIMS GREAT WAR FLEET REACHING HOME

SAILORS LEAD BERLIN RISING

Driven from Palace, but Intrench in Royal Stables.

100 ARE REPORTED SLAIN

Fierce Fighting When Guards from Potsdam Arrive at Ebert's Call.

WAR MINISTRY IS SEIZED

Extremists Also Take Vorwaerts Building—Want Rule by Ledebour and Liebknecht.

Troops Held Ready in Berlin to Resist Liebknecht Coup

BERLIN, Dec. 25, (Associated Press.)—At 11 o'clock tonight the Government sent out a general order to the troops in Berlin to hold themselves in readiness.

The impression appeared to prevail that the Radicals would make a general attempt on Thursday to disrupt the present Government.

It was announced by the Spartacus group tonight that Dr. Liebknecht, their leader, would proclaim the overthrow of the Ebert Government tomorrow morning.

Spartacus forces have seized the Prussian War Ministry and the editorial rooms and publishing plant of the Socialist Vorwärts.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 24, (via Copenhagen, Dec. 26.)—This morning witnessed the most extraordinary sights. All night long the People's Commissioners had been considering measures to restore order, but while they were still in session trouble began again.

Infantrymen decided to drive the revolting sailors from the royal palace, and there was a great deal of shooting for about an hour. Before daybreak the infantry was in possession of part of the palace, but it was stated that some sailors were barricaded in the north wing and refused to surrender, despite their being offered comparatively easy terms, guaranteeing their liberty if they dispersed and left at once for their homes.

For a while, however, a truce was tacitly observed by both parties and the machine guns were silent. Nevertheless, the infantry prepared for the worst. The soldiers closed Unter den Linden, from the royal castle to Friedrichstrasse, to pedestrian traffic, fearing that some machine guns hidden by sailors might unexpectedly be brought in position.

Sailors Held Stables.

Behrenstrasse and Französische Strasse, running almost parallel with Unter den Linden, were also closed because they were in range of fire from the royal stables opposite the castle. Soon it transpired that most of the sailors had managed to reach the royal stables in the darkness of the early morning, and these also refused to surrender.

Infantry besieging both the castle and the stables had drawn a large ring around both, awaiting further developments. Large numbers of machine guns and even heavy artillery were held in readiness. The infantry and artillery had the strictest order not to shoot unless the first shot was fired at them.

The soldiers quietly listened to the derisive shouts of the sailors who sometimes for a few seconds appeared at the windows of the royal stables.

"We don't want to hurt you, comrades," the sailors cried, "but if we should let our machine guns talk they would make pulp of you."

Toward 10 o'clock in the morning some civilians were observed at the windows of the royal castle, which gave rise to a rumor that the sailors had received succor from the Spartacides. This time more soldiers in marching formation arrived on the scene, because it was feared, as THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed by Major Tschirschki, in command of them, that Spartacides from the outskirts would soon arrive in large numbers to rescue the sailors. More guns were placed in position against the royal stables.

Still no shots had been exchanged for hours between the revolting sailors and the loyal infantry and artillery. The corners of Friedrichstrasse, Charlottenstrasse, and Französische Strasse were blocked with people, who had diverted their course and looked on curiously.

Suddenly an order was given to close the general telegraph office, situated in Französische Strasse. Soon a large stream of officials and operators, male and female, poured forth from the side doors of the large building. Officials told THE TIMES correspondent that the office had been closed because they had received information that the Spartacides were en route in large numbers, and intended to take possession of the establishment forcibly.

Feared Fusillade on Crowd.

Soon afterward it was noted that the sailors were placing machine guns on the roof of the stables. The infantry warned the people on Französische Strasse to clear out, as shooting might begin at any moment. "Get into the houses, close all doors, and get away from the windows," they shouted, and they were obeyed with alacrity.

In less time than it takes to tell it the whole street was completely deserted. There were a few sharp reports, evidently from machine guns, but the next moment the human flood swept around the corner, where nothing more was heard or seen.

There were Spartacides and sailors who had been unable to join their comrades in the castle stables at every street corner telling about the "injustice done to those besieged by the reactionaries." Trying to incite the people against the Government, they would, especially the civilian Spartacides, defy even the infantrymen, who told them to move on. As the soldiers, however, had orders not to use force unless attacked, there were no violent scenes.

While this was going on in the heart of Berlin, only a block or two away women and children in great masses thronged the streets and did their Christmas shopping. The weather being very fine, they presented as gay and animated a picture as is possible in the existing conditions.

Until 6 o'clock this morning the People's Commissioners hoped that some compromise could be made with the sailors to avoid further bloodshed, but the latter remained obstinate. It was then decided to take the castle stables by force.

Before daylight infantry and some guards, the latter having arrived only the night before from Finland, began to attack, Colonel Tschirscki von Boegendorff commanding.

The guards encountered the sailors on the west side of the castle. The sailors had half a dozen machine guns and rifles, and some opened fire on the guards.

The latter were told to seek shelter until artillery arrived.

Toward dawn a number of field guns were brought into position and opened fire from the castle bridge. The first shots struck the wall where the famous white hall was situated, but did not do much damage.

Other guns were directed against the heavy handsome doors on the east side and soon shattered them to pieces. The balcony, right above the place from which William II. made his famous "I no longer know any parties" speech was entirely destroyed.

Soon the Government troops entered this part of the palace, but the north side and the east side was still in the hands of the sailors.

Meanwhile the sailors had been more fortunate on the north side, where they had persuaded several formations of infantry to desert the Government and join them. It is said that the latter acted under misapprehension and false representations made to them by the sailors.

Thus it happened that the latter for nearly two hours held the whole of the Bruederstrasse and parts of the Breitestrasse, in both of which streets they occupied certain buildings as points of vantage, and placed machine guns in convenient doorways and show windows.

Thus Herzog's department store was entirely at the mercy of the sailors,

Continued on Page Six.

DURING CONVALESCENCE FROM INFLUENZA—and pneumonia—take Imperial Granum Food. Nourishing, strengthening, delicious, with no sickish sweetness. Any druggist, 25c.—Advt.

WHAT WOULD Xmas be without an Evergreen Tree?—" See top of Page 4. —Advt.

War Profiteers Use Airplanes to Take Booty Out of Germany

MUNICH, Dec. 26, (Associated Press.)—The Munich Post today prints a statement that German war profiteers, unable otherwise to get their booty out of the country, have resorted to the use of airplanes.

According to the newspaper, several airplanes have taken securities of enormous value from Frankfort to Switzerland.

The Post urges the Government to seize capital where it is available, especially in banks.

"IN FLANDERS FIELDS,"
The greatest poem of the war as a calendar for 1919 will be given with THE NEW YORK HERALD next Sunday, Dec. 29.—Advt.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

OVATION TO SEA FIGHTERS

Harbor Echoes With Greetings as Our Ships Steam In.

MIGHTY CRAFT IN REVIEW

Salute Secretary Daniels, Who Later Sails Around Long Line of Anchored Dreadnoughts.

6,000 IN THE LAND PARADE

Men from the Battleships, Led by Marines, March Between Lines of Cheering People.

New York acclaimed yesterday the officers and enlisted men of the American dreadnoughts which operated with the British Grand Fleet and off Bantry Bay, Ireland. From 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon the city paid a stirring tribute to the men who for more than thirteen months stood ready to fight the German High Seas Fleet. The welcome began with the official arrival of the ships at 10 o'clock in the morning and it was still going on at a late hour last night.

The welcoming ceremonies were divided into three parts. First there was the review of the fleet under way and later at anchor, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, on board the naval yacht Mayflower, received the salutes of the dreadnoughts as they steamed past the Statue of Liberty, and later the Secretary reviewed the ships at anchor, the Mayflower circling the great column which stretches from West Fifty-fifth Street to Fort Washington Point.

During the reviews the Secretary had as his guests Secretary of War Baker, Acting Secretary of State Polk, Admiral Grant, commanding the British forces in Western Atlantic waters; Mrs. George Dewey, widow of the victor of Manila Bay, and other notable persons. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt reviewed the fleet from the gunboat Aztec.

During teh review of the fleet under way, every craft in the harbor which had a whistle joined in a noisy welcome which was reinforced by the cheers of the tens of thousands who witnessed the spectacle from Battery Park, from the windows of tall buildings, and from pierheads.

The second chance to cheer the fleet came with the review of the ships anchored and the last opportunity to cheer the men en masse occurred when 6,000 marines and sailors marched down Fifth Avenue, in the afternoon, led by Admiral Rodman and cheered by one of the greatest crowds that ever jammed Fifth Avenue.

Admiral Rodman during the day gave out a graphic account of the service of his command with the Grand Fleet, under Admiral Sir David Beatty. The Admiral told many hitherto unpublished incidents in connection with the squadron's service in the North Sea. For one thing he let it be known that not once but several times his flagship, the New York, had been attacked by German submarines.

Admiral Rodman said there had never been closer co-operation than that which marked the allied operations of the British and American units under Sir David Beatty. Finally he said that the Allies won because of that Grand Fleet in the North Sea. But for the Grand Fleet he bluntly asserted that the war would have been lost.

After the land parade more than 5,000 men of the returning ships obtained shore leave. There was a dance for them at the Seventy-First Regiment Armory and numerous theatre parties. New York never entertained a better behaved body of men than these bluejackets who waited in vain for a chance to fight and destroy the German High Seas Fleet, which, as Admiral Rodman said, went into a hole and pulled the hole in after it, only to come out to make a surrender which he described as the most humiliating in history.

The vessels will remain in New York until Jan. 6 or 7. Visitors will be received every day until further notice. The hours when the public will be welcomed are from 12:30 to 4:30 P. M.

SHIPS PASS IN REVIEW.

New York Witnesses Its Most Inspiring Marine Spectacle.

Ten slate-gray dreadnoughts, among the most powerful vessels of their class afloat, and all except one, the Pennsylvania, veterans of active overseas service, steamed majestically through the snow and mist of New York Harbor to their anchorages in the Hudson yesterday morning. The head of the returning column of ironclads, the Arizona, was scheduled to pass the naval yacht

Continued on Page Four.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use Mck. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

British Have a Submarine with a 12-Inch Gun, Which Was Used in Bombarding Heligoland

Naval officers who arrived yesterday on the vessels that had formed the Sixth Squadron of the Grand Sea Fleet told of a new submarine of great size that England has built, and which carries a twelve-inch gun. This newest addition to Britain's fleet is said to be longer than the latest type of German U-boat. The big gun was mounted forward, and its principal mission, they said, was to bombard Heligoland.

The submarine would come up near the German stronghold and fire but one shot. This accomplished her mission, and she would return to her base. According to reports, the recoil of the gun was so heavy that the submarine was sent about six feet under water.

Another development of the submarines, the officers said, was a vessel that was capable of making twenty-five knots on the surface. She was said to be driven by steam. They learned of this vessel only when she tied up to an American dreadnought in a fog. This boat carried four-inch guns and a crew of fifty men. She was equipped with long-range wireless apparatus. An officer who inspected her said that when submerging the two stacks folded back and the openings closed automatically.

Rodman Pictures the Fleet's Work; The New York Rammed by U-Boat

American Battle Squadron's Commander Gives Vivid Account of North Sea Experiences—Tells of the Debacle of the German Fleet.

Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, who commanded the Sixth or American Battle Squadron of the Grand Fleet, talked for publication for the first time in thirteen months yesterday afternoon. His talk related entirely to the Grand Fleet, of which the great squadron under his command was one of the "fast wings"; of Sir David Beatty, the Commander in Chief of the great allied armada, and of the Germans, whose ships, he said, "now lie at anchor in long symmetrical lines—helpless, inoccuous, and harmless." The Grand Fleet, Admiral Rodman said, was "the very backbone of the structure which has made a victorious peace a certainty."

Many interesting and hitherto unpublished facts concerning the war in the North Sea were disclosed by Admiral Rodman. For instance, he let it be known that only a few months ago the Anglo-American battle squadrons came so close to what was then the German High Seas Fleet that it was within a few miles of cutting the fleet off from its base. On another occasion a German submarine came within a hair's breadth, so to speak, of sending the flagship New York to the bottom, and on another occasion U-boats got so close to the New York that they were able to fire three torpedoes at the great superdreadnought.

Admiral Rodman was in his cabin on board the flagship New York when he told in sailor fashion the story of the events in which he and the officers and men under his command played so important a part. Above his desk as he talked were the autographed photographs of Admiral Beatty, Secretary Daniels, King George, King Albert of Belgium and the Queen of the Belgians. On a mahogany stand near by stood a giant silver loving cup the inscription on which reads: "To Hugh Rodman, from his brother Admirals of the Grand Fleet." Beneath the inscription are the names of all these brother flag officers, among them David Beatty, Charles Madden, Montague Browning, William Pakenham, J. Fergusson, John de Robeck, Trevelyan Napier and Arthur Leveson.

The Navy Was Ready.

"I guess it is but natural," said Admiral Rodman, "that my thoughts at this time are of the operations and activities of the battleship force under my command, which, as you, of course, know, constituted an integral part of the Grand Fleet in the North Sea. I want to say right at the beginning that when this country entered the war the United States Navy, under the able administration of Mr. Daniels, was ready at once to enter upon its war duties and did so, and from the very beginning until the war was brought to a successful end it has fulfilled every single demand made upon it promptly and in the most complete and satisfactory manner. You know, of course, that as soon as we were in the war our destroyers got under way and headed straight for the submarine nests to take part in the hunt for those pests. Later we added patrol boats and then aircraft for the same purpose, and in the end they, too, came through with flying colors, the duties they were called upon to perform most creditably accomplished. Likewise, the story has been told of the overseas transport service, which landed our army in France and kept that army supplied; of the mining force that laid the great mine barrage in the North Sea, and of the splendid battery of naval guns that co-operated with our army in France. And I should also mention our naval forces in the Adriatic, which bore a conspicuous part in the naval operations in those waters.

"And now I come to the Grand Fleet, of which the New York, Texas, Nevada, Wyoming, Arkansas, and Florida, which formed the Sixth Battle Squadron, was a part. I should mention in this connection that a few months after our entry into the war it became necessary to strengthen the Grand Fleet of Great Britain; and, accordingly, a division of battleships, under my command, was sent to co-operate with it. This was just one year ago, and since that we have been constantly on active service in the North Sea as a squadron of the Grand Fleet. There were good and sufficient reasons why this information should have been kept secret during the war, but now that it has ended there can be no objection to making public its operations.

"But before giving more of the details, one all-important fact should be kept in mind; that all of these activities are more or less independent, and all strive to accomplish the same end, and lead to the same goal, which is to command the sea; to make it safe and free for our own and our Allies' ships, but to deny it to the enemy during the time of war. This is the ultimate object of sea power, and it was accomplished so far as surface ships are concerned to an absolute degree of perfection.

"It is needless, in fact superfluous, for me to reiterate that which is known and recognized throughout the civilized world, namely, that it was the Grand Fleet which has been the very backbone of the structure which has made a victorious peace a certainty. Without it there is no question that the war would long ago have been disastrously concluded with just the reverse conditions obtaining from those which now exist.

Warm Praise for Beatty.

"No mention can be made of the Grand Fleet without my thoughts turning to its Commander in Chief, Admiral Sir David Beatty, a man of rare accomplishments, a natural-born, tried, trusted, and gallant leader. Under him our combined forces operated, just as later all of the allied armies were placed under the direction or command of Marshal Foch.

"Now as to our operations with the Grand Fleet. It need be only sufficient for me to say that when we joined we were at once, thanks to our home training, able to co-ordinate and co-operate with the British fleet; that, in order to work homogeneously, we adopted their signals and methods of communication, their plans, policies, manoeuvres, and tactics; that we took our share of the work, patrol, search, and of protecting the convoys, mining, and other forces; that sometimes we were commanded by British Admirals, sometimes they served under my command; that there was never the slightest friction, misunderstanding, or petty jealousies. In fact, our mutual association in this war's work has drawn us so close together that in the Grand Fleet it was instrumental in ripening friendship with brotherhood.

"It is most gratifying to state that within a very short time after joining and after our first operations with the Grand Fleet we were assigned to one of the two places of honor and importance in the battle line. We were known and designated as the Sixth Battle Squadron, and, as one of the two so-called fast wings, would take station at the head or rear of the whole battleship force, dependent upon certain conditions, unnecessary to mention, when going into action. As a matter of fact, when, on one occasion, we came within a few miles of cutting off from its base and engaging the German fleet, the disposition was such that the American Battleship Division would have been in the van and have led into action, had the enemy not avoided action and taken refuge behind his defenses, as usual, before we could catch him.

"It was our policy to go after him every time he showed his nose outside of his ports; no matter when nor where, whether in single ships, by divisions, or his whole fleet, out we went, day or night, rain or shine, (and there was mighty little daylight and much less shine in the Winter months,) blow high or blow low, and chase him back in his hole. So persistent was this performance on our part, so sure were we to get after him, that, toward the end, he rarely ventured more than a few miles from his base; and immediately we would start after him back he would go in his hole, and haul his hole in after him.

"Every inducement was offered him to come out. Inferior forces were sent down into the Heligoland Bight to induce him to attack; valuable convoys were dispatched apparently without protection, and other devices to tempt him

Continued on Page Four.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

PRESIDENT WINS CROWDS

His Enthusiastic Reception an Index of Plain People's Affection.

2,000,000 CROWD STREETS

Insistent Multitude Forces Him to Address Them from the Palace Balcony.

CENTRE OF MEDIAEVAL POMP

Wilson's Democratic Figure a Contrast to Gorgeous Trappings of State Ceremonial.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—If ever a countenance bespoke unalloyed appreciation it was President Wilson's as he drove through the streets of London today. The King and Queen and the leaders of the State had met the President and his wife at Charing Cross station. Sovereign honors had been paid the American Chief Magistrate and the First Lady of the Land. Guns had boomed a salute. Guards of honor had presented arms. A military band had played the national anthem of the distinguished visitor's country.

That was the welcome of the state, given with all due ceremonial. But it was in the streets outside that President Wilson touched the core of his reception in the British metropolis. From Charing Cross, where Thackeray—who once said you were sure to meet everybody in the world worth while, if you waited long enough—probably never dreamed a President of the United States would arrive one day, to Buckingham Palace it was one long wave of cheering as the Presidential and royal procession passed.

The scene at Charing Cross Station when the Presidential party arrived was described to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by one of the British Ministers present, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade.

When the train drew up Sir Charles Cust stepped out and bowed to the King, who moved forward with outstretched hand as President Wilson came out of his carriage to the platform. The King and the President shook hands warmly, and then His Majesty introduced the President and Mrs. Wilson, who followed her husband, to Queen Mary and Princess Mary.

As the ladies stood chatting, the King and the President walked together along the platform to review the British guard of honor and the American troops drawn up in the station, the band of the Grenadier Guards meanwhile playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Then Premier Lloyd George and Secretary Balfour and all the other members of the Cabinet present were individually presented to the President, who exchanged remarks with a number of them.

Stories of the President's smile had preceded him. Some hundreds of thousands of Londoners were captured by it today.

"It is a fine face," said Sir Henry Dalziel, standing by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in the crowd in Pall Mall.

The President's enjoyment of it all was obviously wholehearted. He was not satisfied to go through the ordinary motions of a salute with his hat; he waved it with a grand sweep of which any cavalier would have been proud.

King George sat beside his guest motionless. It was not his day, but all who know how deep and sterling are his Majesty's convictions on the point of Anglo-American relationship are confident that it was a proud and happy day for him when he had the President of the United States sitting on his right hand and receiving a hearty welcome from thousands upon thousands of his Majesty's lieges.

Of the character of the reception given to President Wilson there can be no doubt. It was hearty and sincere. To some who do not know the undemonstrative British there may seem to have been a lack of emotion. Those who do know them think rather that the sustained volume of cheering as the President passed was a most significant indication that the English have taken him to their hearts.

Cheering Crowds Before the Palace.

In the great open space before Buckingham Palace a crowd of 20,000 had gathered. It was an assemblage of all classes and ages. People up from the country for the holidays rubbed shoulders with dwellers in Mayfair. Aged Chelsea pensioners hobbled alongside Dominion soldiers. Factory girls blocked the view of staff officers, and everywhere through the throng were American soldiers and sailors watching a little curiously to see how their President was received. Several busloads of wounded Tommies were admitted to the forecourt of the palace, but they were the only persons for whom places were reserved.

The space at the end of the Mall is admirably arranged for a pageant. In the centre stands the Queen Victoria Memorial in white marble, and a great arc, 300 yards in diameter, is marked all around it by low walls and ornamental gates giving on the park. Today this circle was kept empty, the lower platform of the memorial being occupied only by a contingent of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, and the roadway was kept by lines of bluejackets on one side and guardsmen on the other.

This drove the crowd back to the circumference, and there they massed in solid banks. They balanced themselves on the low walls; they clambered up the gates; they commandeered park chairs and perched themselves on them. They began to assemble hours before the President arrived, and they waited patiently for the chance of seeing him for a moment.

The first intimation that he was approaching was the boom of the Presidential salute, echoing from the high buildings. Then came the sound of cheers. As the procession passed along Piccadilly, a quarter of a mile away, and turned down Constitution Hill, its course could be traced by the tide of sound which drew nearer and nearer.

The crowd made one last effort to pack tighter and see better. The "Waacs" on the Memorial hurried to form a line around the base and man it like bluejackets on a battleship, and the figures of the escort of Life Guards came into view. The crowd held its cheers until the first royal carriage came by, and then gave vent to its enthusiasm with full energy. Children were hoisted on their fathers' shoulders, handkerchiefs and hats were waved, hundreds of little American flags were displayed, and men and women burst into rounds of cheers.

The President was evidently much pleased. He bowed and smiled to right and left. His hat was not on his head for a second, and he kept waving it as some more than usually exuberant cheerer caught his eye.

He passed, and after another detachment of the escort came the second carriage with Mrs. Wilson, the Queen, and Princess Mary. Mrs. Wilson acknowledged the cheers only by smiling, and kept chatting with the Queen.

The royal and Presidential procession swept by at a gentle trot around the Memorial amid a hurricane of cheers, while the "Waacs" in their enthusiasm forgot their discipline and ran around to get another view of Wilson. Then the procession disappeared through the main gates of the palace into the interior courtyard.

But the crowd had noted that red hangings had been put in place on the broad balcony of the palace and knew that meant the President would be coming out to show himself to the people. The soldiers and police were withdrawn, and in thousands the spectators surged up to the palace railings. The sentries were submerged. A young cadet officer climbed to the top of a sentry box, and in a minute all along the front of the palace the railings were adorned by adventurous climbers.

The police ordered them down, but a little later an American bluejacket and an American aviator established themselves securely on the pedestal of one of the ornamental lamps that break the railings. Each had a large American flag, and the sailor, waving his excitedly, called for cheers for the President, for the King, for Haig, and for Foch. Then he signed to the crowd impressively and called for three groans for the Kaiser, which were given no less heartily.

By this time a Scotch Tommy with a Union Jack, an Australian with an arm in a sling—the wounded man in hospital blue—and a New Zealander had clambered up alongside the Americans, and the police thought it time to check this interlude.

A number of American soldiers and sailors carrying American flags and in more or less military formation were in the crowd, and they began to chant, "We want Wilson!" Somewhere else a number of women sang "God Save the King," and the crowd became a little impatient.

"Hasn't the President drunk that cup of tea yet?" called one Cockney with characteristic humor. But he had hardly shouted it when the President himself was seen coming out on the balcony. With him was the King. Behind them came Mrs. Wilson and the Queen. Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught were also in the party. As they appeared once more a great storm of cheers went up.

Wilson on the Palace Balcony.

The President stood gazing at the multitude gathered to do him honor, and bowed again and again. Mrs. Wilson was by his side with a little Union Jack in her hand, which she fluttered toward the crowd, and by the side of their guests stood the King and Queen, half a pace to the rear, evidently delighted at the reception given to the Chief Executive of the United States.

So the little group stood for five or ten minutes, while the public did all it could to emphasize its welcome. The President and Mrs. Wilson chatted a little with the King and Queen, and then, with a farewell bow from Mr. Wilson, they passed into the palace.

Even after that some of the spectators found it hard to turn away, and they waited around the gates to see the President and Mrs. Wilson drive out to pay their formal official calls on Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House and the Duke of Connaught at Clarence House.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Bracing climate. Golf and all sports in perfection. Three delightful hotels.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Wilson Has First Talk with Lloyd George Today; Will Meet England's Leaders at Luncheon Later

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The first conversation of President Wilson with Premier Lloyd George will take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in the President's suite at Buckingham Palace, where they will confer until luncheon time, when they will drive to Downing Street. This was arranged tonight when the matter was discussed between the Premier and a representative of the President.

For the luncheon in Downing Street to meet the President, Mr. Lloyd George has invited the Marquis of Crewe, Earl Curzon, the Earl of Reading, the American Ambassador, John W. Davis; Viscounts Grey, Morley, and Bryce, Andrew Bonar Law, Arthur J. Balfour, H. H. Asquith, Arthur Henderson, and William Adamson, the two last named being Labor members of Parliament.

It is understood that the conference will continue in the afternoon at Downing Street. President Wilson will not meet all the members of the Imperial War Cabinet until the State banquet Friday night and the Premier's dinner Saturday night.

A deputation from the League of Nations Union, headed by Viscount Grey, will visit President Wilson at the American Embassy on Saturday. The delegates include Viscount Bryce, General Smuts, and Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University.

WILSON'S TRIUMPHAL DRIVE.

Two Queens Wave Him Unconventional Greetings from Sidewlak.

LONDON, Dec. 26, (Associated Press.)—The great moment of President Wilson's first day in England was when he stood with the King and Queen and Mrs. Wilson on the balcony of Buckingham Palace today, facing a multitude which stretched clear down the Mall to the Admiralty, half a mile distant, and overflowed St. James's Park on one side and Green Park on the other.

Only a corporal's guard could hear the President's brief speech, but the people demanded that he show himself and gave him a greeting more clamorous than any other guest of the nation has commanded within the memory of the oldest Londoners.

The day's events constituted a tribute to the President and to the United States that will be historic. The official ceremonies—a reception by the Dover Corporation and the navy, the welcome at the station by the royal family and the chief officials of the empire, and the state progress through the heart of London—were colored with touches of mediaeval pageantry, even to the crimson-coated Beef Eaters from the Tower, bearing halberds, which the British people cherish. That the central figure of the royal procession in quaint state carriages, attended by a military escort and household officials, should be a civilian wearing a black coat and silk hat gave a flavor of novelty to the scene.

But the assembling of the people was spontaneous. That was the chief note of the day. There had been no time to erect stands, and windows were not advertised for rent. The people simply flocked in from all quarters afoot, in motors and other vehicles, carrying flags and their lunches, and standing for hours in the cold for a chance to get a sight of the President.

It was a gathering principally of the plain people; the others were in the

country for the holiday. It was a diverse and picturesque throng, such as few capitals can muster, with a large element of soldiers, among whom the Colonials and Americans seemed conspicuous and popular, a detachment of wounded from the hospitals, attended by nurses, getting a full share of the cheers.

The popularity of the King and Queen was again testified to by the ovation given to them while driving to the station to meet the President. Every one agreed that London has never known another such demonstration, except on great national days, when the British people have celebrated the opening of a new reign or an anniversary in an old one.

2,000,000 Cheering Spectators.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 persons crowded the two miles of streets through which the state procession passed. These were canopied with flags and bunting, and amid the booming of the saluting cannon the President of the United States received a popular welcome almost unprecedented in history.

As the procession passed through Pall Mall, the Queen Mother Alexandra, Queen Maude of Norway, Princess Victoria, and Prince Olaf unceremoniously came out of Marlborough House and stood on the pavement. The crowd fell back so as to clear a space for the Queen. As the President's carriage passed he leaned forward to salute the royal group, who waved a welcome to him. The same act of welcome was repeated when the carriage with Queen Mary and Mrs. Wilson passed.

London was not satisfied with the tumultuous greeting accorded during the ceremonial drive to Buckingham Palace, where the President and Mrs. Wilson are staying as the guests of the King and Queen. Some 200,000 people, filling the semi-circular assembling place facing the palace, cheered incessantly until the President appeared on the balcony beside the King. They were followed by the Queen, who waved a small American flag, and Mrs. Wilson, who carried a Union Jack; Princess Mary, and the Duke of Connaught.

Wilson's Speech to the Wounded.

So prolonged was the cheering that the President, showing great emotion, waved the chorus of voices to silence and then addressed himself especially to the wounded soldiers.

"I do not want to make a speech," he said, "but I do want to tell you how much I honor you men who have been wounded in this fight for freedom and to thank you all for the welcome you have so generously given me. I hope each and every one of you will come through safely to enjoy the fruits of the victory for which you so courageously fought."

Soon after the President reached the Palace King George showed him through the apartments allotted him, the "Belgian Suite." Later in the afternoon President and Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson drove out in a motor car and called at Marlborough House, where they left cards for Queen Mother Alexandra. They drove thence to the residence of the Duke of Connaught, where cards were also left.

Enthusiasm Marks Arrival.

Enthusiastic scenes marked the President's arival at the Charing Cross Station. As the President, accompanied by King George, emerged from the station the crowds jamming the streets broke into prolonged cheers. At the same time guns began to thunder out a salute and dozens of airplanes soared overhead. The bells and chimes all over the city also pealed a welcome.

The scene inside the Charing Cross Station was not less cordial, although not so noisy. The reception party included King George, Queen Mary, Princess Mary, Premier Lloyd George, and all the members of the Cabinet, the heads of the army and navy, Premiers of the various dominions, a representative of India and other officials. There was a guard of honor from the Scots Guards, while the band of the Grenadier Guards played the "Star-Spangled Banner."

King George shook hands with President Wilson as the President descended from his train and said:

"I am very glad to greet you to England."

"I am very happy to come," the President replied.

American residents of London organized a real American welcome for the President. American naval and military missions with leading members of the American colony commandeered a large hotel in Piccadilly. Every window and balcony was provided with large baskets of laurel, large handfuls of which were thrown down with flowers as the carriages containing the President and Mrs. Wilson passed. President Wilson and King George saluted repeatedly in acknowledgment of the tribute.

KING GREETS NEWSPAPERMEN.

He Receives American Correspondents Covering Wilson's Visit.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—After welcoming President and Mrs. Wilson at Buckingham Palace the King and Queen received the American newspaper men, numbering more than forty, who accompanied the Presidential party to England.

The reception took place in the portico of one of the main entrances to the palace. Each was presented by name by Colonel Galloway of the Ministry of Information, who had performed a similar function when the members of the first and second American editorial missions which visited England as the guests of the British Government were received by the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, and Princesses Mary and Victoria in October.

After the presentations the King, addressing the newspaper men, told them how glad he was that their President had such good weather for his reception in London.

"THE JOLLY PRESIDENT."

London Woman's New View of Wilson—Sees Idealist's "Human Side."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON Dec. 26.—Mrs. Wilson as she drove today with the Queen and Princess Mary from Charing Cross Station to Buckingham Palace was the cynosure of every feminine eye. She wore a sealskin sack of three-quarters length and a three-cornered hat, with an aigrette. The Queen and Princess both had touches of color in their headgear.

A woman correspondent writes:

"The women wanted to see Mrs. Wilson. They were discussing the clothes she might wear before she arrived. There was piquancy in the mental picture of Queen Mary and the American Mrs. Wilson driving side by side through London. People were asking if it had happened before—this driving through the capital of the Queen with an untitled woman of democratic birth.

"When the cheering began it had a power of infection that I have not felt in much of London's greetings of famous men. The carriage came along and then somehow we all grew excited. There was President Wilson, radiant with smiles, waving his top hat in his hand with all the abandon of a schoolboy. It was impossible, surely, that this happy, jolly man should be the statesman who had made so many speeches in time of war and had talked so learnedly of international politics.

"Cheers came again and again—not reserved cheers of politeness, but jolly, happy cheers, worthy of the jolly, happy man who rode by with the King of these lands. To the women of London Wilson will be ever after the jolly President.

"Mrs. Wilson, a pleasant, comely woman, chatted busily with the Queen in the second carriage. She was a little afraid, it seemed, to take the cheers as meant in any way for herself, but now and again she smiled delightedly at the crowd, and the women liked her kind, motherly face.

"There were sighs that it was all so quickly over; yet the half minute in which Wilson passed was sufficient to give us a new thought of him. We had discovered that the idealist had his human side. We knew by the unaffected way in which the President enjoyed himself that he was not merely a statesman."

SUNSHINE GREETS WILSON AT CALAIS

Mists Lift as He Steps from Train to Receive Cordial Welcome of Britons.

GERMAN PRISONERS SEE HIM

Airplanes Hover Over Steamer as He Crosses Channel, Which Is Unusually Calm.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—From the moment he placed his foot in England President Wilson was made aware that he was welcomed to Great Britain. If a Hibernicism may be pardoned, he was made aware that he was welcome in Great Britain even before he arrived on these shores.

It was a welcome that was worth while, and the President appreciated to the utmost the cordiality with which the English Government and people greeted the first American chief of state to visit the British Isles during his term of office.

The weather, which is uncertain at this time of year, and is likely to be cold and wet—the sea itself, that everturbulent sea that is the terror of those having to cross the English Channel any time, let alone in Winter—these and everything combined to make the President's arrival in the country where his forbears were born all that could be desired by him and those who wished him well. The day was full of sunshine and the air almost balmy, while the Channel waters neglected for once to be unruly.

It was as pleasant a crossing as could be imagined from France to England, so pleasant that nobody aboard the vessel which carried the Presidential party felt the slightest inclination toward seasickness.

After spending Christmas with the American troops in France, President and Mrs. Wilson left Chaumont, the general headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces, early yesterday evening on a special train, and arrived at Calais at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The journey through the night in France had been without marked incident. But the President began to realize immediately upon his arrival at the Channel port of departure that he had a busy and far from a quiet day ahead.

Met by British at Calais.

The Presidential special came to a halt on the quay at Calais. This noted city, upon which the Germans looked with longing eyes during their drives toward the Channel ports, is in the British war area, and British troops were on the quay awaiting the President's coming. Opposite them was a detachment of French soldiers in steel war helmets, which are much more attractive from an artistic standpoint than similar protective covering worn by the British and American troops and quite as striking looking as the cumbersome German helmet.

At one end of the quay was a working party of German prisoners of war who gazed with curious eyes at the ceremonials that marked the arrival of the man who was Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces of one of the allied nations that had contributed to the defeat of their cause.

The early morning had been misty, but the sun came out full and strong as Mr. Wilson and those who were with him stepped from the train to the platform. Nearby stood the receiving party in a group. Suddenly from a military band on the platform came the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The President quickly uncovered.

All the Americans and other civilians followed suit, and the military officers brought their hands sharply to the visors of their caps. Then the Mayor of Calais, in the uniform of his office, stepped forward and welcomed the President. Another who extended greetings to the President was Commander Sir Charles Cust, Equerry to King George. With him was Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, commanding the Dover patrol, the man who commanded the British vessels which made the attacks of sensational gallantry on the German bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

There was a pause for a few minutes while Sir Charles Cust and the others were presented to Mrs. Wilson, and the party walked to the ambulance ship Brighton, which had been assigned to carry the Presidential party aoross the Channel. The band again played and the large crowd on the quay applauded.

Airplanes Escort Steamers.

After a wait of nearly an hour at Calais, the Brighton started across the Channel. As she moved out a squadron of eight British airplanes appeared in sight and hovered over and around the ship during her passage from France to England. French destroyers flying the American flag at the mainmast composed the escorting fleet.

It was very apparent almost from the moment of the Brighton's departure that the Channel was calm for once, and there was little prospect that the sea would grow rough.

Almost as soon as the Brighton cast off Mr. Wilson changed his silk hat and his dark blue overcoat for a cap and the heavy greatcoat of deerskin which he wore yesterday on his visit to American headquarters. He went to the bridge, where with the Duke of Connaught, Sir Charles Cust, and Admiral Keyes he spent the hour consumed in going from Calais to Dover. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Benham, her secretary, sat on the lower deck throughout the crossing and watched with interest the sights that attended this rather unusual passage.

Above flew the airplane escort that had come over from England to assist in Great Britain's greeting to the head of the American Nation. Sometimes these eight ships of the air flew close to the Brighton; then they would rush away and, returning, circle around the vessel. The French destroyers accompanied the Brighton to midchannel, where they turned sharply about to give way to a British flotilla of seven destroyers sent to escort the Presidential ship to Dover.

It was a beautiful sight as the destroyers, dividing so as to pass the Brighton on each side, quickly turned, each seemingly on a pivot, and took the same direction as the ship. The President, Mrs. Wilson, and others aboard watched this skillful manoeuvring with the greatest interest.

The breeze blew cold, but a bright sun tempered its chill. It blew strong, too, but the waves showed little effect, and the expected and usual rolling and pitching of the Channel trip was lacking. As the white cliffs of Dover came in sight it was apparent that England's first welcome to the President was to be a cordial one.

Great Crowds on Shore.

The piers, the ships in the harbor, every point of vantage, even the cliffs themselves were crowded with people. The Brighton steamed slowly into the harbor, and as she passed the British warships assembled there, the crews which lined the sides of each vessel gave three sturdy cheers. From the mainmast of every one of them flew the American standard, and their bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The people gathered in great masses on the piers and along the shore line cheered also. Many of them carried small American flags, which they waved vigorously at the tall man on the bridge of the Brighton who doffed his hat to them and showed by his smiling face to those near enough to see that he was responding to the enthusiasm of the occasion.

The guns ashore boomed out a salute as the Brighton docked and the President stepped on English soil. He had changed back to his blue overcoat and silk hat. Mrs. Wilson wore a sealskin coat, three-quarters length, trimmed at the bottom with a rich lighter colored fur, while her black velvet hat was a becoming three-cornered affair like those worn by the soldiers in our Continental Army.

Dover and the British Government had prepared for the occasion. The decorations in honor of the President's brief visit were lavish. The Lord Mayor, officers of the corporation, and the town burgesses were at hand wearing their robes and chains of office. American and British flags were displayed on all sides.

On the pier to receive the President was the Duke of Connaught, the King's uncle, wearing the khaki uniform of his rank in the British Army, and as the President stepped ashore he welcomed him warmly in the King's name and entered into an animated conversation with the President and Mrs. Wilson.

Close behind the Duke were some old friends of the President—Lord Reading, John W. Davis, the American Ambassador; Admiral Sims, General Biddle, members of the American Embassy, and others of high rank in the American and British Governments.

The greetings were over in a few minutes and then the President and the Duke of Connaught led the way through the dock sheds to a waiting special train.

The station walls, ceilings, and pillars were decorated with the national standards of Great Britain and the United States and a great variety of varicolored signal flags.

Path Strewn with Flowers.

As the party passed along between the ranks of British troops and a battalion of sailors from the Terror, standing at present arms, the Erebus's band played lively airs. The way to the train was carpeted with broad red cloth, which added strikingly to the decorative effect.

A most pleasing feature of the reception was the presence of a double line of little girls, each with an American flag worn as a shoulder sash, who strewed roses and other fragrant flowers in the pathway of the party.

The Lord Mayor, standing just at the entrance to the President's car, stepped forward and presented to the President an illuminated address in behalf of the town of Dover. President Wilson's response was brief, but full of appreciation of the welcome he had received.

The train was ready for departure, and in a few minutes, with the President, Mrs. Wilson, and the members of the Presidential party on board, it steamed out of the station. All the available space within the station was filled with people, and they broke into cheering as the train moved toward London. At every street corner in Dover which the train passed large crowds were gathered, and these also cheered as the train went by.

It was that way along the entire route to the capital. The train made no stop, but in every town and village the people were gathered at places overlooking the tracks and in the stations, and gave more cheers. Many of them waved American flags.

CONNAUGHT WELCOMES PRESIDENT AT DOVER

Harbor and City in Festal Array —Girls Strew Roses in Wilson's Path.

DOVER, Dec. 26.—The weather was bright and crisp this morning, and Dover wore a festa appearance, with its decorations and its throngs ready to welcome President and Mrs. Wilson. Their arrival was signaled by the firing of a Presidential salute. Large crowds lined the Admiralty Pier and its approaches long before the President came ashore.

The scene in the harbor as the vessel carrying the President entered was an animated one. Airplanes and seaplanes in large numbers circled overhead, while the warships, which joined the shore batteries in firing the salute, were gayly dressed with bunting. The crews manned ship and cheered as the Brighton passed into the harbor.

As the ship entered the harbor the salute in honor of the President was fired from Dover Castle. This was the first time since the beginning of the war that this honor had been accorded any visitor. The Brighton's path was along the line of ships of the famous Dover Patrol, all of which were flying American flags while their crews lined the rails. The bands, which, when the Brighton was sighted, had played "God Save the King," now took up "The Star-Spangled Banner," each ship's whole company standing at attention.

The Brighton was flying the President's flag, Admiral Keyes's pennant, and the British naval ensign.

Ambassadors at the Pier.

The Duke of Connaught, with his suite, accompanied by John W. Davis, the American Ambassador; the Earl of Reading, British Ambassador to the United States; Lord Herschell, Lord in Waiting in Ordinary, and the Mayor and the Corporation of Dover, were on the pier to meet the visitors.

The President, who appeared in splendid spirits when he stepped ashore, was immediately greeted by the Duke of Connaught and the other members of the welcoming party. After reviewing the guard of honor, he passed through the covered way to the station, where the Mayor and the Corporation, in their scarlet robes of office, extended a formal welcome.

The address was read by Sir A. Bodking, the Recorder of the city, who welcomed the president "at this season, when thoughts of peace and good-will are uppermost in our minds," as "President of the republic which, though far away from Europe, determined to associate herself with us and our allies in the battle for freedom and humanity, thus furthering the high ideals which you placed before the world."

After a reference to the valor of the American armies, the address continued:

"But Dover, keeper of the gate of England and guardian of the narrow seas, also watched and admired closely the associated measures for the safety of the seas taken by the navies of the United States and Great Britain."

The address concluded thus:

"This memorable occasion is unique in our history, for it is the first time we have had the honor of welcoming a President of the United States, a country linked to us by race and tongue and now by the loss and the grief suffered to the common end that the principles of liberty, righteous justice, and peace may alone henceforth guide the destinies of all nations."

Addresses British as Comrades.

In his reply President Wilson said:

"Mr. Mayor, you have certainly extended to me and to those who are accompanying me a very cordial and gracious hand of welcome. Even the sea was kind to us this morning and gave us a very pleasant passage, so that it tallied perfectly with our expectations of the pleasure we should have in landing in England.

"We have gone through many serious times together, and, therefore, we can regard each other in a new light as comrades and associates, because nothing brings men together like a common understanding and a common purpose. I think that in spite of all the terrible sufferings and sacrifices of this war we shall some day, in looking back upon them, realize that they were worth while, not only because of the security they gave the world against unjust aggression, but also because of the understanding they established between great nations which ought to act with each other in the permanent maintenance of justice and of right.

"It is therefore with emotions of peculiar gratification that I find myself here. It affords the opportunity to match my mind with the minds of those who, with a like intention, are purposing to do the best that can be done in the great settlements of the struggle.

"I thank you very warmly, gentlemen, for your greeting, and beg to extend to you in the name of my countrymen the most cordial greetings."

As President Wilson walked to the train a dozen girls wearing the American colors strewed petals of roses in his path. All this time the airplanes had been hovering over the pier and the station, and as the special train bearing the President started for the capital the airmen also headed for London, accompanying the train all the way.

In addition to the great crowds in the town, many people had gathered along the line of the railway and at different stations, cheering the President as his train passed.

OPPOSES PEACE LEAGUE.

Wilson's Position Criticised by Smith of Georgia in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Opposition to a League of Nations was expressed in the Senate today by Senator Smith, Democrat, of Georgia. Referring to a recent Paris dispatch outlining President Wilson's attitude, Senator Smith said he could not "for one moment believe that the President has advocated such an impracticable and impossible scheme."

The Senate held only a brief session and adjourned until Monday under the holiday agreement for three-day recesses. Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee announced that he would address the Senate Monday on the disposition and treatment of soldiers abroad and in home cantonments. An address by Senator Thomas of Colorado, Democrat, on peace questions, to be delivered Jan. 3, also was announced.

Senator Phelan of California, Democrat, introduced the House resolution now before the Foreign Affairs Committee, proposing that the American peace commissioners assist in obtaining freedom for Ireland.

President Wilson's address yesterday to American soldiers in France, and an editorial by Theodore Roosevelt urging as prompt return as possible of American soldiers to the United States were ordered printed in the record.

EMINENT BRITONS IMPRESSED BY VISIT

Believe President's Mission Will Draw Empire and America Still Closer Together.

PRESS IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Newspapers of All Parties Join in Cordial Greeting to Wilson.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Eminent Britishers interviewed today dwelt upon the importance to America and Great Britain of President Wilson's visit.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord John Fisher said: "Far exceeding leagues of nations and freedom of the seas, President Wilson can best merit eternal fame and compel continuous peace by inducing all others who speak the same language to become a big federation of free nations, a great commonwealth of free republics with no secret diplomacy."

Lord Burnham said: "The visit of President Wilson to these shores is recognized on all hands to be of immeasurable importance to both countries. It marks the deep and abiding interest which we in this old land take in all that concerns the giant democracy of the West, and the value beyond all price we set upon sustaining the sympathy and helpful fellowship of our kindred in America. The homecoming of the President is indeed an unforgettable event in the annals of the mother country. It is a visible proof of that common understanding of the moral forces of the world which can alone insure and fortify right standards of civilization."

British Press Rejoices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 27.—The British press this morning expressed great enthusiasm over the visit of President Wilson.

The Morning Post said:

"The President of the United States, we trust, is convinced of the sincere cordiality of his welcome in this country. It is fittingly marked by ceremonial, but behind the pageantry is a hearty desire to salute the representative of the great western Republic both in his own person and in his capacity of President of a great nation which is allied to this country by ties of common origin and linked by many common interests and ideals. Above all, the American people, as the President said yesterday, are joined with the British people in the greatest adventure known to history for the permanent suppression of the enemy of civilization."

The Daily Mail said:

"It was real and sincere affection and no mere curiosity that brought to President Wilson's delighted ear the tremendous acclamations of London yesterday afternoon. All desired to see what manner of man it was who threw the sword of the Western world into the scale which turned the war, and to know by actual sight a great republican who had crossed the Atlantic to make a distracted and war-torn Europe also a safer world for democracy. Britain is glad to the heart that the great President has come among us. We have made a new friendship and built a strong bulwark of peace."

The Daily News says: "It would be an insensible mind that could witness without emotions of profound gratitude the spectacle of the President of the Republic which the folly of an English King did so much to create riding through our streets side by side with a sovereign of a more enlightened day. In that scene we saw not only an erasure of the past, a cleansing of the book of memory of a long tale of estrangement; we saw in it a symbol of reconciliation and the opening of a new and happier chapter not only in the history of the English-speaking races, but in the history of the whole human family, of whom those races form so powerful a governing part. It was well that such an occasion should be celebrated as a popular festival."

The Daily Express says: "The visit of President Wilson to King George V. is an event to which there is no parallel in history. It marks the breaking down of the last barrier between the two great English-speaking democracies. The bread of freedom which was cast upon the Atlantic in the seventeenth century, when the Mayflower sailed for the New World, has been found again after many days. Liberty, exiled for a moment, has returned across the seas to keep free the Old World with a million marching feet."

The Daily Telegraph comments as follows:

"To many of us the coming of President Wilson is apart altogether from the circumstances which brought it about. It is the visible realization of a hope that had been dear to us throughout life, and although we never doubted of it in the end, it would be vain to pretend that we ever expected it to take this, the most striking and most to be desired of imaginable forms. That is why the enthusiasm with which we greet the President is of a particular quality, different in kind from what we felt in receiving other guests whom we were equally delighted to honor. Blood, language, law, and common political ancestry give sanction to the drawing together of the world's great English-speaking commonwealths which is signalized by the presence among us today of the head of a State sprung from unmixed British stock."

The Chronicle's editorial says:

"It is obvious that the President's visit betokens a good deal more than that of the head of a State, crowned or uncrowned, and the cheering crowds in our streets were and will be well aware of it. In the first place, Mr. Wilson represents America, the country of which no Englishman ever thinks quite as he thinks of other nations, since it speaks our language, shares our literature, and has built up its fabric of ordered liberty on the basis of ideas which are also largely common to us. In the second place he comes as the spokesman and champion of a point of view regarding international affairs in which as a nation we are deeply interested, since it is the one for which it is sometimes more and sometimes less clearly seen that the majority of our 800,000 dead laid down their lives."

WILSON'S HOPE FULFILLED.

Says He Believed from Boyhood Alsace-Lorraine Would Be Restored.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—At a meeting held today in the Sorbonne in honor of the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine, a letter from President Wilson was read in which he thanked the Alsace-Lorraine Society for an artistically bound message sent to him just before he left the United States.

"Since childhood," the President's letter said, "my heart always has been with expatiated Alsace-Lorrainians. I was a youth of 14 when the provinces were torn from France. Ever since I have felt the day would come when they would be delivered again to their country. I am profoundly grateful to the Almighty for the rôle He has permitted me to play in their delivery."

27 NATIONS TO SIT IN PEACE CONGRESS

Delegates Expected to Number 100 to 120, No Country Having More Than Five.

WILL NOT ADMIT NEUTRALS

They, However, May Take Part in World League Parleys—Probable Personnel of Delegations.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The personnel of the Peace Congress is gradually taking form, so that the American delegates express the hope that the delegations of the various countries will be announced and that the delegates will arrive for the actual commencement of the negotiations soon after the opening of the new year.

A number of the main details of the composition of the congress are now fairly well settled as a result of recent conferences. These indicate that the total membership of the congress will be between 100 and 120. There will be twenty-seven countries represented by delegations, including those which declared war and a number which have come into existence as a result of the war.

The great powers, notably Great Britain, France, the United States, and Italy, each have allotted five delegates, while the other delegations will vary from one to four members, according to the size of the country and the interests involved.

Allied representatives have decided that neutral nations shall not be admitted to the Peace Conference, according to newspapers here. Neutrals may address their claims to belligerents, and any demands thus made will be referred to a special body which will be created by the Peace Conference. It has been decided, it is reported, that neutrals shall be allowed to participate in the deliberations incident to the formation of a League of Nations.

Word has been received that the Belgian and Portuguese delegations soon will join the representatives of the United States, who thus far are the only members of the Peace Congress to arrive. The nonarrival of the others has been the subject of considerable surprise and adverse comment, the Americans taking the ground that they are here ready to proceed to business, but with the personnel of the congress not yet announced. It is understood that President Wilson's visit to England is likely to result in conveying quite definitely the view that it is highly desirable that the congress should be put into motion with the least possible delay.

Probable Personnel.

While the personnel of few delegations has been announced, unofficial advices indicate that some of them will be formed substantially as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN — David Lloyd George, Prime Minister; Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary; Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer; George Nicoll Barnes, Labor Member of the War Cabinet, and one other delegate who has not yet been designated. Lieut. Gen. J. G. Smuts and General Botha, representing South Africa, are expected to accompany the British delegation, in which probably also will be representatives of Canada, Australia ,and India.

FRANCE—M. Clemenceau, Premier; Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, and three others who have not yet been announced, although the names of those mentioned as probable members include Leon Bourgeois, former Premier; Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the General Commission for Franco-American War Matters, o former Premier Aristide Briand.

ITALY — Premier Orlando, Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister; Leonida Bissolati-Bergamaschi, Minister of Military Aid and War Pensions; General Diaz, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army, and Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel, former Chief of the Naval Staff.

BELGIUM—Paul Hymans, Foreign Minister; Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Justice, and Baron Van den Heuvel, Minister to the Vatican.

PORTUGAL—Senhor Egas Moniz, Foreign Minister; Espirito Santo Lima, Senhor Friere de Andrade, Senhor Santos Viga and Augusto Vasconcellos, Minister of the Colonies.

SERBIA—Nikola P. Pachitch, Premier; Dr. M. R. Vesnitch and Dr. Cumoitch.

GREECE—Premier Venizelos and M. Politis, Foreign Minister.

JAPAN—Viscount Chinda, Ambassador to Great Britain; Baron Mateul, Ambassador to France, and two other delegates now on their way to Paris.

BRAZIL—Nilo Pecanha, Foreign Minister; Ruy Barbosa, Admiral Huet Bacellar, and General Thompowsky.

Other Delegations.

The foregoing delegations include those of virtually all the European countries which have taken part in the war, except Rumania and the four enemy countries, whose delegates have not yet been announced. China will be represented by one person, probably the Ambassador to France. Siam and Cuba and a number of South and Central American republics have not been heard from.

On the whole the lists given above, though unofficial and subject to change, indicate that the delegations have been virtually formed and that they will soon be in a position to take up the work of the congress.

President Wilson's Christmas Day speech is attracting much comment, as indicating his view of the Peace Congress. His reference to the American chart of peace being accepted by all the nations concerned is understood to refer to his fourteen points.

The President's statement that he had not found among the great leaders with yhom he was now co-operating any difference of principle or fundamental purpose is construed as showing the favorable results of the conferences during the last ten days. It is pointed out in conference circles, however, that the hard work ahead is not on principles, but in defining their concrete form and determining the details of their application in the peace treaty.

SOLF STILL COLONIAL HEAD.

Construed as Meaning Germans Hope to Regain Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—That the Germans hope to regain their colonies is construed from a dispatch from Berne, received today through official channels, announcing that Dr. Solf's resignation referred only to the Foreign Office and that he still retained the post of Secretary of the Colonies.

The dispatch quotes the Berlin Tageblatt as authority for the statement.

REICHSBANK CHIEF IS OUT.

Havenstein, Pan German War Financier, Resigns.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Dr. Rudolf Havenstein, President of the Imperial Bank of Germany, (the Reichsbank,) has resigned, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Dr. Havenstein became President of the Reichsbank in December, 1907, in succession to Dr. Koch. The Reichsbank under his direction had charge of German war finances. He has been a supporter of the Pan-Germans.

DANZIG COMMUNICATION CUT

Berlin Can't Hear from Port Seized by Polish Troops.

BERLIN, Dec. 25, (Associated Press.)—Telephonic communication between Berlin and Danzig has been interrupted since Tuesday evening.

Attempts to communicate with the Baltic port by way of Posen have failed.

Danzig was occupied last week by Polish forces from France under the command of General Haller.

Welcome to the American Navy!

Take off your hat to the American Navy! The Germans had to! We're glad to!

FRANKLIN SIMON

Naval Officers'

Strictly Hand-Tailored

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NEW YORK

INSPIRING SCENE AT HUMES REVIEW

President Saw Veterans' Troops Sweep By in Huge Natural Amphitheatre.

77TH'S COMMANDER LED

Picked Battalions of Six Divisions on Parade After President's Address.

WILSON VISITED BILLETS

This Followed Simple Dinner with Officers of the New England Division.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The Christmas Day which President Wilson spent with the American troops, in spite of the snow, slush, and overcast skies, was a day never to be forgotten by those who had a part in it.

The chief event was a review of 10,000 picked men, all of whom had seen active service against the enemy. Just before the review, the President made a brief address under circumstances that appealed to the imagination of all those who had followed the course of our armies in the great war. A stand had been erected in the centre of an open field near the town of Humes, twenty-four miles from Chaumont. Ranged in front and on the sides of the stand were the troops to be reviewed, while in the rear were thousands of soldiers off duty, intermingled with the people from the neighborhood.

The scene was set in a natural amphitheatre with the foothills of the Vosges forming the framework, while to the right the spires and larger buildings of the town of Montigny-le-Roi stood out like sentinels guarding the President and those to whom today he appeared in his capacity of Commander in Chief.

It was an inspiring scene that greeted the President's eyes as, with Mrs. Wilson and the party of distinguished persons, he reached the stand and looked around. There was inspiration in the grim upstanding soldiers who formed solid masses, shoulder to shoulder dressed in the familiar khaki and wearing the steel helmets of the front line. The field was soggy. Heavy clouds covered the entire sky. The cold was penetrating. But nothing could dampen the feeling of enthusiastic patriotism among the Americans present.

Like a Scene in America.

The review lasted less than half an hour, the President standing the whole time with General Pershing beside him and Mrs. Wilson seated slightly in the rear. When it was over, those who had seen it felt they had been part and parcel of an historic event. Think of it: Here was the President of the United States, appearing on foreign soil, 3,000 miles from the nearest American territory, yet seeming to be in the midst of his own country. The scenery could be duplicated almost anywhere in what our soldiers call "God's Country" in the rolling hills of Westchester and Ulster, in the vales of Maryland or Virginia, in nearly every part of the Eastern States and some of the West or South. Most of those clean-minded boys—for that is what they are, just boys—must have been reminded of their home country as they stood, erect and set-faced, listening to their President.

French women in lace caps, sprinkled through the dense crowds of Americans in khaki, did not detract from the exclusive American setting that greeted President Wilson as his eyes glanced right and left from the reviewing stand.

The President, who had left Paris at midnight just as Christmas came to a Europe happy for the first time in years over the ending of the bloody conflict, arrived at Chaumont at 9 o'clock this morning on a special train. A large part of the population of this picturesque town had assembled at the station. As he stepped from the train, the Mayor of Chaumont greeted him, and General Pershing and the other officers of the Expeditionary Forces stepped forward to wish him a merry Christmas and welcome him to the area occupied by the American troops, which to all intents and purposes is American territory, and, therefore, has the semblance of home. Outside the station, French troops, in horizon blue with their war helmets, occupied one side of the station plaza, while American troops of the 6th Division, khaki overcoated, their heads covered with rusty steel hats, much resembling inverted dishpans, were on the other.

As the President stepped out in the open, accompanied by General Pershing, with Mrs. Wilson close behind leaning on the arm of the Mayor of Chaumont, the crowd burst into a cheer, while the American band gave the flourishes prescribed officially as a salute to the President. Then the band burst into "The Star-Spangled Banner." The President uncovered, as did all those in the crowd. A minute later the President and his party entered their motors.

President Wilson wore a deerskin overcoat of yellowish tinge, ornamented by a collar of soft fur. Mrs. Wilson wore a sealskin coat and close-fitting hat smaller than those usually worn by her.

Passing Through a Lane of Troops.

Through the streets of Chaumont the Presidential procession went, passing down a lane of American troops, some wearing helmets of steel, others overseas caps. There was a reception and formal welcome at the Hôtel de Ville, and there were cheers for the President as he stepped into the broad plaza where countless American and French soldiers and townspeople were awaiting him.

A great procession of automobiles, each painted war gray and bearing the insignia of the United States Army, went rapidly through the town to Langres, the roads being lined with American troops who stood at "Present Arms" as the President passed. Peasants rushed out of the houses along the roadside and waved American and French flags, and President Wilson responded by doffing his silk hat.

At every village along the way American troops turned out and stood at salute. From Langres to Humes rapid progress was made, and in a short time the President stepped from his car to the temporary platform which led to the stand in the field where the review took place.

This is a training area for the 26th Division, one of the finest units in the whole American Army, one that saw arduous service under Major Gen. Clarence Edwards and has many battles to its credit.

But for the purpose of the review, General Pershing brought from several sections of the American zone troops of other divisions that had been foremost in battle. Under General Alexander, commanding the 77th Division from Camp Upton, these picked troops marched past the stand, while the band stationed in the centre played patriotic airs and popular tunes. They included picked battalions and companies from the 6th, 26th, 29th, 77th, 80th, and 82d Divisions, all of whom had seen active service and suffered many casualties in operations against the Germans.

Tanks Wound Up the Parade.

The parade was wound up by fifteen tanks, which attracted much interest as well as amusement as they plowed their way through the muddy field past the reviewing stand.

Grouped around the President and General Pershing as they reviewed the troops were Mrs. Wilson, Ambassador Jusserand and Mme. Jusserand, Miss Benham, Admiral Grayson, Lieut. Gen. Liggett, Major Gens. McAndrew and Hale, Brig. Gens. Molan, Hart, Moses, and many other American officers. It was an American setting all through, and little, even in the scenery and presence of the French people, suggested that it was taking place elsewhere than in the United States.

Before the review President Wilson made a short speech after an introduction by General Pershing. The expectation was that he would deliver an important pronouncement dealing with American ideals and the principles affecting the peace settlement. But he confined himself to what was largely a complimentary reference to the American troops. The only allusion to the peace negotiations was the statement that in dealing with the great leaders of Europe he had found no difference in principle or in any fundamental purpose.

From Humes, President Wilson and his party were driven along muddy roads through villages where American troops were lined up to salute him.

He had a Christmas dinner, with turkey and American pumpkin pie, with the officers of the 26th [New England] Division at Montigny le Roi, and then went to Chaumont. There he was entertained by General Pershing at the château which is the General's headquarters.

Late tonight he departed on a special train on his way to London.

CHAUMONT, Dec. 25, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson today pledged himself to the American troops in the field to attain a peace which would preserve the fruits of their sacrifices. Standing with bared head in a field near Langres, over which Caesar marched with his legions centuries ago,

The President came from Paris to spend Christmas with the men who have done such a great part in winning the war. Historic old Chaumont, headquarters of the American Army, did itself proud in its reception.

The preliminary ceremony was soon over, and the President and his party took cars to Langres, where troops from six divisions were waiting to be reviewed.

Just as the caravan came up on to the crest overlooking the troops a very old French woman, standing at the roadside, waved frantically at the passing cars to take in a bouquet of flowers she wanted to give to Mrs. Wilson. The long line of cars had swept on, showering the dismayed woman with mud, when the President caught the situation and, stopping the line, sent a Colonel back through the mud to get the old lady's flowers. Having taken them in, the cars proceeded.

A temporary boardwalk had been built over the quagmire of the reviewing field.

The President addressed the troops as "my fellow-countrymen," and a silence, which he characterized as the quiet of peace, settled down over the spot as every man of the 10,000 stood at attention and strained to catch the President's words.

The President spoke for about five minutes. Probably half the troops heard him. All seemed to recognize the historic significance of the occasion.

The moment the President finished speaking, the review was on—men, guns, horses, dogs—of the latter a select assortment.

At the close of the review General Alexander stepped up to the stand and presented Mr. Wilson with one of the little silken statues of liberty which the men of the 77t.. wear on their shoulders to denote their division.

The President and party then re-entered the motor cars, going to Christmas dinner with the officers of the 26th Division, composed of New England troops. Dinner was served in one of the empty wards of an old French hospital, several miles away. It had been the President's wish and plan to dine with the troops themselves, but in the crush of arrangements something went wrong and the plan was not carried out.

The headquarters band gave the President four ruffles and four flourishes when he came, and when he went away he simply waved his hand to all, and with a smile said: "Well, good-bye. Hope to see you again soon."

From dinner the President went on a tour of billets in the nearby neighborhood. Afterward he told those about him that he had passed through the greatest day of his life.

The French thought it was a great day for them, and the Americans were sure that it was no less great for them.

Kissed the President Unawares.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN EN ROUTE FOR CALAIS, Dec. 26, (Associated Press.)—Yesterday's review was a picture worthy of a great painter. The sight of 10,000 American veterans carrying the United States flag on the soil of a sister republic, a comrade in arms in a great cause, was just a little too much to permit the President to suppress his emotion. He frankly admitted being "all choked up."

Mr. Wilson's visit to soldiers' billets in nearby towns will long be remembered. At one place he climbed a ladder to the loft of a stable to talk with soldiers quartered there.

Everywhere the boys and girls of the little villages brought native flowers or gifts to him. One agile little miss hopped into his car and planted a kiss on his cheek before the President knew what was going on.

NO CENSORSHIP BAR ON PEACE NEWS

Lieut. Com. Baker Says That Only Military Information to America Is Restricted.

ONE DISPATCH WITHHELD

It Was Refused as Anticipatory of a Wilson Statement—Long Delays in Transmission.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The interest which the American Congress and people showed by the outburst of criticism when it was reported that press dispatches dealing with the Peace Conference would be censored gives point to a report to Admiral Benson by Lieut. Commander George Barr Baker, formerly in charge of the naval censor's office at New York, regarding the workings of the censorship here in reference to dispatches to American newspapers.

The statements made by Lieut. Commander Baker confirm the assurances given by President Wilson that no political censorship would be applied to news of the Peace Conference for the American press. Only the matters pertaining to military subjects which the American authorities still hold should be omitted are subject to the censor's scrutiny.

It is probably not realized here what an interest the American people take in having news of the American delegates' attitude in the peace negotiations. The American public understand the close relationship between press and people, and that the press is performing a notable duty in keeping the United States informed of what the delegates are doing in settling the affairs of the world.

Wilson Sought to Lift Bar.

President Wilson has given assurances on several occasions, particularly in his address to Congress on Dec. 2, that the flow of information from Paris concerning the progress of the peace exchange would not be interfered with.

In conformity with this policy the President requested the French and British Governments not to censor the American press reports of the conference. How this policy is working is explained in Lieut. Commander Baker's report. He explains in detail how the American press dispatches filed in the Bourse are sent to the French censors on the top floor and passed by them without reading to the American censor, who quickly reads them to ascertain if they contain military information which is barred by the American Army, such as casualties, army morale, demobilization, movements of troops, or "other statements about the military forces, purporting to be facts, which might raise false hopes or cause irritation between the American and the allied forces," &c.

Lieut. Commander Baker says that if there are no such references the dispatches are quickly passed and returned to the cable department for transmission. The loss of time, he asserts, does not exceed five minutes, except for long dispatches, which may require ten minutes. If any statement is doubtful, immediate inquiry is made by telephone or telegraph of the General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces.

The most important statement of the Baker report is the following:

"Since the correspondents with the Peace Commission have not written of military matters, there has been no case yet where these dispatches have been censored or delayed beyond the time noted," meaning five or ten minutes.

Peace League Dispatch Held Up.

Despite the assurances of this character, given prior to Lieut. Commander Baker's investigation, American correspondents were doubtful whether the censorship restrictions had been entirely removed in accordance with the spirit of President Wilson's directions. One instance of a seeming deviation from the assurances affected a dispatch filed by The Associated Press last week. This dispatch stated that Mr. Wilson intended to issue a denial of a published report that he had indorsed thhe program of the League to Enforce Peace with reference to the formation of a League of Nations. Two hours subsequent to filing this dispatch, The Associated Press was informed by telephone by the American censor in the French censor's office at the Bourse that the dispatch was withheld from transmission because President Wilson had not yet issued the statement mentioned.

This is the only known instance in which an American press dispatch relating to the Peace Conference has been the subject of censorship. So far as THE TIMES dispatches are concerned the only cause of dissatisfaction at this end is found in the delay between the time of filing and the time of reaching the transmission rooms. Investigation the other day showed that a dispatch filed about 4 o'clock in the afternoon did not reach the American censor for nearly two hours. The censor cleared it within ten minutes. American correspondents have heard that dispatches filed in Paris via England are subject to considerable delay there, but the reason is not clearly understood.

A footnote to Lieut. Commander Baker's report says:

"Similar inquiry is now being made of the treatment of American dispatches passing through England."

That French political censorship is still operative with reference to the domestic press is shown in the Baker report. "The French censors," he says, "are sensitive about what press matter leaves France, and are particularly anxious that unfair reference to President Wilson, the personnel of the mission, &c., shall be watched. (Were it not for the American and British censors, free as they are to pass whatever they wish, the French would hold up much that now goes through."

HOW THE E-14 WAS LOST.

British Submarine's Gallant Conduct in Search of the Goeben.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The story of the achievements of the British submarine in wartime would be incomplete without the official report of the sinking of the famous submarine E-14 off the Dardanelles early in 1918 with the loss of her commander, Lieutenant Commander Geoffrey White, and all except seven of the crew.

The E-14 left Mudros on the evening of Jan. 27 and proceeded up the Dardanelles to search for the Goeben. After diving under submarine nets, she found that the Goeben had sailed a few hours previously, so Commander White turned back, keeping a sharp lookout for enemy craft. A torpedo was fired at the ship which carried the Goeben's ammunition, causing a heavy explosion, which extinguished the submarine's lights and sprung the fore hatch. Leaking badly, the submarine rose to the surface. The forts immediately opened a heavy fire, but did not hit her. She submerged to 100 feet and continued on her course, but, becoming unsteady, she was brought to the surface as she could no longer be relied on under water. Heavy fire immediately opened on both sides of the straits and a shell hit the hull, destroying the upper steering gear.

An E-14 survivor says: "Orders were given to steer from below and we ran the gauntlet for half an hour, only a few shots hitting us. The captain, seeing escape was hopeless, ran toward shore. His last words were: 'We are in God's hands.' Only a few seconds later I looked for him and saw his body, mangled by shell fire, roll into the water and go under. The last shell hit the starboard side of our boat, killing all near it, I believe."

The submarine soon afterward ran into a sandbank close in shore and the Turks picked up the survivors.

JAPAN'S ENVOYS ARRIVE.

Baron Makino Reaches San Francisco with Part of Delegation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Baron Nobuaki Makino, head of the Japanese delegation en route to the Versailles Peace Conference, arrived here today from Japan on the steamer Tenyo Maru. The party, which includes several high Government officials of Japan, will start tomorrow for New York.

Marquis Saionji, ranking Ambassador of the Japanese Peace Mission, will leave Japan by the short Suez route, and will be joined in Paris by Baron Makino and the delegates accompanying him.

In a formal statement upon his arrival Baron Makino said: "The terrible war is over and the victors will now take council together to make plans for and lay a new, firm, and permanent foundation on which civilization and progress, stayed for a time, may resume their upward and onward course. Japan will join the councils of the wise and brave men who have won this war and will contribute her share of the labor which must be furnished for the achievement of this glorious task.

"A new era has dawned for you and for us. A great light is seen upon the world's horizon. All of us most sincerely and earnestly hope that within its broadening sphere and larger scope higher ideals will be conceived and, being carried out, the whole human race will live and breathe more freely."

POINCARE AT MEZIERES.

Tells People Germans Shall Pay for Outrages There.

PARIS, Dec. 26, (Havas.)—President Poincaré spent Christmas Day in the Ardennes region, (the last portion of French soil held by the Germans and wrested from them in the closing days of the war.) He visited the towns of Mézières, Charleville, Rethel, and Vouziers. The President was received by the authorities in these cities amid the acclaim of the populace. He returned to Paris this morning.

President Poincaré in the course of his visit to Mezières criticised severely the conduct of the Germans who fired at women and children and set fire to the hospital there and declared that France would secure reparation for such crimes.

He was informed by the Mayor that 400 houses were destroyed and numerous casualties caused by the German bombardment of the town a few hours before the armistice became effective.

ALL BELGIANS TO VOTE.

Universal Suffrage to be Established for Next Elections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Belgian Cabinet Council, at a sitting Tuesday under the presidency of the King, adopted a scheme of electoral reform intended to establish universal suffrage for the next elections, said an official dispatch received today from Brussels.

POPE PLEDGES AID FOR LASTING PEACE

Tells Cardinals He Will Do All in His Power to Support Decisions of the Conference.

WARNS AGAINST VENGEANCE

Fears Spirit of Discord and Reprisal Might Rekindle Ancient Rancors.

ROME, Dec. 24.—Pope Benedict today received the members of the Sacred College, who presented their Christmas wishes to him. Twenty-three Cardinals and many Bishops and prelates were present.

In reply to the greetings, the Pope expressed a wish that the decisions of the coming Peace Congress not only would re-establish order, but would give a new birth "to human sentiments which will render communion with our brothers and the sacrifices made for them sweet."

The Pontiff declared that he would do all in his power to facilitate acquiescence in the decisions of the congress in order to insure a just and durable peace.

Pope Benedict expressed doubt whether the tempest that had devastated the world had not left in the hearts of men the deadly remains of ancient rancors, unwholesome germs of discord, vengeance, and reprisals. The very ardor of war and the passion for defense of country, the Pontiff added, were noble in their origin, although it was natural that in principle they could easily lead to excesses and make the germs of social discord more grave.

The Pope said he wondered if it were not the Holy Father's task to repair the moral ills of the war, no less than the material damages, and dissipate the dangers of fresh perturbations which might result from excessive national hatred and passions. He said he hoped his work henceforth might be an echo of the decision of the Peace Conference and mainly directed to the cares and instruction of his children, and the protection and direction of workers and the counseling of the wealthy classes for the good use of their wealth and authority.

GERMAN AUSTRIA IN STRAITS

Only Bright Spot Is Ousting of the Hapsburgs, Says Seitz.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—The only bright spot in the "tragedy of Austria" was the release of the country from the Hapsburg autocracy, which could never be restored, declared Karl Seitz, leader of the German Socialists in Austria and president of the National Assembly of German Austria, in an interview given here today.

The fate of German Austria was especially tragic, he said, because it had been accused wrongfully of kindling the war. History would prove, he asserted, that the German Austrians had no expansive aspirations against the Slavs and always had opposed the action which started the war. No country in the world, Herr Seitz said, had suffered such brutality and persecution at the hands of the military class as had German Austria.

A federation of nations comprising former Austria-Hungary, perhaps, would be desirable in the interests of capitalists, Herr Seitz continued, but such a thing was impossible for a long time, not only because the Czechoslovaks were now fighting against the Germans, but owing to the insuperable difficulties of arranging common customs, taxation, finance, and traffic systems, to say nothing of the difficulty of language.

German Austria, in his opinion, could not exist alone, because of its geographical position and because the arteries of traffic united it with South Germany, and hence with all of Germany, upon whom Austria, owing to needs of coal and capital, was dependent for restoration.

The German-Austrian Republic, which had not yet been recognized by the Entente as an independent State, Herr Seitz declared, was faced with the greatest difficulties concerning food supply, raw material, and capital. It would hardly be ossible to maintain this State economically without a loan from the Entente.

Herr Seitz contended that the smoothness and order with which the revolution in Austria had been achieved had done much to restrain the spread of Bolshevism in Germany. Entente subjects who had remained in Austria throughout the war, he said, had suffered no ill-treatment from the people of German Austria, who had no hatred against England, France, or America. Herr Seitz expressed the hope that with the conclusion of peace any hatred against the Germans in Austria would cease.

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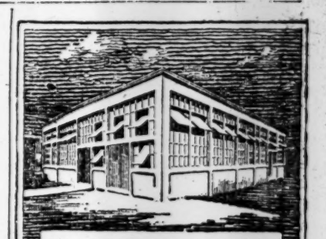

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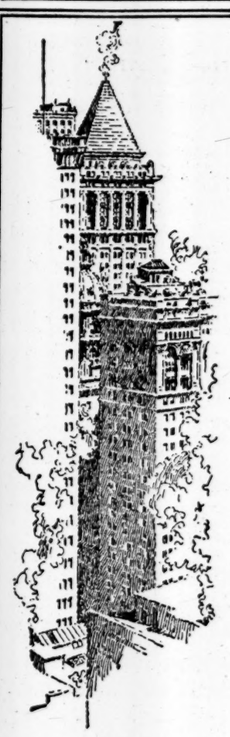

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FINANCIAL TOPICS.

Chief contents of the Annalist this week: Shall Heat or Light Rule the Vagaries of the Gas Meter Needle, Foreign Demand and Reduced Supply Back of High Meat Prices, Sounds "Hands Off" Warning to Government Business Control, New Plan of Clearing Brokers' Loan and Stock Transactions, and Open Security Market. Published by The New York Times Company. Ten cents on news stands —$4.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

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"Manhattan Limited" will leave at 6.02 P. M., as at present, arrive Cleveland 9.25 A. M., Chicago 3.52 P. M.

"Keystone Express" will leave at 1.04 P. M., arrive Columbus 5.05 A. M., St. Louis 5.25 P. M.

"Congressional Limited" will leave at 3.25 P. M., arrive Baltimore 7.30 P. M., Washington 8.30 P. M. Leave Washington at 4.00 P. M., Baltimore 5.00 P. M., and arrive New York 9.00 P. M.

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8.08 A. M. Daily for Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

2.04 P. M. Daily for Palm Beach, Miami and St. Petersburg.

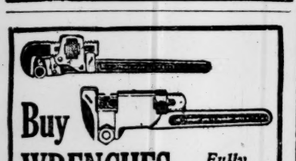
3.38 P. M. Daily for New Orleans, Hot Springs, Va., and White Sulphur Springs.

New Sunday train at 8.08 A. M. for West Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington.

Other adjustments will be made in the schedules of through and local trains.

See New Time Tables

Pennsylvania R. R.



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OVATION TO SEA FIGHTERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Mayflower, from which Secretary Daniels performed the double duty of welcoming and reviewing the splendid armada, at 10 o'clock; but the navy, as usual, was ahead of time, and the 31,400-ton fighter was barking its salute of nineteen guns to the Secretary at 9:54 A. M. Behind the Arizona steamed the rest of the imposing column, the Oklahoma astern of the Arizona, and then in order the Nevada, the Utah, the Pennsylvania, the New York, the Texas, the Arkansas, the Wyoming, and the Florida.

New York never witnessed a more beautiful marine spectacle nor one of greater historic interest. Unfortunately, the full effect of the splendid sight was marred by the snow, which was falling heavily enough to blur the view of the fleet from the shore and from the excursion vessels which were anchored near the Jersey shore behind the Mayflower, the Aztec, and the other official reviewing craft. The returning fleet passed the Mayflower, which was anchored just to the north of the Statue of Liberty, in exactly fifteen minutes.

Mayo Telephones His Arrival.

The wireless telephone on the naval yacht Mayflower started to buzz at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The Mayflower had just dropped anchor off the Statue of Liberty. The wireless message was from the fleet flagship Pennsylvania, then steaming through the Narrows as the centre ship of the returning column of dreadnoughts, and the man at the other end was Admiral Mayo, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. The Admiral asked the switchboard operator on the Mayflower to call Secretary Daniels to the telephone. And so it was by wireless telephone that Admiral Mayo notified his civilian chief that the great fleet, of which one squadron had stood with the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, and the other squadron, with its base on Bantry Bay, Ireland, had been ready to sail forth to battle at a moment's notice, was coming in and that the head of the column, which was the giant Arizona, would be abreast the Mayflower on schedule time.

Ten minutes later the smoke from the single funnel of the Arizona was made out in the distance, rounding the curve off St. George, S. I. She was coming home at a fourteen-knot clip. Three huge American flags, one from each peak and a third from the jackstay, the last the under way flag, were snapping in the cold, biting wind that was blowing over the harbor. The weather was not unlike that which the dreadnoughts, under Rodman, for nearly thirteen months had experienced in the North Sea. The dreadnoughts were steaming to their anchorages in perfect line, the intervening spaces between ships being about 2,000 yards.

"Here they come," the Secretary said, turning to Admiral Grant, the British commander in the North Atlantic, who was one of his guests.

The Arizona then looked, through the snow, like a huge slate colored mass. Quickly her lines began to show in the murk. A few minutes later she was almost opposite the reviewing craft. Sailors and marines manned the rails and the marine band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." A moment later the first gun of the first salute banged in honor of the Secretary. The Secretary stood with head uncovered as the giant fighter of Admiral Rodgers's squadron swept by. He recalled to those about him that Admiral Sir David Beatty, when he bade the Americans who had served under his command good-bye, had referred to them as his "comrades of the mist" who were going home to America "where the sun always shines."

"For once I am afraid that Admiral Beatty was wrong," remarked Secretary Daniels as he looked out through the snow at the homecoming fleet, "for they are still, for this day at least, his 'comradess of the mist.'"

The men of the Arizona stood like automatons. On the bridge was Captain John H. Dayton, one of the two Illinois men among the commanding personnel of the overseas units. With him on the bridge were Commander Rufus Mathewson, the Executive Officer, and Commander McGillivray Milne, the navigator of the dreadnought.

The Oklahoma was the next great fighter to come creeping out of the mist. On her decks marines and bluejackets stood rigid at salute. On the bridge was Captain Charles B. McVay, who comes from Pennsylvania, and graduated near the top of his class at Annapolis in 1890. As the echo of the last of the Arizona's nineteen guns died out "somewhere in New Jersey" the first gun of the Oklahoma blazed forth its tribute to the Secretary.

In the wake of the Oklahoma came the Nevada, her sistership, and the first of the Grand Fleet division to pass in review. She was the first ship in line to display a homebound pennant, a foot for every day she has been absent from home waters. It was not so long as some pennants that were to follow, for the Nevada was the last of the American ships to join the Grand Fleet. It seemed as if the Nevada, whose captain is William C. Cole, the representative of Chicago in the overseas fleet, came by the Mayflower at a clip just a little faster than was the case with the Arizona and the Oklahoma.

The Utah, flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, was the first of the flagships to pass the Mayflower. From her forepeak there stretched to the breeze the pennant of a senior rear admiral, a field of blue dotted with two stars of silver. The Utah was the flagship of the squadron with its base on Beantry Bay, Ireland, which was held in readiness to rush out, should the occasion occur, to the rescue of any American troop convoy that might be menaced by German ocean raiders. A pennant a little more than 100 feet long, one for every day the Utah has been away from home, trailed from the aftermast of the dreadnought, which was one of the big ships that fought under Fletcher at Vera Cruz in 1914.

Mayo's Flagship Passes.

Right behind the Utah steamed the majestic Pennsylvania, flagship of Mayo, who commands all the American ships in Atlantic waters. The giant sister of the Arizona never made a more imposing picture. On the bridge those on the Mayflower and on the Aztec could make out the rather slim figure of Admiral Mayo. On his right stood Captain Orton P. Jackson, the Fleet Chief of Staff, and to his left was Captain Louis P. Nulton, the Virginian, who commands the flagship. The four-starred blue pennant of the Commander in Chief identified the ship that had convoyed President Wilson in safety to France.

After the Pennsylvania came the ship that got the greatest reception of them all—the superdreadnought New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, the commander of the American Battle Squadron in the Grand Fleet. From the aftermast of this mighty fighter there streamed far astern a homeward bound bennant, the length of which was 396 feet, which means that the New York was away from home just that many days awaiting with the other ships of the Grand Fleet a chance to get at the Germans. The red pennant with its two silver stars, the flag of a junior Rear Admiral, fluttered from the forepeak of the Grand Fleet fighter. Admiral Rodman and his Chief of Staff, Captain Leigh Palmer, were on the bridge, as was also Captain Edward L. Beach, who had a big part in the taking of Vera Cruz in 1914.

It was easy to pick out Admiral Rodman as the New York speeded by the Mayflower. His tall, athletic figure was familiar to all who know the navy. In the Grand Fleet the British and the Americans affectionately called Rodman AC-6. This was his signal number, which nobody outside the Grand Fleet knew anything about until after the Germans sneaked into the Firth of Forth and threw up the sponge without firing a shot.

The other day they published a souvenir newspaper on the New York. For most part the paper was a tribute to "dear old AC-6." And here is what the bluejackets of the New York and of the other ships of the Grand Fleet Division think of Rodman.

"Our only regret is that the cowardly Hun deprived us of our chance. Certain it is, however, that had it come the old New York would have led us into the hottest part of the biggest roughhouse in the history of the world, for if there is any man in this or any other navy who isn't afraid of 'hell or rough water' it is Old AC-6 himself. Lucky are we who served under him in the Sixth Battle Squadron of the Grand Fleet."

The snow had let up and there was a glimmer of sunshine in the overcast skies when the New York passed by the Secretary of the Navy's boat. Only the telltale red pennant that stretched in the breeze made it possible to identify the New York from the vessels that speeded home in her wake. But that was enough, and everybody knew that it was the New York by the great chorus of sirens that greeted the Rodman flagship.

Champion Texas In Review.

The Texas, the battle efficiency champion of the Atlantic fleet, and the aircraft unit followed the New York. A giant white "E" was painted on her after funnel, this letter indicating that the ship holds the most coveted of all American battleship honors, namely the right to fly the red pennant with the black ball in the centre, which is a flag that only a battle efficiency champion can fly. Victor Blue, who won fame at Santiago and was designated a few days ago as the new Chief of Navigation of the Navy, commands the Texas. He is a North Carolinian, whose home is in South Carolina.

After the Texas came the Arkansas, the ship of fighters, writers, and poets, for when the men of the Arkansas are not fighting they are usually writing poems or sketches of well-beloved commanders like "AC-6." Because of the rhyming abilities of the crew of the Arkansas, that vessel was designated just before the division quit the grand fleet as "the Poet Laureate ship" of the Sixth Battle Squadron. This poem, which was yesterday published on board all the ships of the squadron, was written on the Arkansas under the title, "Homeward Bound."

Propellers are churning and all hands are yearning
For Christmas and old folks at home.
The salt spray is flying, the gobs are all sighing
And swearing no longer to roam.

The old ship is rolling, the boys go a-strolling,
And talk of the wonderful Day.
The stacks are both smoking, the clinkers are stoking
And driving the Ark on her way.

The sunlight is gleaming, the colors are streaming,
The Arkie is now homeward bound.
No more are we scoffing, New York's in the offing.
Oh Boy! That a wonderful sound!

Capain Louis R. de Steiguer, another Ohio man, who exercised Grand Fleet command, announced last night that he did not write the poem. Captain de Steiguer, it may be added, was executive officer of the late Admiral Evans's flagship, the Connecticut, on the famous voyage around the world.

The Wyoming was the last, but one of the returning dreadnoughts to pass the Mayflower. This splendid fighter was on duty every day of the more than thirteen months that Admiral Rodman's command was in the North Sea. Her homebound pennant was fluttering far astern, the end dipping into the water, as she speeded past the Mayflower, Captain Harley H. Christy, the third Ohio man to fight commander, commands the Wyoming.

As the Florida cleared the Mayflower it was just 10.09 A. M., or just fifteen minutes after the Arizona had fired the first salute to the Secretary. The Florida, which was Fletcher's flagship at Vera Cruz, like the Wyoming, never missed a day of battle duty during the thirteen months that the squadron was in the North Sea. The commander of the ship that is sometimes referred to as the "Alligator dreadnought" is Captain Montgomery M. Taylor, the District of Columbia man among the battle commanders under Admiral Rodman.

Ships a Riot of Color.

At 10:30 the Florida had dropped anchor off West Fifty-fifth Street, and five minutes later the great ironclad column that stretches from the Florida anchorage to that of the old battleship Indiana, off Fort Washington Point, became a riot of color. Simultaneously every ship in the column, including destroyers and auxiliaries, full dressed the streamers stretched from stem to stern over the masts, the flags that fluttered from the long lines including every signal flag in the International Code. At the same time the American flags which had flown from the jackstay were hauled down and hoisted at the taffrail, where they are displayed when the ships are at anchor.

Daniels Sails Around the Fleet.

The review of the fleet at anchor by Secretary Daniels began at 11 o'clock, the Mayflower proceeding up the Jersey side of the river and returning along the New York shore. It had been expected that each ship in the column would again salute as the Mayflower passed abreast, but this arrangement was changed at the last minute by order of the Secretary, and instead of a noisy journey the Mayflower had one that was as quiet as it was inspiring. As the Mayflower came abreast of each ship the bands played the national anthem, the men manned the rails, and officers at attention stood at their appointed stations.

The President's yacht circled the fleet at a speed of about fourteen knots, the Secretary and his guests remaining facing the ships during the more than one hour that was required to circle the great armada. The tide was running so that the ships pointed due south and north on the upward journey, but on the return the ebb had begun and the ships were slowly swinging broadside. One reason why the Texas wears the "E" was indicated by the fact that within five minutes after the Mayflower cleared that ship the bluejackets were swarming over the sides painting out the soiled spots, while on top of the turrets where the three airplanes nestled the aviators and their mechanics busied themselves getting the machines shipshape after one of the stormiest voyages in the history of the navy.

All the ships had places of equal honor in the review at anchor. Next to the dreadnoughts of Rodman and Rodgers the ships that attracted the most attention were the new electrically driven dreadnoughts New Mexico and Mississippi, the two largest and most powerful dreadnoughts in the world. They are each of 32,000 tons and mount twelve fourteen-inch guns. The guns are placed in four turrets, three to a turret, two forward and two aft. It was remarked yesterday that Captain William A. Moffatt, who commands the Mississippi, was the officer who commanded the Chester at Vera Cruz, the first warship to open fire during the American occupation of that place in April, 1914. It was also noted that on the afterdeck of the Mississippi were two handsome Christmas trees.

The newest of destroyers, the Evans, named for the late Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans, was an object of more than usual interest. She is a type of the latest and most improved flush deck American destroyer. Far upstream, near the head of the column, rides at anchor the ancient Iowa, which Admiral Evans, as a Captain, commanded in the battle of Santiago. The Indiana, another Santiago veteran, is just north of the Iowa, while on the south are the Maine, Missouri, Kearsarge, Illinois, and Alabama, like the Iowa and the Indiana relics of the old navy.

While the Mayflower was steaming up the river on the way for the review at anchor the camouflaged transport Saxonia, her decks crowded with khaki-clad American soldiers from France, was on the way to her pier. The Saxonia passed the Mayflower and all the other official reviewing craft off Christopher Street. The bands played and everybody cheered as the troops, the cheers on the Mayflower being led by Secretary Daniels and Mrs. George Dewey, the widow of the victor of Manila Bay. Secretary Daniels by wireless sent a warm welcome to the returning doughboys.

Because of the presence of influenza on the Florida, no visitors were allowed on board the vessel yesterday. It was said that the ship was not quarantined and that shore liberty parties were allowed to go ashore. It was unofficially reported that there were fifteen cases of recent development on the vessel.

There was just one accident, and that was not serious, reported during the day. That was when the hospital boat Gosnold sideswiped the submarine chaser 52 off the Statue of Liberty. The contact was sudden and sharp, but neither ship was damaged to any extent and both were able to continue under way without assistance.

After the review the Mayflower anchored off Ninety-seventh Street, where the Secretary received Admirals Mayo, Rodman, and Rodgers, and the captains of the returned ships. When Captain Victor Blue of the Texas called Secretary Daniels handed him his commission as a Rear Admiral and Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

During the reviews under way and at anchor Secretary Daniels had as his guests in the Mayflower, among others, Secretary of War Baker and Mrs. Baker, Acting Secretary of State Polk and Mrs. Polk, Admiral Grant, Commander in Chief of the British Naval Forces in the Western Atlantic; the Naval Attachés of the allied countries, Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board; Dr. H. A. Garfield, Chairman of the Fuel Administration; General March, Chief of Staff, United States Army; Major Gen. D. E. Shanks, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Dr. and Mrs. Henry van Dyke, Mayor Hylan and Mrs. Hylan, ex-Ambassador and Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, ex-Ambassador and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, and ex-Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard.

MAYOR'S FLEET OF WELCOME.

Patrol Greets Dreadnoughts with a Christmas Tree on Deck.

Foremost among the welcome fleet yesterday morning was the police boat Patrol, which was dressed with bunting and had a Christmas tree twenty feet high on top of the afterdeck, around which the department band stood and played Christmas carols in the snowstorm. At intervals the music was accompanied by glee singers, who did not appear to be affected by the Wintry blast. The Patrol steamed from Pier A just after the Mayflower with the Secretary of the Navy on board passed to take up her position west of the Statue of Liberty, and anchored 200 yards astern of the yacht.

Among the 200 members of the Mayor's Welcome Committee on board and their friends, who were looked after by Grover A. Whalen, the Mayor's secretary, and Rodman Wanamaker, were Sir Frank Barnard, Governor of British Columbia; Robert F. Moran, President of the Aldermen; Maurice Connolly, President of Queens; Police Commissioner Enright, William Randolph Hearst and Mrs. Hearst, Controller Craig and Mrs. Craig, Elbert H. Gary, Miss Virginia Hylan, daughter of the Mayor; Colonel William E. Wood, Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach, Colonel A. Drum Porter, and Mrs. Charles F. Murphy, wife of the Tammany leader.

One of the most comfortable steamboats of the Mayor's fleet was the Correction, in charge of James Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction, which left the Battery landing at 9 o'clock with about 300 guests on board. The snow commenced to fall heavily, and the skipper was ordered to anchor some distance out toward Ellis Island and wait for the fleet. The band of sixty pieces from the Street Cleaning Department played during the wait.

Among the guests of the Commissioner of Correction on board were: Supreme Court Justices John M. Tierney, Barton S. Weeks, James C. Van Siclen, and John B. McAvoy; County Judge Burt J. Humphrey of Queens, County Judge Mitchell May of Kings, Surrogate George M. S. Schulz of the Bronx, Register Richardson Webster of Kings, Sheriff David Knott, Dr. John Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; Bryan L. Kennelly, Deputy Commissioner of Correction William Dalton, President of the Tax Board Jacob Cantor, Dr. Jonathan Day, Police Inspector Dominick Henry, Commissioner of Licenses John Gilchrist, and Thomas W. Hynes.

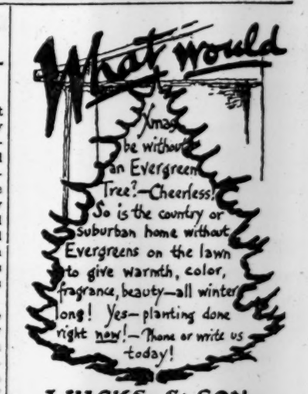
Although the rivers and upper bay were filled with all kinds of craft, there was only one accident yesterday during the naval pageant, and no one was hurt. The collision occurred between a special patrol boat and Submarine Chaser 50 off the foot of 177th Street, in the Hudson River. The chaser had a big hole stove in her starboard side, which caused her to fill rapidly, and was saved from sinking by being lashed alongside a naval tug. A sailor standing on the bow of the chaser was thrown into the river, but was fished out by the crew of a navy launch. The patrol number 1378 was bound north with a party of army and navy officers and their friends on board, and was nearing the battleship Indiana when the chaser tried to cross the river and was rammed. The other vessel was not injured.

FOR PROTECTION OF SAILORS.

Steps Taken to Prevent Robbery—Many Complaints Received.

Steps were taken yesterday to prevent sailors from being robbed while they are in the city. Assistant District Attorney Smith said complaints had reached his office that thirty-five sailors from war vessels in this port were robbed on Christmas night. Twenty sailors are said to have been robbed in one place in Forty-fifth Street, and others in places in West Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets. Evidence is lacking to proceed against these places now.

Mr. Smith said these complaints were first made at the office of the Army Intelligence Service, 302 Broadway. An Assistant District Attorney is now stationed there so that there will be no delay in acting upon future reports of robbery. The telephone number is Worth, 3113. The Provost Guard now numbers 2,000 men, and the navy has assigned 1,000 men from the Navy Yard to police duty.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A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

RODMAN PICTURES WORK OF OUR SHIPS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

out; but he would not come. It is needless to add that such expeditions, on every occasion, were well guarded, and we were ready to pounce on him with unseen forces had he attempted to take advantage of the seeming small force or unprotected vessels.

Boat Rammed the New York.

"In our operations in the North Sea we were frequently attacked by submarines, and our battleships had numerous narrow escapes, often only by prompt and skillful handling. On one occasion a submarine rammed the flagship New York, dented the bottom, and demolished the starboard propeller. But there is every reason to believe that the blows from the propeller sank the submarine. En route to drydock to make repairs and install a new propeller, three torpedoes in rapid succession were fired at her by hostile submarines. But again she avoided them by clever manoeuvring and escaped. Once when guarding or supporting a convoy of thirty or forty vessels, on the coast of Norway, in mid-Winter, a bunch of hostile subs fired six torpedoes at us. Again only our vigilance and instantaneous manoeuvring saved us, but by a very narrow margin. There were still other attacks by submarines which necessitated quick action to avoid them.

"It would be superfluous to go into the details of our operations in the North Sea; or to mention the rigorous climate, when the latitude is north of Sitka in Alaska, or about equal to that of Petrograd in Russia; or the terrific weather, the cold, sleet, snow, ice, and heavy seas; the arduous and dangerous navigation; the continuous cruising in close formation at high speeds, without lights, where the Winter nights lasted eighteen hours. Or the dangers of mine fields, our own sometimes, as well as those of the enemy; or the repeated attacks of hostile submarines on our battleships, and the never-ending readiness and vigilance of the whole fleet to put to sea on all but instant notice.

Always Ready to Fight.

"Let is be sufficient to say that during our absence of a year there was no other condition than that of constant and continuous readiness for action. There was no liberty or leave worth mentioning; no one allowed away from the ships after dark, nor for a period longer than four hours, and then only in the immediate vicinity of the ship, in signal or telephone communication, subject to recall. All ships were completely closed and darkened from sunset to sunrise, as a precaution against air and other attacks; in Winter this meant from fifteen to eighteen hours per day. This, in all but an arctic climate, was one of our many hardships. But there was no complaint; on the other hand, every one seemed happy and contented, and all eager to go to sea every time the occasion demanded in the hopes that we would meet the Hun fleet and engage it.

"Let me add that with all of the demands which have been placed upon the ships of this division, in spite of this constant readiness for action, their maintenance, upkeep, and efficiency, under war conditions, with no general overhaul or repairs, have been maintained at such a high degree that it is no exaggeration to say that, were they called upon to do so, they could steam around the world as they are now and still be ready to go into action.

"To give an idea of the immense size and number of vessels employed in the Grand Fleet, it might be of interest here to state that, entering or leaving port, our column of ships, excluding destroyers, was on an average about sixty-five miles long; on one occasion, seventy-six miles. Its length was dependent upon weather and other conditions, as well as upon the number of ships.

Describes the Debacle.

"After four years of war for the Grand Fleet, and after we had been a part of it for the last year, there came the débâcle, the last scene of the great drama. Not as we had all expected, as the successful termination of a great sea battle, but as an ignominious surrender without firing a gun. Surely no more complete victory was ever won, nor a more disgraceful and humiliating end could have come to a powerful and much-vaunted fleet as that which came to the German High Seas Fleet. Let me try to describe it.

"The Commander in Chief of the Grand Fleet demanded and received what actually amounted to an unconditional surrender of the whole German Navy. Under his orders the enemy's ships were disarmed, ammunition landed, torpedo warheads sent ashore, breechblocks and fire-control instruments removed, and every offensive utility rendered innocuous. Then, with reduced crews, under the command of a German Admiral, in one long column, the heavy battleships leading, the Hun fleet sailed for a designated rendezvous, to arrive at a specified time, just outside of the Firth of Forth in Scotland, where the Grand Fleet lay at anchor.

"Before daylight the Grand Fleet was under way and proceeded to sea, heading east, in two long columns, six miles apart, our American battleship force being in the middle of the northern line. A light British cruiser was directed to meet the Germans, who were heading west, and conduct them in between our two columns.

"Let me diverge for a moment and recall to any one who has been in China or the Philippines the viciousness of and antipathy which the domesticated carabao has for a white man. How ready they are to attack, while any native child can, with perfect safety and impunity, go up to the most savage of them, take him by the nose, and lead him where he pleases. I was reminded of this when a little British cruiser rounded to ahead of the much-vaunted German High Seas Fleet, and hoisted the signal, 'Follow me,' and led them down between our columns, where our battle flags were mast-headed, turrets trained toward the enemy, crews at battle stations, and all in readiness for any act of treachery that might be attempted.

"At a prearranged signal our forces swung symmetrically through 180 degrees, and, still paralleling the enveloped Germans, conducted them into a designated anchorage in the entrance of the Firth of Forth. Then came a signal from the Commander in Chief to the surrendered fleet: 'At sundown lower your colors and do not hoist them again without permission.' Surely no greater humiliation could have befallen them after their frequent and taunting boasts and threats.

"Helpless, Innocuous, Harmless."

"There is little else to be told. After an inspection by British and American officers to gain assurance that the ships were disarmed, they were sent in groups, under guard, to Scapa Flow, in the cold, dreary, bleak, God-forsaken harbor in the Orkneys where the Grand Fleet had spent many a dreary month and year, waiting like ferocious dogs in leash, watching and waiting, to pounce on the German fleet should the opportunity ever occur. Here the Germans now lie at anchor in long symmetrical lines, helpless, innocuous, harmless; their sting and bite removed, their national colors lowered for good and all as a token of submission to their masters. They are corralled like wild and cruel beasts that have been hobbled, guarded by a single division of battleships.

"Our mission has been successfully accomplished; the German fleet is a thing of the past; the seas are safe and free to our own and our Allies' ships. The value of sea power could have no better demonstration.

"After a year of strenuous and arduous duty, but duty which was most eagerly and gladly performed, our ships have reached home across the ocean; not darkened and zigzagging to avoid danger from hostile forces, but with a blaze of lights turned on, and a feeling of perfect security and confidence, with hearts full of happiness and contentment that we are once more at home in God's country, and that we have contributed our mite to the winning of the war and done our part in demonstrating to our country that the maintenance of a strong navy has not been in vain, but has borne abundant fruit and more than paid for itself.

"One of the greatest lessons taught us by this war is that we must, for the preservation of our country's freedom and honor, for our rights and liberty, for peace and prosperity, build and maintain a navy that will insure us these blessings.

"While there are many other departments of the Government, as well as many civil and private enterprises, which contributed most abundantly to insuring a successful end to the war, and while all are more or less necessary and interdependent, yet without an efficient and strong navy, which was ready at the very beginning of the war, and which cannot be created overnight, this war would have ended far differently from its present victorious conclusion.

"Not only has our navy in the present war been largely instrumental in bringing about and insuring these blessings to us, let us hope for many years to come, but it has done more. It has contributed its fair share toward bringing about a world's peace, and put our nation, our country, in the lead, in the very forefront of the nations of the earth, and in that exalted position to which the eyes of the world are now turned in admiration as their friend and guide in making this peace enduring."

Farewell Dinner to Beatty.

Admiral Rodman, his staff, and the officers of the dreadnoughts of the 6th Battle Squadron bade farewell to Sir David Beatty on Nov. 19. The occasion was a dinner on the New York in honor of Admiral Beatty. On that occasion Admiral Rodman, speaking for himself and the officers of his command, said:

"It is truly impossible for me to express to you, the Commander in Chief, and flag officers of the Grand Fleet the pride and honor which I and my fellow countrymen of the 6th Battle Squadron feel for the great privilege which has been granted us of serving for the last year as an integral part of your force, under our most efficient, genial, and well-tried Commander in Chief, and with the others of the British Navy.

"It is needless for me to reiterate that which is known and recognized throughout the civilized world; namely, that it is the Grand Fleet which has been the very backbone of the structure, which has made a victorious peace a certainty. Without it the war would long ago have been disastrously concluded, with just the reverse conditions obtaining from those which now exist.

"In addition to indisputably emphasizing the value and necessity of sea power, and the command of the sea, the great lesson which this war has brought home to us is that, though we may have been born under different flags and are accredited as belonging to different nations, yet these are more a matter of geographic boundary or delineation than of real or important differences, and that after all the same blood flows through our veins. We have the same ideals of rights, morals, and national liberty, and that when the time came to show this to our common enemy, we could not only unite under a single leadership but could co-ordinate and co-operate smoothly, easily, pleasantly, without the slightest friction, and yet have an efficient and well adjusted force, ready for any emergency or duty for which it might be called upon to perform.

"I shall always look upon the year spent in the Grand Fleet not only as one of the profitable, but particularly as one of the most pleasant and agreeable of a lifetime, and can only ascribe it to the never ending courtesy, help and assistance, which you, our Commander in Chief, and other flag officers, one and all, were ever ready to extend to us; particularly in the beginning, when we were more or less strangers to you and your ways, but who, if you feel as I do, have become more like true and well-tried friends, or even as brothers, between whom I trust and believe that the intimacy and affection which has been engendered by our mutual association and common cause will last forever afterward."

Admiral Rodman goes to Washington today to confer with officials of the Navy Department. On Jan. 6 or 7 the squadron will sail for the Winter manoeuvre grounds off Guantanamo, Cuba.

The DIET During and After INFLUENZA

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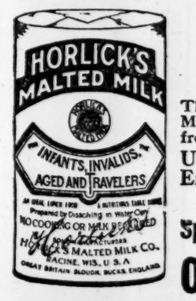

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PAY TRIBUTE TO SAILORS ON PARADE

Men of the Victory Fleet Win Great Applause from Thousands.

LED BY ADMIRAL RODMAN

Secretary Daniels and Admiral Mayo Review the 5,000 Men Back from the North Sea.

The people of New York City paid their tribute yesterday to the sailors and marines of the Sixth Battle Squadron, which was with the British Grand Fleet in the North Sea. A large contingent of the men, accompanied by sailors from the other warships that escorted the battle squadron across the seas, about 6,000 in all, took part in a parade down Broadway and Fifth Avenue. In the crowds that gathered on the streets were many relatives who caught glimpses of the lads whom they had not seen for eighteen months.

The parade was reviewed in front of the Public Library by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander in Chief of the American fleet. Others on the reviewing stand were Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff; Mayor Hylan, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk, Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Interior, Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, Mrs. Josephus Daniels and her mother, Mrs. George Dewey, widow of the late Admiral; Vice Admiral Albert W. Grant, Rear Admiral A. E. Coontz, Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Admiral Nathaniel Usher, Major Gen. Franklin J. Bell, Bernard M. Baruch, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Rodman Wanamaker, Police Commissioner and Mrs. Richard E. Enright, Sir Frank Barnard, Governor of British Columbia; Joseph Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, and military and naval attachés of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the other allied nations. The reviewing stand was festooned with green garlands and decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the Allies. A square canvas-covered inclosure in the middle of the stand was set apart for the reviewing officers and the distinguished guests.

The greatest enthusiasm that greeted the sailors was from their friends and relatives in the throngs that lined the streets. Cigarettes, fruit, and candy were tossed to the marchers from the sidewalks and windows. The sailors from the warships fell in at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street and West Ninety-sixth Street. The parade was led by Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman on foot, and the line of march was down Broadway to Columbus Circle, to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, and across Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets to the North River, where boats were in waiting to take them back to their ships.

Admiral Rodman Marched.

The parade started at 1:30, and began passing the reviewing stand about an hour later. The men took a little less than an hour to pass in review. Admiral Rodman walked down Fifth Avenue to the reviewing stand at the head of the sailors, and Secretary Daniels rode behind him in an automobile, together with Admiral Mayo. In another car were Rear Admiral Thomas Rogers and his aids.

In the van of the parade was the entire Marine Corps of the fleet, who received an enthusiastic ovation in passing the reviewing stand. Then came the bluejackets from the Texas, with the gold service stripes on their arms. The detachment from each ship carried the emblem of the vessel alongside the Stars and Stripes. The men marched two squads abreast in double row, with Ensigns leading each division, and the ship's commander and staff at the head of each crew. Large contingents of policemen kept the crowds in check at the central points.

In many instances, however, the police seemed bent on making it as difficult as possible for the relatives and friends of the marchers to catch even a glimpse of them. The police platooned in the side streets at Sixth Avenue refused to permit any one to move toward Fifth Avenue except at long intervals. For instance, no one could go east on any street between Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Streets. In the latter street no one could pass Sherry's on the south side. From the entrance to that restaurant to the corner of Fifth Avenue the street was kept clear, while two great crowds going in opposite directions were forced to use the single sidewalk across the street. There it was almost impossible to move and many women were pushed about and nearly crushed, while the police made no effort to untangle the mass.

The first to start the cheering were the groups of wounded soldiers who occupied points of vantage along the line of march. Their enthusiasm and good-natured jests kept the civilians and sailors in good humor. The men from each warship had their canine mascots with them and the dogs wore warm coats marked with the gold service stripes for overseas service.

There was a brisk west wind and a slight fall of snow when the head of the line passed the reviewing stand, but about fifteen minutes later the sun broke through the clouds and shone down on the scene almost until the end of the parade. An incident that caused Secretary Daniels and the others in the reviewing stand to smile broadly was the sight of a French sailor in the parade behind the detachment from the Wyoming. The sailor waved his hat in the air and called for cheers for the bluejackets as he marched past the stand.

Following the marine detachment the men from the New York were first in line. Next came the crew of the Texas and the Wyoming. On the side of the bass drum of the Wyoming's band was painted, "Der Tag, November 21, 1918. North Sea. Wyoming." It was explained that this meant that the Wyoming was one of the American ships present when the German High Seas Fleet surrendered. Behind the Wyoming's contingent was the mascot on whose coat was inscribed "Scapa Flow," the base which the fleet used as headquarters.

Secretary Daniels Pleased.

The men of the Florida followed the Wyoming's contingent. Some of the sailors carried carbines slung across their shoulders. The men of the first division of the parade, which was made up of those who landed at Seventy-ninth Street, wore their blue service uniforms with white leggings and black sailor hats, while the majority of those in the second division wore service uniforms with white duck hats.

As the men of the Utah swung past the reviewing stand a young woman cried, "Oh, there's Lynn." She called to a young officer who turned and caught sight of her. He grinned to the young woman who gathered in her arms a child beside her and tears coursed down her cheeks. In the windows of many of the Fifth Avenue shops were relatives of the men in the parade. Mothers, sisters, sweethearts, and brothers greeted their relatives with shouts of joy and in some cases broke through the police lines and kissed or shook hands with the young sailors.

After the parade Secretary Daniels said he was highly pleased with the reception accorded the men of the returning fleet.

"The reception which the people of New York gave to the returning victorious fleet was in keeping with the spirit New York has shown throughout the war," he declared. "It has helped strengthen the navy. Nothing could have pleased me more than to see the hearty way in which the returning men were greeted by the people. I thought that the men showed up splendidly. When you consider what they have gone through in the last few months, it is wonderful to observe their fine condition.

"The officers and the men of the fleet who will be in New York Harbor for some days join me in thanks for the cordial reception and generous hospitality shown to them by the people of New York City. Neither the cold nor the snow serve to dampen the ardor of the celebration."

The Secretary added that the people of New York would get a better chance of becoming acquainted with the men of the fleet during the next few days. Last night the fleet was illuminated and there was a fireworks display from Seventy-ninth Street to 125th Street. Secretary Daniels, General March, and Secretary Baker, it was announced, were the guests last night of Special Deputy Police Commissioner Dr. John A. Harris.

Thousands at Waterfront.

Thousands braving snow, intermittent rain and then a cold, nipping wind, stood along the waterfront or on Riverside Drive, and by the warmth of their welcome brought grins of appreciation to the faces of the homecoming veterans of the sea. Crowds began to gather at the Battery as early as 6 o'clock in the morning awaiting the arrival of the battle fleet. By 7 o'clock it was necessary to call out a squad of police under Inspector Frank Conboy to keep the overanxious throng from falling over the Battery wall and swimming out to meet the boys. While the Battery spaces were being covered with the crowd, seemingly indifferent to the snow which had begun to fall, the steamers Correction, Fidelity, Queens, and Taurus of the city's welcoming committee began to fill. Down on Ellis Island it was evident from the Battery that the wounded soldiers were getting choice seats to watch the return of the chaps who brought them overseas.

The dreadnought Arizona, with Captain John H. Dayton in command, heading the battleline, was the first to slip out of the mist, and when her bold outlines were caught by the watchers on shore, cheer after cheer went up. As the long line of fighting craft loomed out of the mist, each got a roar of welcome that was heard aboard the ships, for a faint cheer came back from the crew of the Florida, the last to head up the Hudson.

Every point of vantage along the waterfront was taken, and from the windows of downtown office buildings people leaned, dropping tape and torn paper. The warships proceeded up the river cautiously, and, as they passed the tip of Manhattan, they swung further outstream. This manoeuvre somewhat dimmed the view of the thousands along Riverside Drive, but luck was with them, for, as the Arizona came abreast of the Drive, the sun came out.

The Arizona dropped anchor off 116th Street, followed by the Oklahoma, which moored at 109th Street, directly behind the dreadnought Nevada, which swung into position off 102d Street. The Utah anchored directly off the Ninety-seventh Street naval landing, while Admiral Mayo's flagship, the Pennsylvania, anchored off Ninety-fourth Street. Steaming close behind the Pennsylvania, the New York came to rest opposite Eighty-second Street, the Texas, Arkansas, and Wyoming stopping, respectively, at Seventy-sixth, Sixty-ninth, and Sixty-second Streets. The crews of the Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and Pennsylvania were all lined up at the rails ready to debark at the Ninety-sixth Street landing, while the men of the New York, Arkansas, Wyoming, and Florida stood by to land at Seventy-ninth Street for the parade.

While the ships were being brought to anchor, the news that the great armada had arrived spread through the Riverside Drive section, and thousands hastily left home to join the multitude already lined up. "Here they come," said a voice in the dense crowd of men, women, and children at Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street, and, as if at a given command, all necks were craned toward the Hudson. Swinging along came 1,000 sailors and marines from the battleships Pennsylvania and Utah, the first contingents to debark for the parade.

Welcome All Along the Line.

With the boys from the Pennsylvania leading, the men marched up Ninety-sixth Street to Broadway, where they were received with deafening cheers from the people in the streets, windows, and on the housetops. The debarkation of the men at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street and Seventy-ninth Street began at 12:50 o'clock, an hour and ten minutes before the time set for the start of the parade. By this time Broadway, between Ninety-sixth and Seventy-second Streets, was one solid mass of humanity, every face reflecting determination to give the home-coming sea fighters a welcome that would tell them just what New York thought of their part in winning the war.

While the advance detachments lined up along Broadway and stood at ease fast gray launches traversed the choppy waters between the shore and the ships and deposited their cargoes on the landing stages. Practically every man in the line wore the overseas chevron, and here and there one saw in addition the wound chevron. The first detachment to land from the Pennsylvania was in command of Lieutenant L. H. Lanman, who wore two service stripes and a wound chevron.

The work of debarkation, difficult because of the brisk wind, proceeded without a hitch, and by 1 o'clock all of the men were ashore and lined up along Broadway, waiting, while the bands played popular hits, for the signal to start. Though most of the sailors came through the Ninety-sixth Street landing stage, about 2,500 came ashore at Seventy-ninth Street, where they got a vociferous welcome.

With Admiral Rodman, his staff, and Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, N. Y. G., the latter in civilian attire, leading, the parade got under way, and then as the even lines of blue began to swing past the crowd opened up. A rolling succession of cheers was punctuated by whoops and shrill cries, the latter showing that the women were not depending exclusively on waved handkerchiefs to convey their welcome to the "gobs."

From the curbs and from the big apartment houses lining upper Broadway there came a steady stream of candies, cigars, cigarettes, and even here and there a book would fly through the air. One enthusiast at the Hotel St. Andrew tossed a sofa pillow out for the sailors, and the tall, red-haired sailor who got it went the rest of the route tightly clutching it. Once in a while a sailor was lucky enough to catch an apple or an orange flung from a high window, but usually, for the sake of discipline, they had to forego the gifts that were showered upon them.

At Broadway and Seventy-second Street a woman who had a son in the ranks was crushed by the surging throngs. After an ambulance surgeon had attended her she insisted upon getting back into the front row, saying: "Well, I saw George anyway. He was that great, big, fine-looking boy with the Pennsylvania detachment." Everybody in the vicinity agreed that the mother ought to have a front place, and she got it

OFFICERS PRAISE THE BRITISH.

Pay Tribute to Their Work and Tell of North Sea Days.

To the men who have been serving in the North Sea yesterday was a fine morning after the drizzling, murky weather on the Scotch coast. They were a husky, healthy looking lot as they worked about the decks or were busy preparing for their long anticipated shore leave. On every ship as the launch was alongside and the order given "Those with leave tickets form on deck," the men came trooping to the gangway, many of them carrying presents for the folks ashore.

At 1 o'clock, when the visitors were allowed on the different ships, the crowds headed for the fleet passed boats loaded with sailors on leave headed shoreward. Sometimes those on leave would recognize visitors or friends going out and there were shouted promises to wait on the pier.

The officers who served in the Grand Fleet cannot talk for publication, but they have many stories to tell their friends of the days when they were on "watchful waiting" orders. In a marked manner they all give praise to the British Navy and its officers and men. One officer on the Texas expressed the sentiments of his fellows when he said: "The British sailor is 100 per cent. fine, always." He added that the men of our navy had opportunity to know his qualities as a fighter and a friend because the American vessels that had been on North Sea duty had been just as much a part of the British sea fighting force as though Britain's flag had been flying from the masthead.

"The great adventure that we had hoped for did not take place," said an officer on the Texas. "Each time the scouts gave the alarm that the German High Fleet was coming out we steamed out hoping the word was true and that we would have a fight. The view we got of the German fighting craft was on the day when they steamed slowly down between the lines of allied ships to surrender. It was an ending that even in our wildest moments we had not dreamed of, for we could not conceive of such ships coming out except to give battle, to go down fighting, or sink the vessels sooner than surrender them."

Surrender a Surprise.

"When the word came that the German fleet was going to surrender we could not believe it at first," said another officer. "It is said that until the German war craft started to steam down the line many English officers would not believe that it was going to be done. On every ship each man was at his station, the guns were trained on the advancing Germans and everything was in readiness to begin firing."

Life on the vessels of the Grand Fleet was monotonous, the officers said. One on the Texas said that there was also an absorbing interest that took the edge off the monotony. It came from the fact that officers and men lived in constant hope that there would be a fight. The vessels were constantly under four hours' notice, though at times this was reduced to two and a half hours. When the scout ships of the British Secret Service sent word that the High Fleet was on the move, the signal was at once given to the Grand Fleet to get under way. One signal was flashed and the first vessels got under way, while the rest followed automatically. The vessels which outside moved without further signaling to their places, stripped for action. Out they went from the Scotch coast, the "screens" ahead, then the light cruisers, and so through the battle order, with the battleships each running at top speed. Indeed, it was said that some of the American vessels on these occasions made better speed than their contracts called for.

"When the order was given to return it was all done without the slightest confusion," said an officer. "Each vessel went to its own place, and there remained until the signal to go out was given again. Each time that signal came a thrill went through us, and we thought that at last 'The Day' had come. Shore leave was an impossibility, and the only thing we got that looked like a leave was when, on four hours' notice, we had a chance to go on shore and walk up and down for exercise and to have the feeling of solid ground under our feet. Whatever little amusement we had was devised on board. This was varied by going out to battle exercises instead of to look for Germans."

Some officers believe the Germans intended to come out, but either thought better of it or were prevented by mutiny. The story of one attempt to get out was told for the first time by an officer who heard it from British officers. During one of the last days of October a British cruiser discovered German warships. They at once opened fire, and the cruiser, being of greater speed, steamed away and kept just out of range, hoping to lure the enemy vessels, for her commander knew the Grand Fleet was out. The Germans refused the bait, and, after firing a few shots, steamed away. When the first of the Grand Fleet appeared the Germans had disappeared. It is believed the Germans were trying to get through Pentland Firth, between Scotland and the Orkney Islands, where the tide runs so strong that navigators consider it the roughest stretch of waters in the world.

U-Boat Got Out of Sight.

While on duty in the North Sea during the most bitter Winter weather when the ships were ice-coated, the Wyoming and the Florida had an experience with a U-boat. They were steaming along when a submarine commander chose the spot just between them to come up. The periscope appeared, and apparently those on the undersea boat saw the battleships at the same time as those on board saw the periscope, for it ducked out of sight in record time. The officer who told the story said that apparently the submarine was too close to let go a torpedo, and, anyway, the Commander thought it was best not to delay his departure.

On another occasion the Wyoming was acting as a screen for mining operations when a periscope bobbed up in the foam of her wake, but got away. Some minutes later another appeared in her wake. The Arkansas encountered a U-boat while proceeding with a destroyer, but this one also submerged without waiting to attack. Depth bombs were dropped, but it is not known whether any reached their mark.

Wonderfully effective, it was said, was the barrage of mines that was laid across the North Sea. This so diminished U-boat activities that it was for the Germans the beginning of the end of their course of murder on the high seas. After the barrage was laid down there was only one place where submarines could freely pass in and out and that was through the territorial waters of Norway. Here for a distance of some miles the fast running tide and the rough sea made it impossible to keep the barrage. The Germans by no means gave up attempting to pass the barrage and even when the war ended the U-boat commanders, it was said, were figuring out how to "beat the game." The only way they could do this was by coming to the surface, making their draft as light as possible and then steam over the mines. The attempt could only be made at night and almost always they were detected by the watchful guard vessels of the Grand Fleet and either surrendered or were forced to turn back. In either event the mines strung out below the surface of the sea made it impossible to submerge.

The Texas is the only ship in the American navy to carry airships and it had been intended yesterday to launch one from her deck, but the weather prohibited this. She carries one fore and aft standing on platforms built on the turret tops and extending out over the big guns. They attracted considerable attention from the visitors who swarmed on board during the visiting hours.

The vessels that have been in actual service carry few mascots. Mostly the pets are dogs. The exception, however, is Tom, the pet of the Arkansas. Tom is a dignified black cat, who was left on board by Rear Admiral Bullard, and the men wanted Tom mentioned in any written account of the arrival so that Mrs. Bullard, the Admiral's wife, would know that they had taken good care of him.

NIGHT ASHORE FOR SAILORS.

Thousands Dance, See Shows, and Take In the Sights.

With many of the fleet's 10,000 sailors and marines on shore leave last night, New York turned its welcoming enthusiasm into hospitality, the War Camp Community Service, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the Salvation Army and other agencies vieing with each other in an effort to see that the men lacked nothing in the way of entertainment. Especially well patronized was the big dance held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service.

It was shortly after the sailors returned to their ships from the parade that the night liberty and furlough lists were made up. According to the Flag Officer of the fleet, about 50 per cent. of the fleet's personnel received furloughs of from ten to fifteen days and fully one-half of the rest were granted shore leave for the night.

Loading the landing yawls to capacity, the liberty seekers were soon landed and made tracks for their homes, railway stations, and all points East and West. A Fifth Avenue bus, operated by the Y. M. C. A., was at each landing place, and its offer, "Free Rides for Our Sailor Heroes," caused the buses to creak as they started off. Also at the landing stages were thousands who, neglecting dinners, homes, and other engagements, came down in the darkness to witness the rollicking sailors pile out of the boats and dash up the landing ways. Many of the men were promptly carried off to homes for entertainment and "eats."

Representatives of the War Camp Community Service were at all the landing points, and when they passed the word that a big dance was scheduled at the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, hundreds of the tars headed that way at once. It was announced that 2,000 girls had written a welcome home letter to the fleet's men, and that when each sailor entered the armory he would be handed a letter and must seek out the girl who wrote it. She then became his partner for the first dance, and as a result there wasn't a dancing Jackie who didn't have the time of his life.

There were not enough theatres along Broadway last night to accommodate all the sailors who wanted to celebrate their home-coming by taking in a show. Friends of many of them had purchased seats in advance, but the unfortunate sailors who didn't have the luck to have tickets were unable to get in to many of the theatres because the house was sold out. In all of the playhouses small parties, of which sailors formed a part, were scattered, and here and there were box parties, different organizations furnishing the seats for the navy men.

Unable to get accommodations at the theatres, thousands of the men toured the city, observing the changes that have occurred in their absence, or dropping in to enjoy the hospitality of the many centres maintained by various organizations. To care for these thousands, the navy provost patrol was doubled, extra Beach Guards were on duty and hundreds of extra policemen were out. But the crowd of sailor men was a particularly orderly one and beyond singing and shouting their delight at being back in the United States, the sailors were quiet.

ELEVEN MORE VESSELS SAIL WITH TROOPS

Mauretania Brings the 347th Infantry—Pershing Selects 20,000 Men for Early Return.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Departure from France of eleven transports, including the Mauretania, with more than 3,000 men from the 347th Infantry of the 87th Division, was announced today by the War Department.

The Mauretania, sailing Christmas Eve, will reach New York on Monday, and most of the men aboard will be sent to Camp Dix for demobilization.

Eight hundred sick and wounded men are on the Henderson, due at New York on Jan. 5, but the other vessels are bringing only a small number of men.

The transport Antigone, due at Newport News on Jan. 4, is bringing home eleven officers and eighty-five men of the 76th (New England) Division, which has been used as a depot division and which has been reduced to skeleton proportions. They will be sent to Camp Devens, Mass. The 52d Coast Artillery Regiment, with a number of casuals and sick and wounded, also is on the Antigone.

The transport Espagne, which is expected to reach New York on Jan. 2, and the Virginian, Newport News, Jan. 5, carry small detachments.

The transport Princess Matoika, which will dock at Newport News on Jan. 2, has on board the 2d and 3d Battalions o fthe 43d Regiment, Coast Artillery, instead of the 37th Regiment as first announced.

Sailing of six other vessels from France with small numbers of soldiers aboard was announced today by the War Department. The Veendijk, with two officers and fifty-one men of Casual Company No. 119, had the largest passenger list. Only a few casuals were aboard the other ships, which sailed as follows: The West Arrow, Dec. 20; Texan and Hwah Jah, Dec. 21; Eastern Queen, Dec. 22, and Totoula, Dec. 23.

Lists of units of the expeditionary forces, assigned for early convoy home as cabled today by General Pershing, comprised 600 officers and nearly 20,000 men. They include the 44th, 60th, and 64th Coast Artillery Regiments and the 49th and 331st Infantry.

Other organizations on the lists are:

Headquarters and Companies C, D, E, and F, 20th Engineers.
Mobile hospital companies 100 to 105th, inclusive.
Mobile surgical units 100th to 103d, inclusive.
First anti-aircraft sector headquarters, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th battalions.
Machine gun battalion of second anti-aircraft sector.
Nineteenth balloon company and medical detachment.
Thirtieth balloon company.
Nineteenth aero squadron and medical detachment.
One thousand and Ninty-ninth squadron.
Twenty-third balloon company.
Three Hundred and Eleventh signal battalion.
Signal corps, casual company No. 1.
Base hospital No. 2.
Sixth company, second air service mechanics' regiment.
Ordnance, casual companies, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10.
Balloon companies Nos. 35, 36, and 45.
Mobile hospital No. 39.
First battalion, headquarters of the 74th Engineers.
Balloon company No. 20.
Four Hundred and Twenty-first and 422d telegraph battalions, with medical detachments.
Seventh and 90th trench mortar batteries.
Chemical warfare service, casual company No. 3.

To Exchange Money for Sailors.

The Y. M. C. A. announced last night that at Atlantic Fleet Headquarters, in its building at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, it has opened a money booth, to be operated by the Equitable Trust Company, where sailors of the American and allied fleets may have their foreign money converted into American currency. Major Gen. Mann, who took the Rainbow Division to France, has direct supervision of this phase of the Y. M. C. A.'s work. American bluejackets and marines are returning in large numbers with their pockets more or less filled with loose change from overseas, a majority of them bringing English and French money, which they may now exchange for the coin of Uncle Sam.

GIRLS LEAP FROM AUTO.

One Suffers Fractured Skull and May Die.

Miss Victoria Godek of Hollis is in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, unconscious, and may die, her skull having been fractured early yesterday morning when she jumped from an automobile at Fulton Street and Carpenter Avenue, Hollis.

With her at the time was Pauline Pierrepont of Hollis, who also leaped from the car, but alighted on her companion and was saved from serious injury. Why the girls, who are employed as domestics in Hollis families, leaped from a moving automobile is under investigation by the police, who have the names of the men in the car, said to be two rich farmers of Mineola.

According to Miss Pierrepont, she and Miss Godek were going home after spending the evening with friends in Jamaica, and while waiting for a car were accosted by the men in the automobile, with whom they had a slight acquaintance. The men, she said, offered to take them as far as Hollis. At Hollis Park Gardens, where the girls live, the men were asked to stop the machine, according to Miss Pierrepont, but they refused.

TURK CHAMBER DISSOLVED.

Court-Martial to Try Officials Responsible for Massacres.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Dissolution of the Turkish Parliament was proclaimed yesterday by the Minister of the Interior, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Petit Parisien, reported to Washington today through official channels. It had been expected that the Cabinet would fall, the report said, but instead the House of Deputies was dissolved by proclamation.

The Minister read a long declaration in reply to an interpellation from the Deputies of the Opposition in which he outlined the history of the war and pointed out that Turkey was led into it through no necessity but to content the ambitions of some high officials.

It also was reported from Constantinople, the advices said, that the Ottoman Government had decided to create a general court-martial for the trial of all functionaries responsible for the recent massacres of Armenians, although most of them have fled the country with Enver Pasha and Djemal.

The dispatch noted that Marshal Liman von Sanders, formerly head of the German military mission to Turkey and one of those primarily responsible for the massacres, was allowed to leave Constantinople freely.

7,468 Wounded Landed Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—During the week ended Dec. 20 a total of 7,468 wounded and sick soldiers were landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces. This is the largest number received in any single week. Of this total 5,828 were landed at New York and the balance of 1,640 at Newport News. The men are being sent to various army hospitals for physical reconstruction and to convalescent camps.

G. H. BENJAMIN WON'T SERVE WITH HEARST

Scientist Tells Mayor He Is Promoting Publisher's "Selfish Interests."

CALLS LETTER ANARCHISTIC

Hearst Accused of Having Defense Committee Dissolved Through G. W. Loft.

George Hilliard Benjamin, scientist, patent expert, lawyer, and editor of The National Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics, is another prominent New Yorker to get off the Mayor's Reception Committee, appointed to welcome homecoming American soldiers. Mr. Benjamin, who is a brother of Park Benjamin, sent a letter to the Mayor on the subject on Dec. 24. In the letter he charges that George W. Loft, who was Chairman of Mayor Hylan's defunct Committee on National Defense, asked the Mayor, at the request of William Randolph Hearst, to dissolve the committee "for the evident purpose of forwarding the personal ambitions of Mr. Hearst."

Mr. Benjamin, it seems, wrote to the Mayor about Mr. Loft's contemplated action on Nov. 30, telling him that Mr. Loft well knew that, if the committee were dissolved, work important to the best interests of the city would have to stop.

The National Defense Committee was dissolved early in December, but Mr. Benjamin's letter contains the first intimation the public has had that Mr. Hearst had anything to do with its dissolution. Henry MacDonald, Director General of the committee, got telephone orders one day from Mr. Loft to wind up the committee at once. Mr. MacDonald objected, largely on the ground that such action would throw the large staff of the organization out of employment with only a few hours' notice.

George MacDonald, Vice President of the Defense Committee and brother of Henry MacDonald, supported his brother's attitude, and the two took it up with the Mayor. The result was that the members of the committee's staff got something like two weeks' notice that their services were to be dispensed with. A few are still employed in winding up the work.

Mr. Benjamin's letter to the Mayor does not state specifically that he has resigned from the Reception Committee, but it was said at his home last evening that his letter meant he would have nothing more to do with the committee. The letter follows:

Dec. 24, 1918.

Hon. John H. Hylan,
Mayor's Office,
City Hall, N. Y.

Dear Sir: When I accepted your suggestion that I act as a member of Mr. Wanamaker's Committee to Welcome Homecoming Troops, I was aware that Mr. George Loft, as Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, had, at the suggestion of Mr. William R. Hearst and others, asked you to dissolve such committee, and for the evident purpose of forwarding the personal ambitions of Mr. Hearst, and notwithstanding the fact that he had full knowledge that stopping the very good work which was then in progress by such committee would be detrimental to the interests of the city. You will recall that on Nov. 30 I wrote you to that effect. I felt, however, that you had been deceived, and that the above recited fact should not prevent my lending such aid as was possible, to carry into effect a proper welcome for the homecoming troops.

I have now read Mr. Hearst's letter, published in The Evening Journal, in answer to the criticisms of men well known to the public, of his appointment by you, and also your letter to him, in which you approve of his general attitude during the war and make indefinite charges against various interests, which unsupported charges are, in my opinion, anarchistic in character and calculated to do infinite harm.

From these letters it appears clear that you were not deceived, but knowingly were willing, not only to abandon the interests of the city, but to take advantage of the people's desire to welcome the homecoming troops to promote the selfish ambitions of Mr. Hearst and his followers.

I must decline, even by implication, to be a party to any such disreputable plan. Yours very truly,

GEORGE H. BENJAMIN.

It was said yesterday that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, had formally resigned from the Mayor's Reception Committee some time ago. Dr. Butler is a member of the committee formed by the Republican Club on Dec. 18 to confer with other civil and political organizations to decide upon the form of a protest to the Mayor against the appointment of William R. Hearst.

1,071,300 FRENCHMEN KILLED IN THE WAR

Dead, Prisoners, and Missing Totaled 1,831,600, Chamber of Deputies Is Told.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies today by M. Abraz, Under Secretary of State, that France's losses in officers and men killed up to Nov. 1 of the present year aggregate 1,071,300, divided as follows: Officers 31,300, and men 1,040,000.

The number of dead, prisoners, and men missing was given as 42,000 officers and 1,789,000 men.

The missing total 3,000 officers and 311,000 men.

The prisoners still living total 8,300 officers and 438,000 men.

SUGAR EARNINGS DROP.

Cuban-American Co. Reports $36.74 Per Share, Against $63.41 in 1917.

The report of the Cuban-American Sugar Company for the year ended with last September discloses net profits after charges and war taxes, amounting to $4,227,202, which is equal to $36.74 a share on the $9,999,500 common stock outstanding after the deduction of preferred dividends. This compares with $63.41 earned on the same stock in the year ended Sept. 30, 1917.

While total sales and other income amounting to $40,089,318 compared favorably with the figures of the preceding year and the balance after the deduction of operating expenses was only slightly less than in 1917, charges were increased to $6,022,071, from $3,927,961 in the year before. This increase was due to a reservation of $3,500,000 for income and war taxes and $909,794 reserved for depreciation.

Italy Thanks France for Fleet's Aid.

PARIS, Dec. 26, (Havas.)—Vice Admiral Delbono, Italian Minister of Marine, has addressed a letter to Georges Leygues, the French Minister of Marine, expressing Italy's gratitude for the aid of the French Navy in the Adriatic Sea in fighting the common enemy. The letter pays tribute to the courage, skill, and discipline of the French naval forces, and says the bonds of friendship between Italy and France have been visibly strengthened through the cooperation of the French and Italian fleets.

Scouts Off to Winter Camp.

Midwinter camping in the Ramapos will be enjoyed by more than 300 Boy Scouts from New York beginning today. Many of them departed yesterday, and another detachment will start for camp at Bear Mountain today, detraining at Tuxedo, whence they will march to the camp, each carrying a full Winter equipment of three blankets, tent, axe and staff, and the day's supply of food. Snow is deep in the mountains, and, if necessary, each of the scouts will get snowshoes to make the trip.

Gidding
5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Are Now Holding
After-Christmas
Sales
Suits—Coats—Wraps
Gowns—Hats—Furs
Including Imported Models

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.
Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

Furs a Wife May Buy with Her Husband's Approval.

He couldn't have so cold a heart or so sophisticated an eye as to pass by such exquisite furs without wishing her to have them—and, we must add, she couldn't be wholly feminine without feeling that if there is one thing she really wants to own, it is a fur coat or wrap such as these. Well, here's an opportunity, because these exquisite garments are offered in a

Sale of Superb Furs At Savings of 1/3 to 1/2

To find garments of such superior character in a sale is out of the ordinary. They possess the design and grade of custom made furs. The skins are matched with a masterful hand, the linings are artistically chosen. No detail is lacking to make them—

Wraps, Coats, Capes, Scarfs and Muffs—

garments so far above the usual that it is worth while alone to see them. Their remarkably low prices will assume new significance.

INCLUDED ARE FURS FROM OUR OWN LARGE STOCKS, CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

Luxurious Fur Wraps

Hudson Seal Wrap (dyed muskrat), so full - flaring as to be almost circular, with black lynx collar. $489.00

Hudson Seal Wraps (dyed muskrat), in handsomely fashioned models. $489.00

Taupe Squirrel Wraps, beautifully draped and perfectly matched. $379.00 & $429.00

Fur Muffs

Eastern Mink Muffs, $49.75

Tipped Mink Muffs, $33.75

Skunk Muffs, $29.75, $39.75

Black Lynx Muffs, $29.75

Taupe Squirrel Muffs, $19.74

Hudson Seal Muffs (dyed muskrat), $15.74 & $19.74

Taupe Fox Muffs, $39.75 & $49.75

Kamchatka Fox Muffs, $59.75

Fur Scarfs

Beautiful Eastern Mink Scarfs, $59.75, $94.75, $149.00, $169.00

Tipped Mink Scarfs, $29.75, $39.75, $59.75

Skunk Scarfs, $22.74 to $49.75

Black Lynx Scarfs, $29.75 to $54.75

Taupe Squirrel Scarfs, $33.75

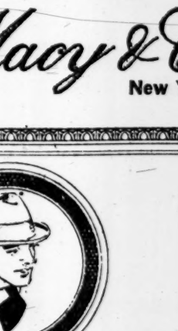
Taupe Fox Scarfs, $44.75 to $59.75

Kamchatka Fox Scarfs, $54.75

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St. Front.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Seventh of a Series of Talks on the Problems of the Average Mother Concerning Her Young Hopeful.



Watch Him Grow!

Here's Where He Has Finished Making Life a Nightmare for His Grammar School Teachers and He Scans the Horizon for a Suit in Which to Celebrate.

"PASSED!" the news is intoxicating. Its interpretation to the average male graduate is "no more teachers, no more books" (in blissful forgetfulness that four years of high school await him just around the corner). Passed—and graduated. He says he doesn't want to attend the graduation exercises. Doesn't need to, in fact. He'll get his diploma anyway. But the little diplomat is impatiently awaiting mother's suggestion to accompany him on the downtown expedition for the

Blue Serge Suit

To Grace the Occasion, We Sell the Sort That Will Make Even a Sophisticated Graduate Sit Up and Take Notice. Such Suits Are Priced $10.74 to $22.74.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York

Once-A-Year Sale Of John David Soft Hats Derbies And Velour Hats

THIS ever-growing Hat Business is proof that Headwear may both envelop and embellish; bedeck and beautify; cover a head with flattery, as well as felt. New Yorkers who prize the spruce and select in Hats need have no conclusions drawn for them—they will draw their own from these prices.

$4.00 Hats..... $2.95
$5.00 Hats..... $3.95
$7.00 and $6.00..... $4.95
$10.00, $8.00, $7.50.... $6.45
$15.00 Hats $8.95

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

RUSSIAN LEADERS IN PARIS DEPRESSED

Allies' Decision Against Sending Large Army to Russia at Present Discourages Them.

LVOFF PLEADS FOR ACTION

Says That Delay Will Tend to Enlarge the Bolshevist Territory and Play Game of Germans.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The recent announcement by Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, that the Entente had decided against extensive military intervention in Russia at present has had a discouraging effect upon former Premiers Lvoff and Kokovsoff and other prominent Russians, who are now in conference in Paris. This may be said despite the fact that they did not expect an immediate response to their appeals, because of the lack of unification of the forces opposed to the Bolsheviki and the inability of the remote provisional governments to coordinate their movements.

The Russian leaders continue their conferences at the Russian Embassy in the hope that they will get a formal hearing when the Peace Congress actually opens. Former Premier Lvoff, who is the chief spokesman of the Russian group in Paris, urged that delay in extension of the Entente military movement there would tend to enlarge Bolshevist territory and play into the hands of the Germans, who are planning for the domination of Russia through co-operation with the Bolsheviki.

The French press rather generally voices the opinion that France would be unable to undertake an extensive military movement in Russia, even if such were advisable.

Professor Bakhmeteff, the Russian representative in Washington, is the only Russian who has been received up to this time by Secretary Lansing, although both President Wilson and Secretary Lansing saw former Premier Lvoff in Washington.

TREDWELL WELL TREATED.

State Department Making Every Effort to Obtain Consul's Release.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, said today that every effort was being made to obtain the release of Roger Culver Tredwell of Brooklyn, the American Consul at Petrograd, who is detained at Tashkent, Turkestan, by the Bolshevist authorities, having been arrested while seeking to return to the United States.

"Tredwell," it was explained, in an authorized statement issued by the State Department, "was interned in his rooms by the Bolsheviki the latter part of October, and the department, immediately upon learning of his detention, cabled instructions to its representatives to spare no efforts in bringing about his release.

"The efforts have been made through the posts at London, Teheran, Peking, Christiania, and Calcutta, as well as through other representatives of the department, and all the foreign Governments approached have taken an immediate interest and have given similar instructions in the interest of Tredwell's release. The Government of India has been especially helpful in this connection.

"Tredwell is not in prison, but is confined to his rooms and is being treated well, according to the department's advices."

RED REVOLT AT OMSK QUICKLY SUPPRESSED

Twelve Men Who Helped to Free Prisoners From Jail Tried and Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Cabled advices to the Russian Embassy today informed it that there was an unsuccessful armed uprising of certain Bolshevist elements the night of Dec. 22 at Omsk, the seat of the All-Russian Government, which is headed by Admiral Kolchak. The Bolsheviki participating in the uprising succeeded in freeing prisoners held in the Omsk jail. The Government sent a detachment of soldiers to suppress the disturbance, and twelve men who participated in the release of the prisoners were arrested and shot following trial by a court-martial. Most of the prisoners set free were rearrested. Some of them gave themselves up to the Government authorities voluntarily and the whole incident was closed before daybreak.

There was an uprising the same night in which some railway workmen participated at Koulomzino Station. They cut the telegraph lines. Units from the garrison at Omsk re-established order without difficulty.

What is regarded as an important step toward the development of Russian unity was reported to the Russian Embassy today in a dispatch as having been taken by the political department of General Denikine, represented by former Foreign Minister Sergius Sazonoff, in recognition by General Denikine of the supreme authority vested in the Russian Government at Omsk.

The Archangel Government had already adhered and Denikine's action makes the consolidation of the non-Bolshevist political organizations complete in the sense that they recognize the supremacy of the Omsk Government, save for the Ukraine administration, which has not yet become stable after the recent revolution and overthrow of the pro-German Hetman there.

RED CROSS MAKES GAINS.

Reports 403,000 Members Enrolled in Manhattan Borough.

From the records of enrollments filed with the Controller's department of the Red Cross up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which were incomplete, it became certain that the organization would have more than 400,000 members in Manhattan Borough in 1919 as the result of the Christmas rollcall. The figures of enrollment by divisions, made public by Henry Donald Campbell, Chairman of the rollcall, follow:

Booths	152,000
Industries	115,000
Midtown division	30,000
Police Department	35,000
Downtown division	20,000
Homes division	20,000
Miscellaneous	15,500
Hospitals	2,500
Drug and cigar stores and Fifth Avenue enrollment stations	7,000
Total	403,000

Mr. Campbell said that in some of the divisions the final tabulation could not be made before Jan. 15. It is probable that when the final tabulation is made it will be found that Manhattan Borough has increased its membership in the Red Cross by at least 50 per cent. above the preceding total. In Manhattan Borough there are on the rolls for 1918 284,340 members.

SAILORS LEAD BERLIN RISING

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

who, however, had no time for looting.

There was a great deal of firing on the north side and east side, while at the same time the Government troops began to attack the royal stables.

There was a terrible cannonade from all sides against the castle and stables which, however, lasted only about a quarter of an hour.

About this time a white flag appeared at the window of the stable. Soon afterward another white flag showed on the balcony of the castle. The fire subsided, and some six sailors, one carrying a white flag, proceeded unmolested from the stables to the castle, where they were joined by a dputation of Government troops.

Once more negotiations for capitulation took place without result. It was about this time that the guard cuirassiers, marching through Franzoesischestrasse, reached the scene with several field guns.

The sailors now made a last desperate attempt to drive off the Government's troops at the risk of hurting thousands of curious onlookers at the street corners. They placed machine guns on the roofs of the stables, but the very first shot fired by the Government troops put one machine gun out of action.

Quick and precise was the fire of the Guard Cuiraissiers. No sooner had the sailors placed guns than they were destroyed.

The rebel casualties must have been heaviest on the roof of the stables. They are reported to have numbered sixty-four. All the bodies were carried downstairs and placed in the room where Commandant Wels was still held captive.

In about half an hour all was over. Again the large door of the stable opened, and sailors carrying a white flag indicated they wished to surrender. Before the negotiations were fairly begun, single sailors were noticed sneaking out from the stables. Those who carried arms were made prisoners, while the unarmed were permitted to go free. Rebel infantry, too, appeared now and offered arms, and were permitted to depart. Only a very few of them tried to keep their arms. For instance, one young under officer wearing the Iron Cross of the First Class stoutly refused to deliver his machine gun until he found himself looking into the mouth of a revolver barrel.

Just about this time a regiment of artillery from the front, carrying very large field pieces, arrived to relieve the infantry and guards cuirasseurs. Their steel helmets were still adorned with greens and flowers; also their guns. They gathered up the arms given by sailors, and other rebels, and drove off some Spartacide civilians who tried to argue the case of the sailors, and took possession of the castle stables.

Crowds of Sightseers.

All the morning some sailors had been prevented from joining their comrades in stables of the castle, and the Spartacide civilians had been busy collecting in small groups around them in the streets adjacent to the battlefield with the evident intention of inciting them to liberate the besieged men.

Soldiers guarding the street corners would occasionally interfere and ask them to move on, but more often the Sparticides began to argue even with the soldiers.

Large crowds of sightseers gathered at the east side of the palace in the so-called lustgarten. There must have been many thousands at one time, among them women and children.

Curiosity seemed to have mastered completely their fear, for although the battle was in progress only a few hundred yards away, the masses would not keep back despite the danger of stray bullets.

Discharged soldiers, still in uniform, went among them offering the latest revolutionary literature, picture postcards showing "Wilhelm auf der walze," [Wilhelm on the run] to Holland, or Willian in cylinderhut [stovepipe] which, when worn by an officer, used to signify the involuntary retirement. They also sold cheap sweetmeats at high prices and red badges.

Here the Spartacides found willing ears for their gospel, though the people seemed curious rather than convinced. The derisive answers which these Spartacide emissaries had ready for the soldiers trying to preserve order had a corrupting influence on the crowds, who would no longer be kept off, either by the guards nor the danger of being shot.

After 10 o'clock, when firing ceased temporarily, the crowds broke through the soldiers' lines and soon were all over the east side of Castle Square. Some even entered the courtyard through the battered doors.

Perhaps the largest portion of these people were merely curious sightseers, but somehow the rumor spread that the Sparticides were attacking in large masses with the sailors.

Consequently a guard of cavalry, garrisoned in one of the other palaces was telephoned for and arrived in a few minutes. They drove the civilians and even the infantry previously on duty back from the palace precincts and from within the courtyard.

There was fearful confusion there. Nobody knew whom to obey, orders being given by whoever was able to shout the loudest. Some civilians helped themselves to rifles, bayonets, and hand grenades lying about. A few even tried to carry off machine guns. However, the cavalry finally managed to clear the square and the palace, but that they succeeded without making use of arms was a great wonder.

The electric railways, crossing the Unter den Linden, the subway, and those lines running through adjacent streets were completely disorganized, the wires having been cut or shot to pieces. Service will hardly be resumed until after Christmas.

The building occupied by the Commander in Chief has the appearance of a sieve in some places. Kaiser Wilhelm I.'s monument opposite the main portal of the palace was hit by shells in several spots. Likewise the great fountains at the west side of the palace square, the palace, and the facade, too, shows holes made by shells, while at some points the latter is covered with scars received from machine gun bullets.

Worse even than these, the facade of the royal stable doors was battered down, and hardly one window pane was left intact. Tehre were also many holes in the walls.

There are shell heaps of rifles, bayonets, hand grenades in the doorways, and the adpacent streets are strewn with cartridge shells, plaster, and pieces of stone wall.

About 1 o'clock THE TIMES correspondent entered the university building on Unterdenlinden, where some sailor delegates were still negotiating with the military authorities, the head of which was Lieut. Gen. Hoffman.

It seems that the military authorities made the great mistake of permitting most of the sailors who were barricaded in the royal stables to depart ofter the disarmament, because they immediately went round to the more or less disaffected regiments garrisoned in Berlin, asking help against the Government troops, and at the hour of this writing (4:30) several formations of soldiers and large masses of Spartacides are en route to the battle scene, and there may be more fighting.

General Hoffman was very genial and gave the following statement:

"We are placed here by the Government, and shall only act according to instructions. The sailors caused these proceedings by unjustifiable acts in the castle and the stables, by making Commandant Wells and his Adjutants prisoners, and by their attitude toward the people's commissioners in the Chancellor's palace.

"This morning after surrendering the palace stables I gave the sailors ten minutes to surrender and evacuate both buildings at once, to give up the arms, and at once liberate Wels and his companions.

"When after ten minutes I received no answer the order was given to fire. My men had already entered the palace court, when approached by a delegation from the stables who asked to negotiate with us.

"We assented conditionally to give twenty minutes' time. The Commandants and Adjutants were released at once. Meanwhile large masses of people, among them women and children, had been incited by the Spartacide to attack my soldiers. In this manner the latter, who, of course, could not fire on women and children, were hors de combat, and some drifted from the scene of action. They gave up their arms and returned to the barracks.

"There was a lull in the operations, and my troops withdrew to the university.

Meanwhile the Government appointed a committee consisting of Reuss for the Central Executive of the Soldiers and Workers' Councils, Tost for the Navy Council, and Mueller for the local Soldiers' Council."

The afternoon papers are very doubtful whether the Government will display sufficient strength to cope with the situation. The very fact that the Government has intrusted to the above named committee such a settlement is regarded as a sign of weakness. It is argued that the matter should have been left in the hands of the Military Chief, General Lequis, who, it is stated, offered to restore order.

There is ample and ever-growing evidence that the Spartacides are trying to use events for their own purposes. Spartacides, all armed with revolvers, gathered near the Stock Exchange, carrying posters bearing the inscription, "Down with the Government. All power must be welded by the proletarians."

They broke through the soldiers' cordon and by a ruse captured three machine guns from the Uhlans. Afterward they entered the castle, looting, but were finally driven out by the soldiers, but were dispersed with great difficulty.

Sailors Boastful of Victory.

That the battle at the palace ended with a victory for the sailors is the unanimous opinion of the public and the press, shared even by the military authorities who operated against them. The sailors have since evacuated the palace, but they still remain in the stables.

Some of them have been seen swashbuckling among the hundreds of thousands of sightseers promenading Unter den Linden today. They would tell the story of the "Red Christmas" to the awed crowds, assuring them that in reality they did not wish any bloodshed, or General Lequis's men would have fared much worse than they did.

The royal palace presents a much worse picture of destruction today than in the darkness last night, shells having torn large holes in the walls and worked havoc in whole suites of state rooms. Beautiful wrought iron doors and masonry have been smashed to pieces by guns and nearly all the windows on the lower floors have been broken.

Again the wireless emissaries of the Spartacides have been preaching Liebknecht's gospel to improvised meetings in the streets, which have become such characteristic features of revolutionary Germany. One hardly knows whether the patience of the emissaries or the people is greater. The former seem to make few converts and never earn any applause, but still the people listen interestedly, with snow falling and melting at the same time.

The people assembled very early today in enormous masses, many intending to join meetings in the nearby Sieges Allee which the Independents and Spartacides had called for 2 o'clock. Doubtless many who do not sympathize with the Spartacides at all will applaude their criticism of the Government for its vaccillating attitude in the last two days.

There is not one paper which approves the Government's actions, not even Vorwärts, which sharply criticises the "peace conditions," asserting that they should have been quite different.

"The most extraordinary part of this contract," it says, "is that the sailors undertake never again to join any action against the Government. Yet they even demanded that the Government of Ebert and Haase resign at once and make room for Ledebour and Liebknecht. Such a Government would not have been backed by 5 per cent. of the population.

"For the present, until the National Convention has spoken, no other than the existing Government is possible. The sailors whom Ledebour hailed as the custodians of the revolution promised not to undertake anything against this Government, whose existence until the convention may, therefore, be regarded as secured if the sailors keep their word.

"This is not an ideal condition, and the relations between the military and the Government must yet be clearly defined. In all countries, even Bolshevist Russia, the military organization is subject to the Government, as expressing the will of the whole country, while the military represent a small part of the people. We hope, at least, that the promise of the sailors means that they will henceforth obey the Government's commands in all cases and thus prove themselves loyal soldiers of the republic. Any other attitude would mean military rule in its crassest form.

"This Christmas peace will by no means remove the apprehensions of the people of Berlin.

"The Spartacides accuse the Government, especially Commandant Wels, of being bloodthirsty, but that is about the last thing of which the republican Government is guilty. If it had not always sought to avoid bloodshed by all means we should never have had the sailors' rebellion."

Condemn Cabinet's Weakness.

The Berliner Tageblatt, the Vossische Zeitung, and all the reactionary papers sharply condemn the "weakness of the Government." Most of them emphasize that, according to the "peace conditions," the sailors may remain in Berlin, while General Lequis must withdraw his men.

The Vossische Zeitung prints an interview with General Lequis in which he states that the Government gave orders to open fire on the castle and stables. This is in contradiction to an alleged statement by Haase, who says that if such an order had been given he must have known about it. The General also states that he advised the Government to take certain measures ten days ago, and if they had been taken there would have been no sailors' rebellion, but he says:

"My troops were absolutely reliable when they arrived here. They have been in Berlin two weeks, which has sufficed to fill them with a new spirit, making them less reliable. My divisions diminished daily, many men running away without leave, and the Spartacus propaganda went on.

"When the Spartacides shielded themselves behind women and children my men refused to continue the fight and returned to their barracks.

"The Government today is not at all secure. A larger military force is absolutely necessary if law and order shall be enforced."

Soldiers Arrest Officers.

It has caused much comment that some twenty officers commanding guards were arrested while on duty at the battle scene yesterday by infantry. It seems that they were badly treated. Some shins were kicked and some uniforms almost torn to pieces. They were taken to Police Headquarters for their protection.

The infantrymen who arrested the officers say that they rescued them from civilians, who might have killed them. It was explained that these officers, all belonging to the Junker class, acted very much in the way to which they were accustomed before the war, which provoked the people.

On Leipziger Platz, sailors patrolling the city came upon a field battery yesterday held in reserve there. Guessing correctly that the guns might be used against their comrades in the royal stables, the sailors suddenly fell on the unsuspecting artillerists, disarmed them, and drove away the guns before the public became aware of what was going on.

NEARLY 100 KILLED IN BERLIN REVOLT

Sailors Curbed, but Troops and Civilians Said to be Joining the Spartacides.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Dispatches received here from Berlin and other cities on the Continent indicate that the sailors who started the Berlin revolt on Monday, which led to serious fighting on Tuesday, have been partly, if not wholly, subdued, although a rising of civilian Spartacides appears to be still in progress.

Nearly 100 persons were killed in the street fighting which began on Tuesday morning, according to reports from the German capital transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen.

The Republican Guards tried several times to take the royal stables and the headquarters of the revolting sailors. The sailors, who had been holding out in the Red Palace, at length hoisted the white flag and were allowed to leave under guard. Government troops, an Amsterdam dispatch says, now occupy the palace and the royal stables.

The Alexander and Franzer Regiments have openly joined the revolting sailors, and it was predicted in advices sent from Berlin late Wednesday night that nearly the entire Berlin garrison would support them, leaving the Government without troops.

These advices were transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. They added that large numbers of sailors were reported to be coming from Kiel to join their comrades in Berlin.

Sailors Resisted Disbandment.

The cause of the fighting was the decision of Otto Wels, the Military Commander of Berlin, to disband and pay off the greater number of naval reservists who had been doing guard duty at revolutionary headquarters since the outbreak of the revolution. Opposition to the continued presence of the sailors grew with the return of soldiers from the front, and Wels finally announced that all but 600 of the 2,000 sailors would be paid off and discharged.

The controversy reached a climax late Monday afternoon, when a delegation of sailors marched to the headquarters of Wels in Unter den Linden to protest against his alleged hostile attitude. Wels summoned the Republican Guard, which opened fire on the sailors with machine guns as soon as it arrived.

The sailors then attacked the headquarters and captured Wels and his aides. They were detained in a palace, but were released ultimately.

About the same time a crowd of sailors marched to the Chancellor's Palace for the purpose of interpellating the Ebert-Haase Cabinet. The members of the Cabinet were detained for two hours.

Ebert Calls Potsdam Guards.

Premier Ebert, fearing that an attempt was being made to overthrow his Cabinet, summoned the Potsdam Guards. Three companies of infantry and a battery of field artilliery presently appeared before the palace, behind the iron gates of which were eighty sailors with machine guns. The troops demanded that the sailors disarm and disband. It appeared for a while that a serious clash was impending, but Premier Ebert finally mounted a motor truck and announced that the Government wanted both armed forces to withdraw.

The Cabinet, he said, was satisfied to dispense with further protection. A long controversy as to which side should move first was settled by the simultaneous departure of both the guards and sailors, but in opposite directions.

Wels had been particularly obnoxious to the Radicals and there had been strong rivalry between the Republican Guard under his leadership and the public safety police organized by the Independent Socialists. Both organizations probably will be supplanted by mounted troops, which are now stationed in local barracks.

Herman Molkenbuhr, former head of the Soldiers' Section of the Executive Comittee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, has been appointed military commander in Berlin in succession to Wels.

Some of the more hot-headed sailors were in favor of immediate execution of Wels, but cooler heads opposed this plan. He was not spared from humiliation and some of the sailors proposed that he be locked up in a small chamber with the bodies of sailors and other victims of the fighting. That he escaped violence and death was due to the intercession of Socialist leaders with the sailors.

Demand Spartacide Premier.

A large number of armed civilians joined the sailors, not only at the royal stables, but in the Königsstrasse. This street, with all its houses, was at one time in the hands of the sailors, who were supported by the Spartacans. They demanded that Premier Ebert and Secretary Haase resign and be replaced by Georg Ledebour and Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

Dr. Liebknecht, the advices add, went to the Chancellor's palace and had a long conference with the Ministers, the result of which was unknown.

Further fighting was anticipated, it was added, as the Spartacans were said to have decided to attempt to force the Guards to return to Potsdam. The latter were stationed in Unter den Linden and on the Werderschen Platz.

Looting has been in progress in the palace since yesterday and by early this morning many private possessions of the former Emperor and former Empress had been carried away or destroyed.

Machine Guns Awe Vorwaerts.

The Vorwärts building was invaded by a party with eighteen machine guns at 10 o'clock Wednesday night. After taking possession the Sparticides issued handbills on read paper under the caption, "Red Vorwärts." The Chief of Police in Berlin, Eichhorn, who had sent police to protect the premises, appeared on the scene and assisted in the suppression of the Majority Socialist organ.

During the last few days the radical elements had threatened to suppress the Vorwärts because of its attacks on the revolutionary terrorists.

Political leaders in Berlin, including many who are not identified with the present Government, are disposed to believe that the Government is no longer intact as the result of the happenings of Tuesday. The Independent Socialists hold that Ebert was responsible for the predicament into which the Government was forced. They declare that their representatives in the Government were not aware that Ebert had called on the troops in Potsdam under Lieut. Gen. Lequis to oppose the sailors with armed force.

Other circles, which are opposed to the Government, alleges that the Cabinet's compromise with the sailors amounted to an abject capitulation and was a victory for the radical elements and those opposing the calling of the National Assembly.

The organization of sailors proposed to the Government ten days ago that it be authorized to organize a sailors' guard of 5,000 men, the Lokal-Anzeiger says it is informed. The suggestion was coupled with a demand for greatly increased wages and back pay to Nov. 9. The Government, the paper adds, declined to entertain the proposition.

CAVALRY BOMBED SAILORS.

Washington Gets Details of Sharp Fighting in Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The State Department today received an indirect report from The Hague that a detachment of Guards, equipped with artillery, had attacked the palace in Berlin and had cleared the building of soldiers and sailors belonging to the Spartacus group. The information reaching the department is that sixty-eight are dead as a result of the attack.

"The department," said Acting Secretary of State Phillips, "has no official confirmation of the report."

Through a diplomatic channel word came today that bloody encounters took place in Berlin on Tuesday around the palace, which had been occupied by a naval division. This dispatch stated that the 3d Division of Cavalry threw bombs into the building, adding that an agreement was reached later between the besieged and the besiegers by which the sailors were allowed to retire.

A dispatch received from Berne states that the staffs of Berlin's hotels and coffee houses went on strike on Monday, demanding a fixed wage of 125 marks a week and various other remuneration. A decrease in the number of strikers at Dortmund is reported and work is reported to have been resumed there. In the mining district of Ruhr 3,000 of the 15,000 men who went on strike have resumed work.

The Council of People's Delegates at Berlin is reported, in diplomatic advices from Switzerland to have decided to issue a decree imposing new taxes on war profits, which are expected to yield 80,000,000 marks. The Sud Deutsche Zeitung deprecates the haste shown by the Berlin authorities, declaring that the Allies will surely augment their demands when they learn of the financial condition of the nation, laying hold also upon the proceeds of the new taxes. This, the paper asserts, will result in a diminution of the national wealth.

BOMB WOUNDS SEMENOFF.

Ten Other Persons Wounded in a Theatre at Chita, Siberia.

HARBIN, Dec. 23, (Associated Press.)—General Semenoff was wounded in the legs and ten other persons were injured when a man wearing a uniform threw a bomb in a theatre in Chita recently, according to advices from that city.

OFFER BLOOD FOR SERUM.

Many Volunteer in Massachusetts in Fight Against Influenza.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—William C. Woodward, Health Commissioner, announced tonight that he had received a number of letters from persons who announced their willingness to give blood to furnish serum for the prevention of influenza. They will be asked to submit to a physical examination, and after tests have been made to determine whether their blood is suitable for the purpose those found available will be requested to furnish blood for the serum. To be available persons must have recovered from influenza-pneumonia, their blood must be free from germs of other diseases, and they must be in good physical condition. The serum has been used at the Naval Hospital in Chelsea, authorities there say.

There were 23 deaths from influenza-pneumonia in Boston today, according to the final report issued tonight. This is the largest death list for several days. This afternoon's report showed 778 cases in Massachusetts in the previous forty-eight hours.

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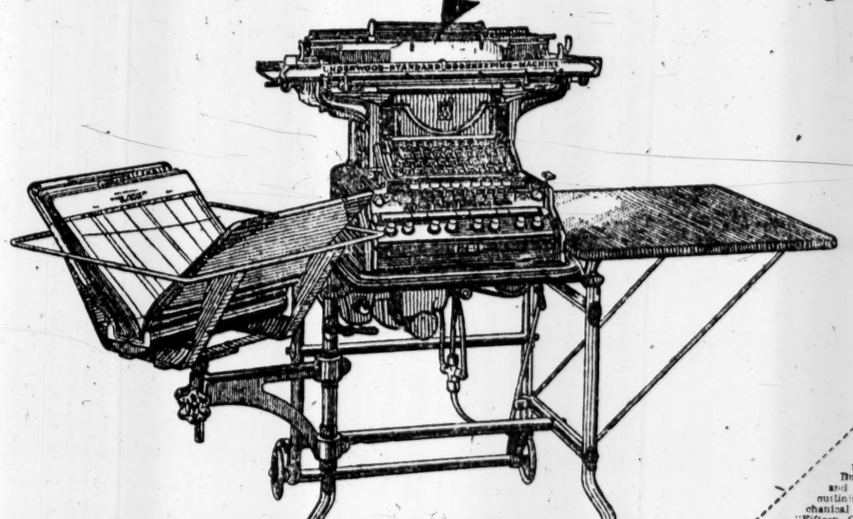

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'HOBEY' BAKER DIES IN FALL OF AIRPLANE

Cablegram from Paris Brings News of Death of Noted Athlete-Flier.

WON FAME AT PRINCETON

Football and Hockey Star Also Brilliant as an Army Aviator—Downed Three German Machines.

Captain Hobart A. H. Baker, a famous Princeton athlete, known in his college days as "Hobey," an aviator in the army in France, has been killed in the fall of his airplane.

News of his death was received here yesterday by a friend, Percy Pine, in the form of a cable missive from Paris signed by Captain Francis N. Inglehart of Baltimore, group operations officer of the Fourth Pursuit Group, which said that Captain Baker had been killed in an airplane accident and requested that his family be notified. No details were given.

As half back on the Princeton football elevens of 1911, 1912, and 1913, Baker was a sensational gridiron performer. He was Captain of the Tiger eleven of 1913. His best work was done in the open field, and he was a tricky, deceptive runner and a hard man to tackle. His sensational runs were a feature of Princeton's big football games.

While in college Baker led the Princeton hockey team to many victories and more than one championship. It was as a skater that the Princeton star was best known. While at St. Paul's School he developed into a remarkably fast skater, and when he was playing at Princeton there was not a skater in the American colleges who could match him.

After leaving college Baker came to New York and played with the St. Nicholas Skating Club in the American Amateur Hockey League and for several seasons reigned as the most spectacular hockey player in this country. Baker was so fast on the ice and could wield a hockey stick so cleverly that his work was on a par with the dashing performances of the Canadian professionals who came here to play matches against the American teams. In a number of international matches at St. Nicholas Rink Baker more than held his own against the best performers from the Dominion.

New York hockey enthusiasts still remember the dazzling runs down the rink which Baker used to make, dodging through the opposing skaters in the most amazing fashion. Few college athletes ever received more flattering attention from the public than Baker, and yet he was a quiet, unassuming youth. He received many offers from professional hockey teams in Canada, but refused them all.

After leaving college Baker made a tour of the Continent on a motor cycle and wrote his experiences for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

He was one of the first collegians to enter the air service. In 1916, while training at Mineola, Baker and a number of his companions flew over to a football game at Princeton.

Biddle Tells of Baker's Flying.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Captain "Hobey" Baker's career as an aviator in France was told here tonight by Major Charles J. Biddle, one of the American aces, who was in command of the group in which Baker served. Major Biddle returned home last week. He said that Baker during his service at the front brought down three German machines, one at Ypres and two in the St. Mihiel sector in the last ten days of the war. The last machine, Major Biddle said, was attacked by Baker 20,000 feet in the air and was carrying propaganda leaflets to be dropped among American infantry.

Baker left for England in the Summer of 1917, after flying in this country for about a year, principally at Mineola, L. I. After further training in England he was sent to the American school at Issoudun, France. Later he was sent to the French gunnery school near Bordeaux, where he finished his training, and then was assigned to instructing Americans. Baker joined the Lafayette squad and went to the front about April 1. In the latter part of May he brought down his first German machine at Ypres and was awarded the French War Cross.

About July 1, according to Major Biddle, Baker was transferred as a flight commander to the 13th Aero Pursuit Group, with the rank of First Lieutenant. In August he was placed in command of the 141st Pursuit Squadron and sent to the rear to organize it. There was some delay, over which Baker had no control, in getting the squadron organized, and it was not until the middle of October that he was sent to the St. Mihiel front. About this time he was promoted to Captain. He was in command of twenty-six officers and 180 men and controlled from twenty to twenty-five machines. Captain Baker flew in the St. Mihiel sector until the armistice was signed.

Major Biddle said that the last German machine brought down by Captain Baker marked an exceptionally fine piece of work. The German was attacked 20,000 feet up. The German machine turned over and the observer fell out and dropped within the American lines. The German pilot, however, managed to right his machine, and Baker again attacked him, with the result that the German and his airplane fell about a mile within the German lines. After the armistice was signed, Major Biddle said, American aviators went over the front and examined the machine where it had fallen and found a quantity of German propaganda for circulation among American infantry. Captain Baker was still at the front when Major Biddle left on Dec. 1.

"There was no finer man, nor a better pilot," said Major Biddle. "He was very skilful and particularly fearless. He would have had an even greater record if he had been at the front more than he was."

COLONEL O. J. CHARLES WOUNDED IN ACTION

Commanded Regiment in Which Major Manning Was Serving When Killed.

Colonel Oscar J. Charles, one of the best-known young officers of the army, was wounded on Sept. 29 in the Argonne, according to word received in this city yesterday. Colonel Charles is in command of the 310th Infantry, of which Major William Sinkler Manning, formerly of the Washington staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was a member when killed in action. Colonel Charles, with Sergeant Major Blair at his side, was within a few yards of where a big German shell burst. Bair was so badly wounded that he died the next day. Colonel Charles, according to officers who returned yesterday, was hit by shell fragments and his water canteen was driven into his right leg below the knee. The officers declared that he refused medical attention, removed the canteen himself and had it filled and served to wounded near him, and kept command of his regiment until the fighting was over. Colonel Charles, who at one time was Adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point, was born in Illinois, and upon his graduation at th Point in 1895 was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 10th Infantry. He was promoted to be a First Lieutenant in 1898 and served throughout the Spanish war with distinction. He served during the Moro campaign in the Philippines with the 17th Infantry. When war was declared, Colonel, then Major, Charles was on duty in the War Department. He was one of the first officers to ask to be transferred to line service. Because of his excellent previous record his request was promptly granted and he was assigned to command the 310th Infantry in the 79th Division, commanded by Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn. His wife and three children live in Washington.

Lieut. William R. Orchard of 63 Hamilton Terrace, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, died from pneumonia on Dec. 4. He was a 107th Infantry non-com who won a commission at Camp Wadsworth Officers' Training School and was assigned to the 101st Infantry of the New England Division.

Lieut. William S. Court, Battery D, 105th Artillery, wounded on Oct. 5, is still in a French base hospital, according to word received yesterday by his wife at 355 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the 2d Field Artillery and was commissioned at Spartanburg.

Lieut. Tobias S. Freund, listed as severely wounded, was serving with a Camp Upton infantry unit early in September, when he was wounded and shell shocked. Letters to his relatives at 33 Longan Street, Brooklyn, place him as sufficiently recovered to command a German prisoners' detention pen.

Sergeant Major Carl Henry Stolander, who lives at 397 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Oct. 28. Word of his death was sent by Major Rand, under whom Sergeant Stolander served on the Judge Advocate General's Staff. He was a junior member of the law firm of Jerome, Rand & Kresel.

Corporal Frank X. Sullivan, 6th Regiment of Marines, was killed in action on Oct. 6. He was twice a candidate for the Assembly from Brooklyn and enlisted early in the war.

TEN MORE DESTROYERS SAIL

Only One American Warship Now Remaining at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 26, (Associated Press.)—Ten American destroyers, flying their long "homeward-bound" pennants, steamed out of the harbor here today amid the roar of whistles from shipping in the harbor. Seaplanes dipped over them as they disappeared in the fog.

In the returning flotilla were the Stockton, Wilkes, Beale, Duncan, Rowan, Kimberley, Allen, Downes, Davis, and Simpson. The destroyers were accompanied by the tug Genesee.

With the departure of the squadron the harbor of Queenstown is cleared of all American vessels except the flagship Melville. The trip home will take the destroyers by way of the Azores.

Miss Ruth Arbough to Wed.

Announcement has been made at Greenwich, Conn., of the engagement of Miss Ruth Arbough of Indianapolis, Ind., to Corporal John H. Schmehl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Schmehl of Greenwich. Corporal Schmehl is stationed at Indianapolis, and the wedding will take place as soon as he is mustered out of the service.

INCOME TAXES IN NEW BILL.

Amounts to be Paid on Incomes from $3,000 to $1,000,000.

Since the Revenue bill passed the Senate statisticians have been engaged on the income tax clause, working out details of the application of the impost. The following table was prepared by the income tax department of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday. It shows the taxes payable by a married person, but does not make allowance for the $200 exemption for each dependent child:

Net Income.	Rate of Normal Tax.	Rate of Surtax.	Amt. Subject to Surtax Between		Change of Rates.	Amount of Normal Tax.	Amount of Surtax on Installments.	*Total Surtax.	Total Tax.
16,000	12%	6%	14,000		16,000	1,440	120	410	1,850
†3,000	6%	..	...		...	$60	...	...	$60
4,000	6%	..	...		...	120	...	...	120
5,000	6%	..	...		...	180	...	...	180
6,000	6%	1%	$5,000	to	$6,000	240	$10	$10	250
8,000	12%	2%	6,000	"	8,000	480	40	50	530
10,000	12%	3%	8,000	"	10,000	720	60	110	830
12,000	12%	4%	10,000	"	12,000	960	80	190	1,150
14,000	12%	5%	12,000	"	14,000	1,200	100	290	1,490
16,000	12%	6%	14,000	"	16,000	1,440	120	410	1,850
18,000	12%	7%	16,000	"	18,000	1,680	140	550	2,230
20,000	12%	8%	18,000	"	20,000	1,920	160	710	2,630
22,000	12%	9%	20,000	"	22,000	2,160	180	890	3,050
24,000	12%	10%	22,000	"	24,000	*2,400	200	1,090	3,490
26,000	12%	11%	24,000	"	26,000	2,640	220	1,310	3,950
28,000	12%	12%	26,000	"	28,000	2,880	240	1,550	4,430
30,000	12%	13%	28,000	"	30,000	3,120	260	1,810	4,930
32,000	12%	14%	30,000	"	32,000	3,360	280	2,090	5,450
34,000	12%	15%	32,000	"	34,000	3,600	300	2,390	5,990
36,000	12%	16%	34,000	"	36,000	3,840	320	2,710	6,550
38,000	12%	17%	36,000	"	38,000	4,080	340	3,050	7,130
40,000	12%	18%	38,000	"	40,000	4,320	360	3,410	7,730
42,000	12%	19%	40,000	"	42,000	4,560	380	3,790	8,350
44,000	12%	20%	42,000	"	44,000	4,800	400	4,190	8,990
46,000	12%	21%	44,000	"	46,000	5,040	420	4,610	9,650
48,000	12%	22%	46,000	"	48,000	5,280	440	5,050	10,330
50,000	12%	23%	48,000	"	50,000	5,520	460	5,510	11,030
52,000	12%	24%	50,000	"	52,000	5,760	480	5,990	11,750
54,000	12%	25%	52,000	"	54,000	6,000	500	6,490	12,490
56,000	12%	26%	54,000	"	56,000	6,240	520	7,010	13,250
58,000	12%	27%	56,000	"	58,000	6,480	540	7,550	14,030
60,000	12%	28%	58,000	"	60,000	6,720	560	8,110	14,830
62,000	12%	29%	60,000	"	62,000	6,960	580	8,690	15,650
64,000	12%	30%	62,000	"	64,000	7,200	600	9,290	16,490
66,000	12%	31%	64,000	"	66,000	7,440	620	9,910	17,350
68,000	12%	32%	66,000	"	68,000	7,680	640	10,550	18,230
70,000	12%	33%	68,000	"	70,000	7,920	660	11,210	19,130
72,000	12%	34%	70,000	"	72,000	8,160	680	11,890	20,050
74,000	12%	35%	72,000	"	74,000	8,400	700	12,590	20,990
76,000	12%	36%	74,000	"	76,000	8,640	720	13,310	21,950
78,000	12%	37%	76,000	"	78,000	8,880	740	14,050	22,930
80,000	12%	38%	78,000	"	80,000	9,120	760	14,810	23,930
82,000	12%	39%	80,000	"	82,000	9,360	780	15,590	24,950
84,000	12%	40%	82,000	"	84,000	9,600	800	16,390	25,990
86,000	12%	41%	84,000	"	86,000	9,840	820	17,210	27,050
88,000	12%	42%	86,000	"	88,000	10,080	840	18,050	28,130
90,000	12%	43%	88,000	"	90,000	10,320	860	18,910	29,230
92,000	12%	44%	90,000	"	92,000	10,560	880	19,790	30,350
94,000	12%	45%	92,000	"	94,000	10,800	900	20,690	31,490
96,000	12%	46%	94,000	"	96,000	11,040	920	21,610	32,650
98,000	12%	47%	96,000	"	98,000	11,280	940	22,550	33,830
100,000	12%	48%	98,000	"	100,000	11,520	960	23,510	35,030
150,000	12%	52%	100,000	"	150,000	17,520	26,000	49,510	67,030
200,000	12%	56%	150,000	"	200,000	28,520	28,000	77,510	101,030
300,000	12%	60%	200,000	"	300,000	35,520	60,000	137,510	173,030
500,000	12%	63%	300,000	"	500,000	59,520	126,000	263,510	323,030
1,000,000	12%	64%	500,000	"	1,000,000	119,520	320,000	583,510	703,030
Over 1,000,000	12%	65%							

*Total surtax is the total of the installments for the income considered.
†Personal exemption $2,000.

As the tabulation shows, the normal tax of 12 per cent. applies to taxable income in excess of $4,000, the rate on lower amounts being 6 per cent. The 8 per cent. tax which was applied to salaries and other earned income above $6,000 last year is not included in the present bill.

SAXONIA'S WOUNDED CHEERED BY NAVY

Cunarder Arrives with Complement of 1,405 Americans Out of English Hospitals.

TELL OF FIGHT IN FRANCE

Michigan Chaplain, Decorated for Bravery, and Many New York Men in Transport's List.

The British transport Saxonia arrived here yesterday from London with thirty-two officers and 1,373 enlisted men, all either sick or wounded, and chiefly from the hospitals at Dartmouth, Portsmouth, and Tottenham, England. The returning soldiers were at anchor in Quarantine when the American battleship fleet steamed through on their way up to the anchorage in the Hudson River. The sailors lined the sides of their ships and gave a running cheer, which was responded to heartily by their comrades in arms from France.

About 300 of the wounded on the Saxonia were members of the 27th and 30th Divisions, which saw such hard fighting during the last three months of the war. Many of them belonged to the 105th, 106th, and 107th Infantry of the 27th Division and had received their wounds during September and October in the attack on the German lines at St. Quentin, Cambrai, and the Argonne Woods. On the voyage home Christmas Eve was celebrated with an old-fashioned country dance in the troop mess hall, in which the one-legged men hopped around to the enticing strains of Sir Roger de Coverley and the Virginia reel.

Captain E. T. Britton said the voyage was rather rough, but every one of the men homeward bound seemed to enjoy it. There were no deaths and the sea air acted as a tonic on the wounded, who had been confined so long in hospitals ashore.

Among those who had been decorated for bravery was Chaplain Thomas Swan of Saginaw, Mich., where he was pastor of an Episcopal church before he joined the 125th Infantry of the 30th Division. He was decorated by General Biddle with the Distinguished Service Cross for crossing a field 200 yards wide under a heavy fire to attend two dying men. On another occasion he was gassed at Fismes while putting gas masks on some wounded soldiers in a gully that was being shelled by the Huns and neglected to take care of himself.

Chaplain Swan declined to speak of his own exploits, but was enthusiastic concerning the soldiers under his charge. The citation with the cross read: "For extraordinary heroism in action on the Rivers Marne and Vesle. From July 31 to Aug. 6 Chaplain Swan was constantly on the front line ministering to the wounded, and on one occasion he crossed 200 yards into No Man's Land under terrific machine gun fire."

Sergeant Martin V. Epy of 173 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was attached to Company M of the 106th Infantry. A machine gun bullet struck him in the chest and traversed the upper part of his body, finally emerging in the left arm. The Germans picked him up shortly after he fell and took him to a German hospital at Namur, Belgium.

"It had been a convent before being converted into a hospital," he said. "They didn't like Americans, but treated us with respect. The treatment couldn't have been worse, nor could it have been better, as they had nothing to treat us with.

"The bandages were made of paper, as were also the bedsheets. The padding was some cotton material and was full of vermin. When the Belgians came back, they brought nurses and doctors, and we had the best of treatment."

Private Peter Woodbury of 24 East Thirty-fourth Street, member of a machine gun company in the 107th Infantry, was wounded at Cambrai on Sept. 29.

Private Jesse C. Woollen, 138 East Ninety-sixth Street, of Company F, 105th Infantry, was shot in the left leg at Le Catau on Oct. 19.

Private Fred Brenner, 254 West Ninety-eighth Street, of Company D, 108th Infantry, was wounded at St. Souplet on Oct. 17 with shrapnel in both legs. He was in the big drive from Sept. 26 till Oct. 17, which resulted in the breaking of the Hindenburg line.

Sergeant G. E. Burns, 348 West Twenty-third Street, of Company G, 107th Infantry, received shrapnel wounds in the hip from a high-velocity shell called a "whiz-bang."

Private Ralph E. James, 2,440 Webb Avenue, the Bronx, a member of Company G, 107th Infantry, was a dispatch carrier at St. Souplet and was hit by shrapnel. He said: "We were waiting for our barrage and the shell that fractured my leg got five out of six of us."

Private David Moran, 534 East 134th Street, a member of Company G, 105th Infantry, was wounded in the left leg and elbow on Sept. 6 at Mount Kemmel. His company had just been relieved and was going to the rear when the Germans started shelling the American artillery. The shell that wounded him killed two and wounded six comrades.

The soldiers were full of praise for the Salvation Army women who went close up behind the front lines and cooked doughnuts for them. As the Saxonia was being warped into her pier at the foot of West Fourteenth Street the men saw some of the Army girls waiting for them with refreshments, and yelled out "Doughnuts, doughnuts," whenever the band gave them a chance to be heard.

One of the wounded officers on board was Captain Henry Adsit, a physician of Buffalo, N. Y., who joined Troop I of the cavalry, organized by his friend, James W. Wadsworth, at Geneseo, N. Y., and saw service at the Mexican border. The doctor was a combatant, and when he found cavalry could not "go over" he joined the 105th Infantry and was transferred in March to the 107th, which was formerly the old 7th Regiment.

His right foot and leg were spattered by shrapnel at Mount Kemmel and fifteen pieces of steel had to be removed from his body. After undergoing several operations, the Captain was still on crutches. He said that his foot was not getting along at all well, and if it did not improve soon he would have it amputated.

Captain Adsit said that 70 per cent. of the 107th Regiment were on the casualty list. General O'Ryan was very much liked by the British and French military authorities, he added, and was the only officer of rank in the old National Guard who had been promoted to be a Major General and had commanded a division in the field.

SENATORS DEMAND REVISED SHIP POLICY

Urge a Readjustment in Cost to Keep Pace with England and France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Formulation of a definite Government policy relative to the further construction of ships and their cost in order to increase the American merchant marine to meet the nation's needs after the war was urged during a discussion of the ship question today in the Senate.

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi and Senator Weeks of Massachusetts favored a readjustment in the cost of construction now, declaring unless this was done it would mean the "writing off" of millions of dollars after peace has been concluded, due to the building of carriers at war prices to be used in peace times.

The discussion was started by Senator Fletcher, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, who defended the La Follette Seamen's act, which, he said, had brought about, as originally intended, an equalization in the cost of operating foreign as well as American ships entering our ports. Charges that the act had driven the American flag from the Pacific Ocean were declared by Senator Fletcher as absurd.

"The necessity for ships now is almost as acute for commercial purposes as it was for military purposes," Senator Fletcher said. He added that England was planning to build 2,000,000 tons annually and France 3,000,000 tons, while the United States had the yards to build 6,000,000 tons annually.

Senator Jones of Washington said if the United States kept pace with England and France in the construction of ships the American Government would have to assume the same attitude toward private enterprise that those Governments assumed.

"England and France will do everything, not only to maintain their present strength on the seas, but to increase it," he said. "If they give governmental assistance to private enterprises for the construction of ships we will have to do the same."

Capital and labor, Senator Jones said, should adjust differences, each with a view to doing what was best for the country.

PROTECTIVE LEAGUE TO END

Organization of 250,000 Members to Disband on Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Dissolution of the American Protective League, with its membership of 250,000 and branch organizations in nearly every city in the country, effective Feb. 1, was announced today by the league's directors. Decision to break up the organization was reached after a conference with Department of Justice officials.

With the coming of peace, the statement declares, there "is no place for organized citizen espionage." Men who devoted much time and effort to the purposes of the league, said the statement, now desire to take their place in the constructive work of peace. The return of peace would soon render the problem of finance acute, the directors believe, and many local organizations would be forced to suspend.

CALLS FOR NEW LAW TO ENLIST REGULARS

Baker Asks for Immediate Legislation to Restore Recruiting of Volunteers.

OLD FORCE IS DEPLETED

Service of Draft Men and All Who Joined After Declaration of War Will Expire with Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Immediate legislation authorizing resumption of voluntary enlistment in the army and the repeal of provisions of the Selective Service act limiting enlistments to the period of the war, was urged today by Secretary Baker in a letter to Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee.

Without the legislation, Secretary Baker said, the army after the proclamation of peace would not have sufficient forces to perform essential military duties, including the policing of the Mexican border.

A bill embodying the legislation will be introduced tomorrow.

Secretary Baker's letter follows:

Office Secretary of War,
Washington, Dec. 23.

The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the House of Representatives:

Dear Sir: There is submitted herewith a copy of a bill providing for the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the army of the United States.

This measure is urgently necessary, because, as soon after the proclamation of peace, as existing emergency will permit, those men who have enlisted or been drafted or enlisted to serve during the emergency, must all, in accordance with the law, be discharged. Demobilization of these men is now being rapidly made and it is expected to release them at the rate of over 30,000 a day, or 200,000 a week.

The only men who will remain in the service are those men enlisted in the regular army on or prior to April 1, 1917, and whose enlistment has not yet expired.

This small number has been cut down by casualties and other vicissitudes until the entire military force of the United States that can be retained in the service will be absolutely inadequate and insufficient to perform such essential military duties as policing the Mexican border, garrisoning our insular possessions, guarding the seacoast possessions of the United States, occupying permanent posts and garrisons, guarding and protecting the large amount of recently acquired Government property, and maintaining and operating the camps and cantonments in this country, to which troops returned from overseas may be sent for prompt demobilization.

Herewith follows the proposed act:

An act to authorize the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the regular army and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that so much of Sections 7 and 14 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States Government," approved May 18, 1917, as imposed restrictions upon the enlistments in the regular army, are hereby repealed, in so far as they apply to enlistments and re-enlistments in the regular army after date of approval of this act.

Your immediate consideration is invited. The early passage of the above proposed legislation will enable the War Department to replace, by voluntary enlistment, the men drafted or enlisted for emergency, who can then be discharged from the service and returned to their homes and families.

Very truly yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER.

77TH DIVISION MOVED.

Now in a Rest Area at Chateauvillain, Near Chaumont.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The 77th (National Army) Division, composed of men from New York City, who were trained at Camp Upton, has been moved from its position west of Verdun to a new position southwest of Chaumont, the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force.

The division was reported as having been at Les Vignettes on Nov. 28. It turns out now that Les Vignettes was a cable error and that Les Islettes in the Argonne was the place where the 77th had its headquarters on Nov. 28.

Later advices state that the division has been moved from Les Islettes to Châteauvillain, Department of Haute Marne. There it is in a rest area. Châteauvillain is on the railroad that runs southwestward from Chaumont to Chatillon. A large number of divisions are in various rest areas in the neighborhood.

The latest information regarding the 27th (New York) Division is that it was at Corbie, near Amiens.

PAYMENTS TO BENEFICIARIES

Secretary Glass Explains Difference Between Compensation and Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—"Considerable confusion and much misunderstanding seem to prevail among relatives and beneficiaries of men in the military and naval service as to their rights under the War Risk Insurance Act," said Secretary of the Treasury today. "Many mothers and fathers named as beneficiaries of the Government insurance applied for by their sons have gained the impression that they must prove dependency in order to receive payments of insurance. This is an entirely erroneous impression, probably due to a confusion of the insurance and compensation provisions of the Act of Congress of Oct. 6, 1917, and to a mistaken assumption that the terms 'insurance' and 'compensation' are used interchangeably, whereas they represent two entirely separate and distinct benefits.

"Insurance is payable regardless of any dependency, and a beneficiary designated in an application for Government insurance, if within the permitted clause of spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister, is entitled to receive the insurance in monthly installments without proving any dependency upon the insured.

"Compensation, however, which is separate and apart from insurance and takes the place of the pensions provided under the old pension system, is payable only to a wife, child, dependent mother or dependent father of a man who is disabled or dies as a result of injury suffered or disease contracted in the line of duty while employed in the active service. Compensation may be payable in addition to insurance, but a mother or father must prove actual dependency in order to receive monthly payments of compensation, although they will receive the insurance in monthly installments if named as the beneficiary thereof, whether they are dependent or not.

"No dependency need be shown by any beneficiary in order to receive the Government insurance, but a mother or father must prove actual dependency upon their deceased son for the necessaries of life in order to receive the additional payment of compensation."

PERSHING BANS DRINKING.

Orders Army to Aid French in Enforcing Anti-Liquor Rule.

PARIS, Dec. 26—General Pershing has issued an order to all American commanders to co-operate fully with the French Government in measures against excessive use of alcoholic liquors. The French Army rules regarding the drinking of spirituous liquors and the opening of liquor shops to soldiers, he says, will be observed strictly by the American forces.

Miss Wilson at Troop Celebration.

NEUFCHATEL, Dec. 25.—Christmas was celebrated by the American soldiers today. More than 5,000 soldiers took part. Miss Margaret W. Wilson, daughter of the President, participated. Gifts of toys and clothing were given to the children of the vicinity.

EVERYTHING CHANGES

It used to be that a building which was finished on time was the Exception, and Delay was the Rule.

Then the Thompson-Starrett Company came along and changed it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

AGENCY WANTED.
Salesman and salesmanager, with capital, about to open San Francisco offices, would consider several staple lines for far West and export. Big concerns only. Exceptional references. S. V. P., 3,687 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Arnold Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

TO-DAY AND SATURDAY

Our Annual January Clearance Sale
OF
MEN'S FINE FURNISHINGS

At Radical Reductions Prior to Inventory

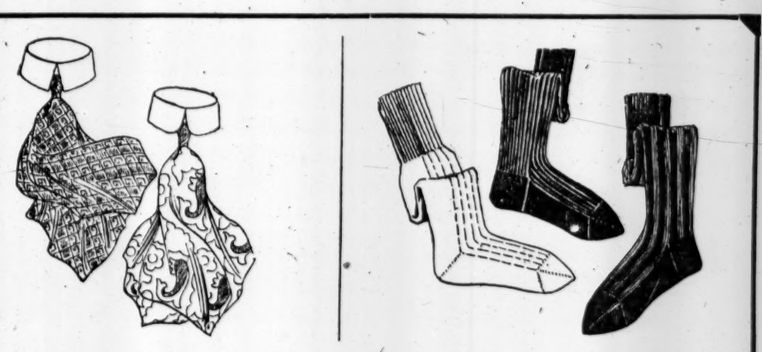
Men's Shirts

	Value	Each.	3 at
SILK SHIRTS—Arnold's double weight qualities.	$12.00	7.95	7.75 ea.
SILK SHIRTS—Miscellaneous lots of best grades.	10.00	5.95	5.75 ea.
SILK SHIRTS—Good weight; choicest patterns.	7.50	5.95	5.75 ea.
SILK SHIRTS—From previous sales; not all sizes.	5.00	2.95	2.75 ea.
SILK FIBRE SHIRTS—Excellent patterns and qualities.	4.50	2.95	2.75 ea.
WOVEN MADRAS SHIRTS—Best grades and patterns.	3.50	2.45	2.35 ea.
STIFF CUFF SHIRTS—Pleated or plain fronts; neat stripes.	2.50, 3.00	1.95	1.85 ea.
FINE QUALITY SHIRTS—Soft cuffs; various fabrics.	3.00	1.95	1.85 ea.
FINE QUALITY SHIRTS—Most desirable patterns.	2.00	1.55	1.45 ea.

NOTE—*Most of the above have separate collars to match. Sleeve alterations free of charge.*

Men's Night Wear

	Value	Each.
SILK PAJAMAS—Made from fine shirtings.	$12.00	7.95
POPLIN PAJAMAS—Heavy mercerized cotton.	4.50	2.95
MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—Odd lines from regular stock.	2.50-3.00	1.85



Neckwear and Mufflers

	Value	Each.
SILK KNITTED MUFFLERS—Best grade.	$10.00	7.50
SILK KNITTED MUFFLERS—Very fine.	7.00	4.95
HIGH GRADE NECKWEAR—From imported silks.	3.00	1.85
HIGH GRADE NECKWEAR—From regular stocks.	2.00	1.35

Half Hose

	Value	Pair.	3 at
FINEST SILK HALF HOSE—Neat stripes and clocks.	$3.50, 4.00	2.65	2.50 pr.
FINE COTTONS AND LISLES—Black and plain colors.	.75	.55	.50 pr.
FINE CASHMERE HOSE—Black, Natural and Grey.	1.25	.85	.75 pr.
FINE COTTON HOSE—Black and plain colors.	.50	.35	.30 pr.
HEAVY WOOL HOSE—Plain and mixed colors.	1.50	1.00	.95 pr.

Men's Underwear

	Value	Garment.
MERINO UNION SUITS—Good qualities; heavy.	$7.00	5.50
MERINO UNION SUITS—Good quality; medium.	4.00	2.95
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Good quality; medium.	2.50	1.75
WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Unshrinkable; heavy.	6.00	4.75
WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Unshrinkable; medium.	5.00	3.50

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

After-Christmas Sale of High Grade Clothing

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Winter Overcoats

Also a Few Fur-Collared Overcoats in Small Sizes.

$32.50

They were $35, $37.50, $39.75, $40 and $45

This is our Annual After-Christmas Special to the men of New York and suburban cities. A broad assortment of the season's newest models. Fabrics of the best.

Light and dark shades, as well as plain Oxford Greys, Blacks, Blues, and Browns. Many fancy mixtures. Sizes to fit any man. Excellent combinations of style, material and workmanship. An early call will insure the best selection.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

REPORTED ARMY CASUALTIES NOW TOTAL OVER 200,000

3,322 Named in Lists for Today Include 775 Dead and 2,134 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists, which contained 3,322 names, bringing the total for the army up to 201,060. No Marine Corps casualties list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 5,280. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 206,340.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 157 killed in action, 206 died of wounds, 30 died of accident, 382 died of disease, 1,210 wounded severely, 576 wounded to a degree undetermined, 348 slightly wounded, and 413 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Dec. 26.	Total.
Killed in action	27,693	157	27,850
Lost at sea	732	...	732
Died of wounds	10,955	206	11,161
Died of accident	2,167	30	2,197
Died of disease	16,243	382	16,625
Total	57,790	775	58,565
Wounded	121,498	2,134	123,632
Missing	18,450	413	18,863
Total	197,738	3,322	201,060

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)
Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ADELL, M., 8 W. 114th St.....(DW)
ALBAUGH, J. W., 728 W. 181st St....(WS)
ALBERTZ, JOSEPH F., 1,237 Gates Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
ALLEN, WILLIAM C., Jr., 1,339 Bedford Av., Brooklyn—Lt.....(KA)
ARKEY, G. S., 3,719 Willow Av.....(KA)
AUFMKOLK, GUSTAVE, 3 Bank St....(KA)
BAUER, HERMAN, 1,966 West 15th St.(WS)
BEEBER, S., 890 Flushing itd. B'lyn.(WU)
BENJAMIN, H., 1,000 Brook Av.....(WS)
BENJAMIN, SIDNEY, 668 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill—Mch.....(WU)
BERGHER, HARRY A., Van Duzer St., Stapleton, S. I.....(WU)
BERGSTROM, CHARLES H., 200 West 99th St.—Corp.....(WS)
BERMAN, S., 938 Stone Av., B'lyn—Sgt.(WL)
BEST, THOMAS C., 555 Morgan Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
BIDERMAN, LOUIS M., 1,705 Bath Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
BIDERMANN, FRANCIS W., 566 First Av., Long Island City.....(WU)
BIRMINGHAM, DANIEL J., 437 Fifth Av.—Lt.....(WS)
BLAKE, LE ROY, 451 W. 20th St.....(MA)
BLOOD, RICHARD, 452 Tompkinsville Av. S. I.—Sgt.....(WU)
BOEHM, FREDERICK, 846 Hatch Av., Woodhaven.....(WS)
BOBKO, A., 58 Box St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
BOBERT, J., 93 Scholes St., B'lyn.....(WL)
BRITT, JOHN W., 1,892 DalyAv.—Corp.(WL)
BUCK, JOHN F., 2,710 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.....(WS)
BURROUGHS, FRANK L., 553 55th St., Brooklyn—Master Eng.....(WS)
CADOO, MERVIN A., 867 Amity St., Flushing—Bgl.....(WL)
CALAGNA, V., 315 East 103th St.....(WL)
CARAMELLA, P., 1,886 Lane St.....(WS)
CARNEVALE, CARNINE, 1,049 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
CARR, PATRICK, 1,017 E. 178th St.....(WS)
CARROLL, ANTHONY G., 203 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
CHAITYN, H., 1,184 43d St., B'lyn.....(WS)
CHEMCHUK, REIL, 383 Cherry St.....(WU)
COLLER, HOWARD, 228 Audubon Av..(WS)
CONTE, THOMAS V., 1,484 Gates Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
COOK, HENRY, 1,417 36th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
CORBOY, ROBERT M., 202 Ross St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WS)
CORNELL, FOSTER R., Lefferts Av., Morris Park—Lt.....(WS)
CORRIGAN, J. J., 112 West 96th St....(WS)
COURT, WILLIAM S., 355 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
CROMBIE, WILLIAM J., 61A South Ellicott Place, Brooklyn.....(DD)
CRONIN, WILLIAM EDWARD, 671 Henry St. Brooklyn.....(WL)
DANTE, PETER, 150 Wooster St.....(MA)
DANTUANO, JOSEPH, 62 Lawn Av., Corona.....(WS)
DE CARNIS, W., 816 W. 47th St.....(DW)
DEECKER, WALTER J., 484 Canal St...(WU)
DE MARTINI, PETER J., 333 Smith St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(MA)
DIAMOND, J. A., 483 Court St., B'lyn.(MA)
DIES, PHILIP FRANK, 1,665 Palmetto St. Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
DILTS, RUSSELL B., 1,011 Foster Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(DD)
DOAN, LOUIS, 789 Flushing Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WS)
DODD, JOSEPH M., 44 King St.....(MA)
DOLCHUM, C., 55 Arden St.....(WS)
DOMBROWSKI, FRANK J., 230 27th St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
DONOHUE, MICHAEL F., 518 Sterling Place, Brooklyn—Sgt.....(MA)
DONOHUE, W. E., 1 Liberty St.—Capt.(DW)
DORREES, GEORGE, 681 Glenmore Av. Brooklyn.....(DW)
DRISCOLL, MICHAEL A., 200 Bradhurst Av.—Lt.....(WS)
DUGGAN, M., 273 West 131st St.....(WL)
ECKSTROM, E., 468 Henry St., Bklyn.(DD)
EDWARDS, C. C., 347 Madison Av.—Y. M. C. A. Secretary.....(DD)
ELLIS, S., Prince St., Brooklyn—Corp.(WS)
FAWKNER, A. H., 102 Linden St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(KA)
FERRO, SAMUEL, 257 Ferry St., Woodhaven.....(WL)
FIORINO, G., 194 Utica Av., B'klyn...(WS)
FITZPATRICK, W. A., 107 W. 129th..WL)
FOTTRELL, J. L., 30 Juniper St., Flushing—Corp.....(WS)
FREDRICH, A. O., 73 Van Buren St., Brooklyn—Cook.....(WU)
FREEDMAN, M., 28 East 106th St.....(WL)
FREUND, TOBIAS S., 35 Dongan St., Elmhurst—Lt.....(WL)
FREY, A. W., 309 13th St., College Pt.(DW)
FRIEDMAN, MORRIS, 1,573 1st Av....(WU)
GAIKEN, H., 139 Waverley Place.....(WU)
GALGANO, E., 1,222 Boston Road.....(WL)
GALLAGHER, P., 482 West 49th St....(WL)
GARDELIA, J., 171 Beard St., B'klyn.(DD)
GEBER, I.A., 1,044 Putnam Av., B'klyn.(WS)
GEIL, J., 628 Stoothoff Av., Richmond Hill—Corp.....(WL)
GEORGEANTONIS J., 72 West 135th..(WS)
GILLIN, J., 143 4th Av., B'klyn—Corp.(DW)
GOLD, ALTER, 347 Kelly St.....(WS)
GOLDBERG, I., 269 S. 2d St., B'klyn.(WS)
GOLDSTEIN, I., 301 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
GOLLHARDT, H. J., 489 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.....(DW)
GOODIER, A. C., 236 W. 122d St.....(WS)
GORINI, J. F., 27 Butler St., B'klyn..(WS)
GREGORY, H. V., 530 Warren St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
GRIFFEN, F., 103 West 143d St.....(WS)
HALLBERG, C. J., Jr., 65 Farrington St., Flushing.....(MA)
HANSSEN, E. S., 248 Winthrop St., Brooklyn.....(DD)
HAYES, JOSEPH, 176 Fenhurst Av., Richmond Hill.....(MA)
HAYES, W. J., 901 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DW)
HELGERSON, H. J., 857 52d St., Bklyn(DW)
HENRY, R., 111 West 63d St.—Corp...(WS)
HESSE, WM., 2,050 Prospect Av.....(WS)
HILDRETH, C. J., 300 West 49th St..(WU)
HOKENSON, T. O., 845 Fenmore St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
IRWIN, J. C., 69 Lurting St., Corona—Corp.....(DD)
JARMAN, S. H., Broadway and 67th St.—Sgt.....(WS)
JONES, THOMAS, 543 10th Av., Long Island City.....(WS)
KANE, WILLIAM, 326 Bowne Av., Flushing.....(WS)
KASAL, ANTON, 61 West 48th St.....(WL)
KELLY, J. J., 220 W. 67th St.—Corp..(WS)
KENSKY, H., 1,157 Boston Rd.—Corp.(WS)
KOCH, A. R., 258 9th Av., Long Island City—Sgt.....(WL)
KOHL, J. H., 3,812 Ferris St., Woodhaven.....(DA)
KOLSBY, MAX, 851 East 163d St.....(KA)
KRINSKY, L., 214 Lavonia Av., B'klyn.(MA)
KUNTZ, C. F., 593 Union Av.—Lt.....(WU)
KUSSIN, W. F., 1,122 Madison Av.....(WU)
LAGNO, T., 148 Hamburg Av., B'klyn.(WS)
LAROCCO, J. A., 106 Mott St.....(MA)
LEFFERTS, M. C., Jr., 24 East 65th St.—Lt.....(WS)
LEGGETT, J. F., 1,252 56th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(MA)
LEVY, LEO, 610 Howard Av., B'klyn..(DW)
LE SAGE, A., 210 West 170th St.....(MA)
LIAS, H. M., 1,947 Broadway—Lt.....(DD)
LINDHOLM, REUBEN P., 73 14th Av., Astoria, L. I—Lt.....(WL)
LOMBARD, VINCENT, 1,663 76th St., Bklyn.....(DW)
LOOS, GEORGE C., 1,792 W. 8th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
LOW, DAVID, 371 Sherman St., Long Island City.....(MA)
LYDIKE, LEWIS C. C., 261 Etna St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DD)
LYNCH, MAURICE J., 152 Norman Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(KA)
McANDREWS, JOSEPH W., 400 E. 24th St.....(MA)
McBRIDE, WILLIAM A., 362 Greene Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
McCONNEY, J. I., 256 W. 56th St....(MA)
McCORMICK, WALTER, 54 Goerck St...(MA)
McCUNE, JOSEPH E., 16 Fillmore Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
McGURN, JAMES, 1,525 Glover St....(KA)
McLAUGHLIN, FRANK J., 2,123 E. 4th St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
McMAHON, JOHN J., 1,050 E. 3d St., Brooklyn.....(DD)
McMAUGH, MALLICH ARTHUR, 252 W. 148th St.—Corp.....(WS)
McTIGGERT, MICHAEL J., 195 Classon Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
MacNAUGHTON, HERBERT, 95 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.....(WS)
MACK, G., 140 W. 142d St.—Sgt.....(WU)
MANDELL, JOSEPH, 117 E. 2d St....(WS)
MANDICH, MARK, 1,464 Amsterdam Av.—Corp.....(WL)
MASKOWITZ, MORRIS, 146 S. 2d St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
MEASSEY, THOMAS E., 1,663 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
MERZ, HARRY, 125th St. and 7th Av.—Lt.....(WU)
MEYERHEIM, A., 553 144th St.....(WS)
MILES, HURBERT D., 1,849 Broadway, Brooklyn.....(WS)
MOLANDER, GEORGE E., 208 Dean St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
MONACO, P., 6 Washington St.....(WS)
MORAN, THOMAS, 240 W. 135th St...(DD)
MUELLER, ALBERT G., 180 Chestnut St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
MURPHY, WILLIAM J., 1,571 E. 9th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
MURPHY, HARVEY J., 1,225 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DW)
MURDOFF, P. M., 581 3d Av.....(MA)
NACOVSKY, 419 E. 73d St.—Sgt.(WL)
NALIBOFF, ROBERT, 107 Newport Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
NARSON, IRVING W., 531 E. 144th St.—Bgl.....(WU)
NELSON, EDWARD, 534 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
NEWELL, JAMES H., 481 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
NEWMAN, CHARLES W., Riverdale-on-Hudson—Corp.....(WU)
NIEMANN, IRVING CLARK, 265 W. 122d St.....(WS)
NOLLO, CANIO, 442 E. 115th St.....(WS)
O'CONNOR, KEVNEY, 575 W. 156th St.—Lt.....(WU)
O'CONNOR, TERRY J., 441 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
O'KEEFE, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, 124 W. 114th St.—Bgl.....(KA)
OLSEN, HARRY, 228 Union Block, Brooklyn.....(WU)
ORCHARD, WILLIAM R., 321 W. 94th St.—Lt.....(DD)
OSTERHOUT, C., 2,686 8th Av.....(WU)
OTTE, EDWARD, 143 W. 44th St.—Corp.....(WU)
OVERTON, JOHN, 1,736 Pacific St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WS)
PAHLOW, AUSTIN G., 508 Ralph Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
PARENTE, ANGELO, Grantville, Staten Island.....(MA)
PASTERNACK, LOUIS, 306 E. 5th St..(WS)
PASTOR, J. L., 85 Sands St., B'klyn...(MA)
PECHACEK, FRANK, 239 Battery Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DD)
POPEK, M., 127 Kent Av., Brooklyn..(MA)
PREZUTTO, V., 339 E. 109th St.....(WS)
QUINONES, R., 558 Junius St., B'klyn.(MA)
RAPPENBERG, P., 806 E. 13th St.....(WS)
RAPPIA S., 502 E. 14th St.....(WL)
REARDON, J. T., 242 Grove St., Bklyn.(WS)
REFRANO, PAUL, 2,366 Pacific St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
REGINSKY, B., 945 East 11th St.....(DD)
REICHART, C. P., 1,022 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.....(DD)
REILLING, EDWARD A., 210 East 124th St.—Wagn.....(DW)
REILLY, JOHN P., 1,149 Halsey St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
RUBINO, ALFRED, 312 W. 117th St..(WU)
RYERSON, THEODORE L., 757 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(MA)
SCHAFTNER, ADOLPH R., 1,327 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.....(DD)
SCHOENTUBE, CHARLES, 657 Van Duzer St., Stapleton, S. I.....(WS)
SCHUMAN, MORRIS L., 642 Willoughby Av. Brooklyn.....(MA)
SEISANGER, J. H., 84 Welling St., Astoria, L. I.....(WU)
SESSA, JOSEPH V., 128 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
SHAW, JOHN N., 475 East 145th St.—Corp.....(WU)
SHAW, WM., 401 East 140th St.—Sgt..(DD)
SHEEHAN, JOHN, 324 42d St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
SHERIDAN, G., 994 Pacific St., Bklyn.(WS)
SIMPSON, THOMAS J., 161 Prospect St., Flatbush, Brooklyn—Wagn.....(WS)
SINGER, WILLIAM, 553 West 123d St..(WS)
SLATTERY, M. J., 308 East 88th St..(MA)
SLAUSON, CHARLES G., Woolworth Building—Lt.....(WU)
SMITH, S., 12 First St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
SMITH, THOMAS, 238 East 85th St....(MA)
SOBAT, MORRIS, 239 East 40th St....(MA)
SPARACIO, S., 441 West 26th St.....(WS)
SPOLANDER, CARL H., 397 5th St., Brooklyn—Sgt. Major.....(DD)
STEVENSON, E., 215 East 56th St....(WS)
STROTHMAN, E. A., 1,910 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn—Wagn.....(WU)
STUMMULLER, J., 159 Lincoln St., Astoria.....(WS)
STUMPF, J. C., 204 Stagg St., Bklyn.(DW)
SUSTICK, E., 327 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WS)
SWAIN, FRED, 101 Duvall St., Corona(WS)
SWINSON, A., 177 Sumpter St., Bklyn.(WU)
SYMBOL, A., 422 Barbey St., Bklyn...(MA)
TALMAN, RUDOLPH, 1,528 Noe Av....(MA)
THOMAS, GEORGE, 104 W. 53d St....(WS)
THOMPSON, J., 459 Broadway—Corp...(WU)
TOIA, JAMES, 425 East 63th St.....(MA)
TOUSSAINT, A. F. C., 2,966 Briggs Av.—Lt.....(DD)
TRENHOLM, D. DE S., 23 W. 38th St.—Lt.....(WU)
TUCCILLE, J., 538 Morris Av.—Corp..(WS)
TUCKER, R., 166 W. 132d St.....(WS)
VANDERHOF, S. E., 3,176 Villa Av..(DD)
VAZQUEZ, NICHOLAS, 46 W. 20th St.(WL)
VILLANO, M., 65 Carmine St.....(WU)
VINTIS, A., 126 N. 7th St., B'klyn..(WS)
VOORHIS, J., 51 E. 129th St.....(WL)
VORTIN, SAM, 471 5th Av., B'klyn...(MA)
WEISS, N., 3 W. 137th St.....(WS)
WELD, F. M., 930 Park Av.—Maj.....(WS)
WELLS, C., 550 Warren St., B'klyn..(WS)
WHALEN, D. J., 2,022 West B'way..(WU)
WIENER, I., 192 Bay 34th St., Bath Beach.....(WU)
WIEGEL, E., 418 W. 49th St.—Sgt...(DD)
WILSON, W. A., 442 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
WINDRAM, E., 5,512 11th Av., B'klyn.(WS)
WOSLEGER, J. M., 4,024 50th St. and 3d Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
ZACCAGNINO, W. J., 451 W. 25th St.(WS)
ZEBLINKEY, J. J., Mineola, L. I....(WU)
ZICKERMAN, S., 215 Grand St.—Lt..(WS)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ANDREWS, W. G., Buffalo—Capt.....(WU)
BAKER, S. E., Watertown—Corp.....(WS)
BARRY, L. H., Ogdensburg.....(DD)
BATTERSHALL, H. M., Chatham.....(DD)
BAXTER, J., Stevensville—Sgt.....(DW)
BEERE, I. S., Syracuse—Capt.....(WL)
BELL, GORDON H., Yonkers.....(WS)
BELL, JOSEPH, Glendale.....(WS)
BENEDICT, M. D., Holley, Orleans County.....(DW)
BERNADIN, ALCIDE, Cohoes—Sgt....(WS)
BERRY, FRANK, Gloversville.....(MA)
BLANCHARD, NATHANIEL, Delmar..(KA)
BLASCO, FELIX E., Tupper Lake....(WU)
BOHNE, FRED, Buffalo.....(KA)
BOLDT, CHARLES H., Golden.....(DW)
BREIDENSTEIN, P. J., Gardenville—Sgt.....(WL)
BRUSH, M. W., Downsville—Sgt.....(WL)
BRYANT, SAMUEL N., Beacon.....(WU)
BUDA, MARTIN, Buffalo.....(WU)
BURGER, JOHN, Maspeth.....(DD)
CAPERON, JOHN T., Fort Edward..(MA)
CARRINGTON, E. F., Canandaigua—Sgt.....(WS)
CASEY, G. A., Cold Springs—Sgt....(DW)
GEIGLER, ELLIOTT, Oneida.....(WS)
CHUILLE, GUISEPPE, Ossining.....(MA)
CLARK, F. N., New Rochelle—Capt..(WU)
CLARK, HARRY H., Walton.....(MA)
CLARKSON, H., Rochester—Lt.....(DW)
COHEN, HAROLD, Yonkers.....(KA)
COLF, CHARLES E., Canandaigua....(MA)
COLLINS, R. N., Larchmont—Sgt....(WU)
CORIO, CHARLES L., Auburn.....(WS)
CRUMLEY, CHARLES, Germantown...(MA)
CUMMINGS, JOSEPH S., Schenectady..(WS)
CUNNINGHAM, A. H., Hornell—Lt....(KA)
D'AGOSTINO, LUIGI, Amsterdam.....(WS)
DALOY, FRANK J., Oswining.....(MA)
DAVIS, CHARLES J., Schenectady..(DW)
DECKER, P. J., Kerhonkson—Cook....(DD)
DEFOZIO, PAOLO, Utica.....(WS)
DELANEY, JOHN W., Mayfield.....(WS)
DEMITRIOS, TOMOS, Syracuse.....(WS)
DICKINSON, C. B., Unionville—Corp..(WU)
DIETCHMAN, F. W., Tonawanda.....(WS)
DINAN, W. J., Beacon—Corp.....(WU)
DONOVAN, C. C., Herkimer—Wagn..(WU)
DORAN, WILLIAM S., JR., Albany..(WL)
DRISCOLL, C., Buffalo—Sgt.....(DD)
DUFF, ALEXANDER, Watervliet.....(WS)
DUBLER, C. F., Canandaigua—Corp..(WU)
DUFFY, W., Lockport—Corp.....(WU)
DUNN, C. G., Utica—Corp.....(WS)
DUPRA, NOEL, Fort Covington—Mch.(WU)
DUVALL, H. L., Hillburn—Corp.....(DW)
EATON, LESTER B., Bath.....(WS)
ERDMAN, ADDISON, Tarrytown.....(WU)
FISKE, H. L., Rockville Centre—Lt...(KA)
FITZPATRICK, J. F., Rochester.....(MA)
FULLINGTON, CAROL, Franklin.....(WS)
GALVIN, J. G., Rochester—Lt.....(WU)
GEDDES, ROBERT D., Albany.....(WU)
GETMAN, JAMES E., Rochester—Lt...(DW)
GILLICK, OWEN P., Clayton—Lt.....(WL)
GILORMINI, J., Upper Tuscanoe.....(WS)
GREEN, NORMAN, Jamestown.....(MA)
GROVE, ALVIN W., Buffalo.....(DD)
GROVE, W. L., Eggertsville—Sgt.....(DD)
GUNE, FRANK, Rochester.....(WU)
HAGERTY, MAYNORD F., Corning.....(DW)
HAKES, BURT D., Buffalo—Corp.....(DD)
HAMM, MAURICE A., Syracuse.....(WS)
HAMMOND, R. J., Buffalo—Corp.....(WU)
HAWKINSON, H. E., Syracuse—Capt..(KA)
HEIZMAN, H., Collingwood—Mch.....(WL)
HOBSON, FANCIS T., Monroe.....(WS)
HOLTZ, JOHN C., Akron—Corp.....(WS)
HOPKINS, EARL L., Cortland.....(DD)
HOWARD, G., High Falls, Ulster County—Lt.....(DW)
HUNTER, J. A., Tarrytown.....(DD)
HUNTINGTON, D. W., Jr., Yonkers..(WU)
HYLER, R. D., White Plains.....(WS)
IGNATOWSKI, WALTER, Buffalo.....(WS)
JACKSON, E. G., Niagara Falls.....(WU)
JAGGER, IVAN D., Roscoe.....(WU)
JEAL, RAYMOND, Frankfort—Sgt.....(WU)
JOHNSON, C. A., Waterloo—Corp.....(WS)
KAMELY, A. T., Bay Shore—Sgt.....(WU)
KATZ, SIDNEY, Albany—Sgt.....(DD)
KAYE, CHARLES S., Buffalo.....(MA)
KERNAGHAN, WALTER, Cohoes—Sgt..(MA)
KNIGHT, C., Rochester—Lt.....(WU)
KOSTINE, P. B., Syracuse.....(DW)
KRYWALSKI, JOSEPH, Sloan.....(WS)
LEAHY, C. J., Lancaster.....(WL)
LEISKE, F. H. W., Rochester—Corp...(WU)
LA BAR, NEWTON H., Ithaca.....(WS)
LAMBERT, H. J., Philadelphia.....(MA)
LARNEY, J. F., Watertown.....(WS)
LAWYER, RAYMOND, Middleburg....(MA)
LIEBOULT, EDWARD N., Fulton—Lt.(DW)
LEISICK, S. K., Schenectady—Lt...(WS)
LOFTUS, GLENN E., Utica.....(DD)
LONERGAN, J. E., Buffalo.....(WS)
LOOFT, JOHN H., Vernon—Corp.....(WS)
LORING, DAVID A., Wellsville.....(DD)
LOWE, W. J., Jr., Albany—Corp.....(WU)
McCARTHY, L. F., Buffalo—Corp....(WL)
McCOY, JACK, Endicott—Mch.....(WU)
McNALLY, C. E., Cazenovia.....(WS)
MACKMER, H. W., Collins Center....(KA)
MATHEWS, T. B., Schenectady.....(WU)
MERRILL, F. C., Binghamton.....(WS)
MILLER, HARVEY, Baldwin—Corp..(DW)
MINSKY, LEWIS, Syracuse.....(WU)
MISTRETT, P., Jamestown—Corp.....(MA)
MITCHELL, CEDRIC L., Rochester...(WU)
MORGAN, THOMAS L., Buffalo.....(DD)
MULLEN, HUGH J., Troy—Mch.....(WS)
MURDOCK, W. H., Clayton.....(WL)
NEKOLA, J. A., Schenectady.....(DD)
NOLAN, CHARLES J., Watervliet....(WU)
OLIKOWSKI, S. P., Corfu—Corp.....(WU)
PALOMBA, ANTONIO, Youngstown....(WS)
PARDY, P. A., Utica—Sgt.....(KA)
PATNODE, A. E., Schenectady—Corp..(DW)
PEER, LAWRENCE, Niagara Falls....(WU)
PETERSON, OTTO J., Floral Park....(WU)
PHILLIPS, W. J., Buffalo—Corp.....(DW)
POSNER, MARTIN, Ridgewood.....(WS)
POTENTE, N. J., Newburgh.....(WS)
RADLOFF, P. M., 581 3d Av.....(MA)
REQUA, GLOBE, Monsey.....(WU)
RESCH, J. C., Gates—Corp.....(WU)
REVETTIE, HENRY J., Malone—Mch...(WU)
RHYNDERS, HARRY A., Red Hook...(MA)
RICHARD, G. C., Au Sable Forks....(WU)
RICHEY, ROBERT N., Yonkers.....(WU)
RICHMOND, L. R., Syracuse—Sgt....(WU)
RIECKE, G. E., Huntington—Mch....(WL)
RILEY, WILLIAM E., Hudson.....(WL)
ROACH, DAVID, Chester.....(MA)
ROABARE, ALBERT J., Chazy—Corp...(KA)
RUMSEY, HARRY B., Rochester.....(WS)
SALIBRA, CHARLES; Utica—Sgt.....(WL)
SCHNEIL, H. R., Buffalo—Corp.....(WU)
SCHWEITZER, F. F., Buffalo—Cook..(WU)
SEELIG, CARL LOUIS, Jeffersonville..(WU)
SISBOWER, FRANCIS M., Rome.....(WS)
SKATBANIA, FRANK, Buffalo.....(WS)
SPRING, ARTHUR J., Yonkers.....(WU)
STACHEWICZ, ANTHONY, Buffalo..(MA)
STAFFORD, ERNEST E., Willaboro..(DW)
STANARD, W. R., Springville.....(WS)
STEINBRENNER, A. G., Williamsville.(WU)
STEVENSON, R. B., Cliff Stair....(WU)
STOCK, CARL J., Niagara Falls—Lt.(KA)
STONE, JOHN; Buffalo.....(WU)
STORMS, EARL W., Buffalo—Sgt.....(WL)
STRASBURGER, WALTER, Jr., La Salle.(WU)
STROHMAN, G. C., Albany—Sgt.....(WU)
STURLA, JOHN; Rochester.....(DW)
TODD, LEON E., Herkimer.....(WU)
TOWSLEY, ELI FRANKLIN; Theresa, Jefferson County.....(WS)
TURNER, W. B., Garden City—Lt....(KA)
TYSON, GEORGE ANDREW; Parish..(DW)
URBANO, VIRGILIO; Schenectady.....(WS)
VEDDER, CARL E.; Schenectady—Sgt..(WS)
VISSERING, G. J., Jamestown.....(KA)
VIVENZIO, FELICE; Linwood.....(WS)
VANDERBILT, IRVING, Haverstraw..(WU)
VANGELDER, C. A.; Florida, Orange County—Sgt.....(WU)
VAN HORN, BEN; Niagara Falls....(WU)
VAN WAGNER, F. W., Poughkeepsie..(WU)
WAHL, HERBERT J.; Buffalo.....(WU)
WARREN, WILLIAM D.; Elmira—Lt..(WS)
WHITE, CLARENCE F., Wellsville...(DW)
WINN, GEORGE L.; Bernhards Bay..(WU)
WOODS, FRANK J.; Fredonia—Corp..(WU)
YOUNG, HARRY P.; East Syracuse..(WU)
ZEHLER, B. G.; Strykersville—Corp...(WS)
ZIMMER, E. L., Rochester—Sgt.....(WU)
ZIMMERMAN, G.; Rochester—Sgt.....(WL)
ZOFUTO, T.; Silver Creek—Corp.....(WL)

ALABAMA.

COSBY, SIDNEY E.; Village Springs..(KA)
EDGE, BEN E.; Ensley.....(DD)
FALLS, VICTOR C.; Fayette.....(DW)
GRAHAM, CLAUDE M.; Tuscumbia...(DW)
HATTEMAR, L. J.; Montgomery—Lt...(KA)
HUGHES, WILLIE W.; Myrtlewood...(DD)
LAWRENCE, L. A.; Vernon—Wagn...(DD)
M'LAUGHLIN, G. T.; Odenville.....(DD)
MALCOMB, J. M.; Andalusia—Lt.....(DW)
MOORE, JAMES T.; Gadsden.....(DD)
OTTS, OBIJA P.; Addison.....(DD)
PAYNE, JOSEPH H.; Akron.....(DD)
POSEY, KIRKLAND; Newville.....(DD)
SHANKS, CHARLIE; Banks.....(DD)
WADSWORTH, L. A.; Mulberry—Sgt..(DW)
WILSON, ALSTON KEITH; Selma...(DD)

ARIZONA.

GREEN, RAY R.; Globe.....(DW)
HENDERSON, O. T., Cottonwood.....(DW)
TOMPKINS, CLAIR S.; Camp Verde..(DD)

ARKANSAS.

BROWN, CHESTAR W.; Paragould..(DW)
DICKERSON, PAUL, Monette—Corp....(KA)
DORTCH, JAMES A., Rector.....(DD)
HEATH, CLAUDE J., Magnolia.....(DD)
HOLBROOK, PETER F., Rushing.....(DD)
McGEHEE, EDWIN, Cave Spring.....(DD)
NIEBERDING, GEORGE, Zent.....(DW)
PARKS, WILLIE L., Hartford—Sgt....(KA)
RICHARDSON, HENRY H., Bigflat....(DD)
WASHINGTON, F. P., Clarendon—Lt..(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

ALTHEIDE, AUGUST A., Orange.....(DD)
BATEMAN, L. S., Ontario.....(DD)
BENNETT, ROBERT J., San Jose.....(DD)
BUNNER, F. W., San Diego.....(DW)
COBURN, C. K., Los Angeles—Lt.....(DW)
CONLON, B. L., San Francisco—Corp..(DW)
FLEMING, I. L., Grass Valley—Corp..(DW)
FRILOT, JOSEPH A., Los Angeles.....(DD)
GAY, JOHN W., Pasadena—Corp.....(DD)
HODGE, S. W., Los Angeles—Lt.....(DD)
JENKIN, ALBERT J., Oakland—Sgt....(DD)
JONES, JOE I., Hanford.....(KA)
LYMAN, H. A., Long Beach—Corp.....(DD)
MANCASSOLA, B., Mono Lake, Mono County.....(KA)
OLIVA, HUGO C., San Francisco.....(DW)
PERRY, ARTHUR M., Los Angeles.....(DD)
ROBINSON, L. L., Shafter—Corp.....(DW)
STULL, B. L., Santa Ana—Sgt.....(DD)
THORPE, H. L., Los Angeles—Capt...(DD)
TOSH, PETER E., Crows Landing.....(DW)
WHITE, HORACE E., Oakland.....(DD)

COLORADO.

HURLBURT, PAUL C., Denver—Lt....(KA)
MARLOF, ROBERT L., Sheridan Lake.(DW)
PERRY, FRED LEWIS, Denver.....(KA)
ROMERO, JOSE D., Paisaje.....(DD)
SMITH, C. W., Longmont—Sgt.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BACKEIL, EDWARD, Bridgeport.....(WS)
BESENBRUCK, C. A., Waterbury—Corp.....(WS)
BREEN, DENIS, New Haven.....(DD)
BRYCHLDER, S., New Haven.....(WS)
BURROS, G. Bridgeport—Sgt.....(WS)
CARVER, JAMES, Norwich.....(KA)
CHABAN, J., Seymour—Corp.....(WS)
CLARKE, N. C., Hartford—Corp.....(DD)
CLOUGHMAN, E. J., Hartford.....(WS)
CONWELL, BERNARD, Southport.....(WS)
COPPOLA, JAMES, Norwalk.....(WS)
COSTELLO, JAMES M., Waterbury...(MA)
CROWE, MARTIN J., Torrington—Lt..(WL)
DELOTTE, ALBERT P., East Haven..(WS)
DIKEL, HERMAN, Bristol.....(DW)
DOSCH, GEORGE C., Meriden.....(MA)
DOWLING, F. E., Naugatuck—Corp...(WS)
FLEISCHHAUER, F. W., New Britain —Corp.....(WS)
GEANELLI, JOSEPH, Bridgeport.....(DD)
GREGORIO, FRANCESCO, Bridgeport..(WS)
HAUSSLER, T. F., Shelton—Corp.....(DD)
HELUPKA, J. F., Glenville—Corp.....(WU)
HODES, Meyer, New Haven.....(WU)
JOHNSON, CARL A., Georgetown—Lt..(DW)
KENNY, MICHAEL F., Naugatuck....(WS)
KUNZ, FRANK G., Cosoob.....(WS)
LAKE, MICHAEL, New Britain.....(WS)
LOSHIN, SAMUEL W., Danbury.....(WU)
NAKENSCHNIG, W., Waterbury.....(MA)
NASH, GEORGE E., Norfolk.....(WS)
NORCI, SALVATORE, New Haven.....(WS)
OLEFSKI, TONY, Branford.....(WU)
PETTIT, WILL H., Dawson Springs—Wagn.....(WS)
PICCONE, ANTHONY R., Goshen.....(DD)
PLANKEY, EDWARD, Wauregan.....(WS)
PREATER, HARRISON C., Windsor Locks—Corp.....(MA)
RACCIO, JOSEPH, Hampton.....(WU)
RHOADES, ROSS, Wethersfield—Corp..(WS)
SCHALL, ERIC A., Hartford.....(MA)
SUMPF, A. H., Naugatuck—Mch.....(WS)
TERLIKOWSKI, S., Hartford.....(WS)
TESSIER, A. J., Woodyear—Wagn.....(WS)
TOLLENGER, HARRY H., Cornwalk.(MA)
WALSH, JOHN T., Bridgeport.....(WU)
WINNING, WILLIAM, New Haven....(WU)

DELAWARE.

BROWN, JAMES W., Selbyville.....(DD)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CARR, LUCIAN, Washington—Capt...(DD)
LOVELESS, NORMAN A., Washington.(DD)
SHAW, ERMA, Washington—Red Cross Worker.....(DD)

FLORIDA.

BRADLEY, DANIEL, Milton.....(DD)
CAMPBELL, TRUE, Argyle.....(DD)
CERUTI, JAMES D. W., Pensacola...(DD)
PAYNE, BENJAMIN H., Tallahassee..(DD)
TILLIS, STANLEY V., Tampa.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

ATKINSON, H. M

TRADE FLEET OFFICES TO DOT THE GLOBE

Hurley, in Paris, Announces Plans for World Organization of American Shipping.

EFFICIENT ROUTING SOUGHT

Vessels to be Directed at Foreign Ports—Main Offices at London, Paris, and Rome.

PARIS, Dec. 26, (Associated Press.)—The United States Shipping Board has decided to create a permanent world organization for the purpose of handling the Government's trade fleet with the greatest effectiveness.

"We will open at once offices in London, Paris, and Rome," said Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the board, today. "From these centres," Mr. Hurley continued, "will be directed ten or twelve other offices, such as in Shanghai, Yokohama, and Bombay, in the East; Genoa in Italy; Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, and Rio Janeiro in South America, and Rotterdam and Antwerp.

"Take, for example, vessels bringing supplies to Belgium or France. It is of the greatest importance that we have a quick turn around. It may be of advantage to re-route a vessel on this side to India or to South Africa.

"The London, Paris, or Antwerp office would have precise information and be able to consign a ship without delay for its most efficient use. The subordinate centres are essential properly to direct our national fleet. They will be managed by practical shipping men, who will be assigned to their posts from the United States.

"There will be no interference with the War Department's handling of ships. The service of supply has really done its work admirably, and we shall not have any changes to make in that. Our business will be with the trade fleet."

Director General Rossiter has received instructions to proceed at once to put the plan into effect. The French, Belgian, and Italian Governments, it is understood, will welcome representatives in their capitals with whom they can deal directly.

ASK HURLEY AS TO SHIPS.

American Steamship Heads Anxious for Release of Liners.

The Executive Board of the American Steamship Association has been much concerned recently on account of the rumors circulated in shipping circles to the effect that all vessels not absolutely required by the Government were to be released to their owners. The Executive Board sent a telegram to Washington on Dec. 24, asking for particulars and also requesting to know the policy of the United States Shipping Board as to the general situation of the American mercantile marine. Information reached the organization yesterday that foreign owners had received some of their steamships and would now restore them to their normal trades before the war.

At the end of a conference held yesterday at 17 Battery Place, which was attended by forty members of the American Steamship Association, the following telegram was sent to John Donald, Acting Chairman of the United States Shipping Board at Washington:

At a general meeting of the members of the American Steamship Association held here today, I was directed to wire you asking if you could consistently cable to Chairman Hurley the contents of my telegram to you of Dec. 24, in regard to releasing requisitioned ships, and inquiring as to the policy contemplated by the Shipping Board with respect to this country's mercantile marine.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to confer with your board in regard to these matters, and they would appreciate your according them this interview as early as practicable.

Will you kindly advise me the date most convenient to you?

The following committee has been appointed to confer with the Shipping Board on the general mercantile situation: G. S. Dearborn, President American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; W. H. Randall, President Shawmut Steamship Company; Edgar F. Luckenbach, President Luckenbach Steamship Company; H. F. Alexander, President Pacific Steamship Company, and Alfred Gilbert Smith, President New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

C. H. McCORMICK RESIGNS.

Succeeded as President of Harvester Company by H. F. McCormick.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Cyrus H. McCormick, one of the organizers of the International Harvester Company, of which he has been President for more than sixteen years, resigned that office today and was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. Harold F. McCormick, his brother, who was the company's Treasurer from 1906 to 1912, was elected President. Commenting upon his resignation from the office of President Cyrus McCormick said:

"I have been actively in service as President of the International Harvester Company since its organization, and for eighteen years before that I was President of the McCormick Company, making thirty-four years' continuous service. I would have retired several years ago but for the Government suit against the company which was terminated recently. While that litigation was pending, it would hardly have been proper to make such a change in the management of the company."

RABBIS' CONVENTION ENDS.

Brisbane Warns Against Expecting Much from Peace Conference.

The convention of the Jewish Ministers' Association and the Federation of Orthodox Congregations ended last night with a dinner at the Broadway Central Hotel. The speakers were Rabbi Bernard Drachman, Samuel Markowitz, Assistant District Attorney; Dr. Katz, Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, and Rabbi B. Z. Pearl, Treasurer of the Ministers' Association. Cantor Meyer Kanewsky sang patriotic and traditional melodies.

At the final business session yesterday afternoon Arthur Brisbane spoke on "The Peace Conference and Jewish Rights." He said that mankind should not be so optimistic as to think that the Peace Conference would bring about radical changes immediately, and that a world of justice would not be the result of the deliberations.

Nathan Straus, Dr. Pereira Mendes, and Rabbi Hirsh Masliansky also addressed the delegates.

Rabbi Aaron Yudelowitz of Boston was elected President and Rabbis Bernard Drachman and Moses Hyamson Vice-Presidents.

Hold Soldier on Jewel Robbery.

Sergeant Louis Gottschel, whose work as a private earned him promotion in a machine-gun company in training at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., was brought here yesterday by Detective John Armstrong on a charge of receiving some of the jewels taken in the $250,000 robbery of the Rose-Heller Company in Chicago. After Gottschel had been indicted he was arrested by the military authorities and discharged from the service so that he might be extradited. Gottschel was a jeweler here before entering the training camp.

DRAMA

By John Corbin

"A Little Journey."

A LITTLE JOURNEY, a comedy in three acts, by Rachel Crothers. At the Little Theatre.

Mrs. Bay	May Galyer
Lily	Nancy Winston
Mrs. Welch	Jobyna Howland
Porter	Richard Quilter
Jim West	Cyril Keightley
Annie	Gilda Varesi
Frank	Victor La Salle
Charles	Theodore Westman, Jr.
Kitty Van Dyke	Elma Royton
Ethel Halstead	Vera Fuller Mellish
Julie Rutherford	Estelle Winwood
Alfred Beamis	Edward Lester
Mr. Smith	William A. Mortimer
Leo Stein	Paul E. Burns
Conductor	Douglas Patison
Pullman Conductor	John Robb

The Overland Limited from New York, which Rupert Hughes made the vehicle of a farce of divorce in "Excuse Me!" has now become the vehicle of sentimental comedy. Rachel Crothers is the conductorette.

The heroine, played by Estelle Winwood, is a New York society worldling who has lost her money and whom a lukewarm lover despairs of supporting in metropolitan matrimony on only six thousand a year. She is going West in despair, to live as a dependent upon a married brother. In her "little journey" she is thrown in with a ranchman, played by Cyril Keightley.

He begins by surrendering his lower berth to a woman traveling with a baby, and, when it transpires that Julie Rutherford has lost her ticket and is to be sent back to New York, he prevails upon her to accept a loan of her fare. He is, in fact, a very wholesome sort, to whom the only defect in his ranchman's life is that it is wifeless.

Amid the familiar but always welcome humors of a carful of traveling Americans this Jim West woos Miss Rutherford, but is unable to break through her metropolitan prejudices and timidities, her repressions, and her despairs. Her one desire is for death. Then, at the close of the second act, the train is wrecked, and out of the confusion of darkened stage one hears her cry that she does really want to live.

The final act discloses the battered passengers at sunrise among the desert mountains. The humor of the carful of fellow travelers is redoubled, and also of the sentiment of the love story. The mother of the baby has been killed in the wreck, and, under the quickening impulse of a quasi maternal feeling, Miss Rutherford's resistance is broken down. It is a simple, moving story deftly and very convincingly told. Thanks to the incidental comedy it held the audience throughout, and bids fair to have a thoroughly merited success.

Miss Winwood suggested forcibly the wryness of mind and soul sickness of the society worldling—all too forcibly, in fact. To make the love story properly interesting, or indeed credible, it was necessary to suggest from the start the inner depths of feeling which Miss Crothers has very subtly implied in what Miss Rutherford says and does.

In the final scene of surrender, however, Miss Winwood's technical skill heightened, and her vigor of temperament kindled, to a very effective close. Mr. Keightley, whose task was much less complex, was admirably vigorous throughout and no less admirably restrained. His performance did wonders in sustaining interest in the story.

Among the comedy characters, Jobina Howland was easily queen in her impersonation of a middle-western vulgarian who poses as a New Yorker "in right" with the life of the metropolis. Bland selfishness, commonplace pretension and stupid arrogance have seldom been more amusingly revealed. Really it was a little masterpiece of characterization—and not so little, at that, for Miss Howland shone as a comedienne in every one of her seventy-odd inches.

Paul E. Burns was brisk and laughable as a traveling salesman of pants. Gilda Varesi, who of late made an admirable impression as Lady Macbeth, lent a touch of sincere pathos, even of tragedy, to the part of the mother of the child.

ARMY PAY LONG IN COMING.

Convalescents at Camp Complain—Quartermaster Explains Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Dec. 26.—There is much complaint here among convalescents sent home from abroad because they have not had any pay for several months. While they are well cared for as far as clothing and food and medical or surgical attention are concerned, they have no money for personal needs and for candy and cigarettes. Many of them apply nightly at the theatres for free admission because they have no funds. Some of these men have not had a cent for ten months.

Major H. W. Smith, the camp Quartermaster, who was financial officer of this camp for many months, gave his opinion today as to the reason for the great delay in paying off the convalescents. He said that when they were wounded they went to a field hospital or dressing station and were transferred to one base hospital or another and then sent back to this country. In the meantime their records remained with their organizations and there has been much difficulty in obtaining them and having them sent here. The men were moved so fast, Major Smith said, that it would have been an enormous undertaking to have their records kept up with them.

Last Saturday all the overseas convalescents who were discharged were paid in full. The average given these men was from $150 to $300. The highest sum paid was $463.18. In many cases now the men are being paid off upon their discharge, after they have made affidavits covering their claims when they have no service records. The Red Cross has been able to lend considerable aid to men who needed money to tide them over the six-day Christmas furlough.

WANT ZIONIST IMMIGRANTS.

Convention Seeks Co-operative Plan for Palestine.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Resolutions providing for the regulation of immigration to the proposed Jewish Republic of Palestine and for the country's political, industrial, and economic relations were adopted by the Poale Zion Convention in session here today. The resolutions urge that the new republic be affiliated with the proposed League of Nations and express the hope that Great Britain will allow the Jews to establish their own government in Palestine.

The resolutions provide for the rehabilitation of Palestine through a co-operative form of government, and direct that the immigration shall be under the supervision of a national organization to which immigrants shall pay a certain sum in order to become members of the co-operative governmental system. It was suggested in the resolutions that immigrants be compelled to remain in the new State for at least two years and that Hebrew and Yiddish be the recognized languages.

The Poale Zion, of Jewish Workingmen's Party in America, was requested to raise among its members a fund to be deposited in a bank in Palestine to expedite the work of settlement.

"Gondoliers" Free to Soldiers.

Because of increased crowds during Manhattan's gala week for the navy, the Park Theatre announces a special free performance of "The Gondoliers," the Gilbert and Sullivan opera of democracy and tottering thrones, to be held for men in uniform only on Sunday evening, beginning at 7 o'clock, under the auspices of the State Women's War Relief. William Wade Hinshaw of the Society of American Singers and Lawrence J. Anhalt, manager of the Park Theatre, with the members of the opera company and the house staff, are donating the performance to the soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Mr. Moulan, as Ko-Ko, made a hit last night with a new line in one of "The Mikado's" most famous songs when he added, "That monumental idiot, the raging Bolshevist—I've got him on my list; he never would be missed."

LINE OF ZEPPELINS TO AMERICA PLANNED

Disarmed German Airships to Engage in Transatlantic Trade, Paris Hears.

BRITISH MAY START FIRST

Huge Craft Built That Can Stay Weeks in Air—American Non-Inflammable Gas.

PARIS, Dec. 26, (Havas.)—Disarmed German Zeppelins will be converted into aerial merchantmen to ply between New York and Hamburg, according to the Echo de Paris, which says that it has received its information from "reliable sources."

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, considers the announced project for converting Zeppelins into merchant carriers to be both feasible and practical.

"We have been reliably informed that large super-Zeppelin type, rigid dirigibles have been constructed which will contain 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas, and have five motors and a length approximately 800 feet," said Mr. Hawley. "These Zeppelins can remain in the air for two weeks without appreciable loss of gas, and can make seventy to eighty miles an hour.

"It has been reported that Zeppelins flew from Jamboli in Bulgaria to Khartum in the Soudan and return, a distance of more than 1,000 miles, carrying a crew of twenty-two men and twenty-five tons of munitions and medicine, intended for the relief of General Lettow-Vorbeck in German East Africa. When over Khartum a wireless was received by the commander of the dirigible that the German officer had been captured, and it turned back without landing."

Mr. Hawley announced that United States Army officers have perfected methods of obtaining noninflammable gas, which will be of great advantage for use in dirigible balloons, eliminating the possibilities of fire and enabling dirigibles of very large proportions to be built. Commenting on the fact that rigid dirigibles of eighty tons have been built, Mr. Hawley suggested the probability of some very remarkable developments in the construction and use of lighter-than-air craft in the near future.

"According to excerpts from the report just completed by the Civil Aero Transport Committee of the Air Board," said he, "the commercial airship offers a great advantage over the airplane, particularly concerning passengers, where comfort and ease of navigation, safety, and a high ratio of disposable lift are vital considerations. 'Airships now exist,' the report announces, 'with a range of more than 4,000 miles, and they can travel at a speed of seventy-eight miles an hour. By running the engines lower a maximum range of 8,000 miles can be obtained.'

It was said last night at the Aero Club that Great Britain might be the first to establish lines of aerial merchantmen between New York and Europe, linking this route up with the proposed system of aerial routes for the entire empire. Henry Woodhouse, Chairman of the Committee on Dirigible of the Aero Club, said he had received official photographs showing that England had perfected very large dirigibles. Although no details or figures of these aircraft have been made public by Great Britain, it is known that the new type is not less than 500 feet in length, with a probable capacity of 1,100,000 cubic feet of gas.

The German Zeppelins have ranged between 800,000 and 1,400,000 cubic feet of gas, with a lifting capacity of about seventy pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet of gas. Mr. Woodhouse said that from the most accurate reports he could obtain of Zeppelin building in 1917, for use in his textbook on naval aeronautics, one was reported to be 775 feet in length, operated with seven engines, each 250 horse power, and having a gas capacity of 2,471,000 cubic feet. The total lifting capacity was seventy-seven tons, and the useful load—that is, for passengers or freight—was twenty-eight tons. This machine was reported to have a speed of sixty-eight miles an hour and could rise to 16,500 feet.

Helen Moller and Dancers Appear.

Helen Moller and several of her Temple Dancers appeared for the first time this season at Carnegie Hall last night, as they had last Winter, both on this stage and at a somewhat sensational metropolitan première. The stage setting and general atmosphere of the concert hall were more suitable to a program of symphonic music from composers of many nations. The leader and her young assistants danced barefoot and lightly clad to more or less familiar airs of Nevin, Elgar, Grieg, Kreisler, Jarnefelt, Schubert, Drigo, Tschaikovsky, Chopin, and Rachmaninoff.

J. L. Plunkett New Strand Manager

Moe Mark, President of the Mitchel H. Mark Realty Corporation, owner of the Strand Theatre, announced yesterday that Joseph L. Plunkett had been appointed Managing Director of the theatre to succeed Harold Edel, who died recently. Mr. Plunkett was formerly associated with Liebler & Co., and George C. Tyler, and was manager of the Century Theatre for two years. He went into motion picture work three years ago. His latest screen production was "The Cavell Case," in which Julia Arthur played the leading rôle.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

A Gala French Concert.

When a hen whistles there is consternation in the coop; but when a hen whistles Wagner then the critical roosters look askance. Nor is this surprising. The particular hen in this case was Lilli Boulanger, some of whose music already has been heard, and a cantata of whom was sung yesterday afternoon at a gala French concert in Carnegie Hall by the Symphony Society, Walter Damrosch conductor. The composition in question is entitled "Faust et Hélène," and it won the Prix de Rome in 1913. It also proved that France must have been singularly barren of original composers. Of the gifts of this girl of 19 there can be no doubt. Indeed, her musical maturity is astonishing, or else her masters must have been violently imbued with Wagnerism. Not a page of the half-hour long work for three voices and orchestra betrays the slightest originality or even a marked personal style.

We listen to a pocket edition of the Ring and Tristan. Nor is this merely orchestral coloring, but the too literal transcription of themes from Valkyrs, Tristan, Twilight of the Gods and Siegfried. It is not delicately suggested, evaded and finally admitted, as is the way of some wily composers, but bluntly blurted out with an unmistakably girlish admiration for her musical hero that positively charms. The program commentator calls attention to one Parsifal-like theme used in the brief introduction, but it is not so important as the first motive, which derives from Brünnhilde's supplication to Wotan in Act III. of Valkyrs, beginning: "Was ist so disgraceful?" This is well handled, but as a whole the canon is hen-minded. It lacks dramatic pith. The composer wanders, pecking at all the shining motives that tempt her. Isolde moans in the wood-wind, Fafner snores in the brass. Incoherency rules the vocal parts, not too well sung on this occasion by Jutte Clausseen and Messrs. Campbell and Schofield. When the Rhine motive, transfigured in the Twilight of the Gods, sweeps into hearing at the close with faint echoes of Fafner's grunting, we could not help exclaiming: Clever girl, but your music is Wagner rechauffée, warmed-over Wagner! More's the pity that she died so young, as she would surely have achieved a musical personality. But women composers are at best whistling hens.

The afternoon began with a performance of Vincent D'Indy's "Symphony on the Song of a French Mountaineer for Orchestra and Piano." The folksong is an old one, and the composer treats it after the method of César Franck's cyclical form, as a generative theme. This was the first composition (1886, Opus 25,) in which D'Indy followed closely his master in thematic development. As has been pointed out elsewhere, this folksong bears suspicious resemblance to the first movement in Lalo's "Namouna" Suite No. 1. Not so closely knitted, nor so logical as later music of D'Indy, nevertheless this symphony is refreshingly national and ingenious. It is really a series of variations, the piano an integral part of the score, and until the last movement, a Kirmesse, there is not much solo work, but then it is exceedingly brilliant and effective. Alfred Cortot, the Parisian piano virtuoso, was at the keyboard, and without music, as if he were playing in a concerto. He displayed a fine tact in nuance and a laudable submerging of his part in the whole.

He had his opportunity when he read the Symphonic Variations for piano and orchestra by Franck, in which he has been heard here before with M. Messager at the helm. It was a better interpretation yesterday, also a more sympathetic accompaniment. M. Cortot plays French music with limpidity, finesse, charm, and spiritual intuition of the composer's meaning. We prefer his version of the Franck piano part to that of the man who introduced the piece to New York, the late Raoul Pugno. Alfred Cortot is a more sensitive artist with a wider range in nuances. The Symphony Orchestra was in splendid form. The some program will be repeated next Saturday evening. We feel sure that vocally the cantata will sound smoother then.

McCORMACK IN 'BUTTERFLY'

Throng Greets His First Appearance of Season at Metropolitan.

Navy day in New York, like the army Christmas celebration twenty-four hours earlier, continued a series of record audiences reported at the Metropolitan, where grand opera, as the city's highest-priced current entertainment, is always an index of theatrical prosperity at any period of the season. Strangers in town have practically bought up all unsubscribed seats at every later performance this week.

John McCormack, in United States Navy uniform, made his first appearance of the season last evening in "Madame Butterfly," with Geraldine Farrar as Lieutenant Pinkerton's Japanese bride, and Thomas Chalmers as the Yankee Consul. The tenor was warmly welcomed and the performance went well under Mr. Moranzoni's direction. Tonight the house is again sold out to the doors for "Samson et Dalila," with Caruso and Louise Homer.

There was a dress rehearsal yesterday for tomorrow's production of Weber's "Oberon," with realistic effects of the horns of Elfland reproduced in the distant tumult of sirens and whistles in New York's chorus of welcome to the fleet.

MAY STRIKE NEW YEAR'S EVE

Waiters and Cooks Authorize Union Officials to Act.

Practically the entire membership of the International Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Workers in this city met in relays last night and early this morning at the New Amsterdam Opera House, to approve the plan for a general strike of waiters and cooks on New Year's Eve. Otto Wagner, Secretary of the federation, said the members were unanimous for giving the union officials full power to call a strike "at the moment that will most embarrass the hotel and restaurant proprietors."

The real contest between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the American Men's and Boys' Clothing Manufacturers' Association in the general strike of 55,000 union members is expected to begin next week if the employers open their factories, which have been closed since Nov. 9.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow and New Year's, 2:15.
IT'S A HIT! 35 Curtain Calls THAT'S THE ANSWER
WILLIAM HARRIS, JR., Presents THE NOVELTY OF THE YEAR
East Is West WITH FAY BAINTER
ADORABLE—Mail. FASCINATING—Journal of Commerce. GIFTED ARTIST—Eve. Telegram. REAL ROMANTIC APPEAL—World. CERTAIN SUCCESS—Eve. Globe.
WILL BE SEEN WHEN SUMMER COMES AGAIN—Eve. Sun. NOVEL, RAPID—PICTURESQUE—POPULAR SUCCESS—Sun. WILL UNDOUBTEDLY SECURE POPULARITY—American.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY and 50th St. Evgs. at 8:00. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
AL JOLSON
And Incomparable Company of 150 in 38th Week in New York. SINBAD Extra Matinee New Year's.
Sunday Night Concert
A GRAND HOLIDAY BILL

Century Grove—Roof of Century Theatre. AT 11:30
NEW CENTURY MIDNIGHT WHIRL A SENSATION PHONE COL. 8900.

PLAYHOUSE WEST 48TH STREET Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, New Year's & Thurs., Jan. 2
ALICE BRADY Personally in FOREVER AFTER

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Thurs.
MARY NASH IN THE BIG CHANCE

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30.
FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30.
UNDER ORDERS

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Fri. at 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
BE CALM, CAMILLA Clare Kummer's New Comedy. with Lola Fisher and Walter Hampden "PURE GOLD."—Corbin, The Times.

SELWYN THEATRE West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 47. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. This Week: Today & Sat.
Jane Cowl IN The Crowded Hour
BEST COMEDY DRAMA SINCE "WITHIN THE LAW"
Selwyn Concert De Luxe Sun., 9 P. M. Ornstein-Barstow-Torpadie

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S West 39th St. Tel. 1476 Bryant. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. This Week: Today & Sat.
Tea for 3
A TONIC FOR THEATRE-GOERS.

FULTON West 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat., 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
KALICH in "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.
FLORENCE NASH in "REMNANT" 2nd Month
With ORRIN JOHNSON and GREAT CAST.

WILLIAM COLLIER LONGACRE West 48th St.
in "NOTHING BUT LIES" Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:30.

BELMONT Thea., 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Tom'w, 2:30.
WHITESIDE "Intensely Dramatic." —World. in THE LITTLE BROTHER With TYRONE POWER. Mats. Next Week: Tues., New Year's, Fri. & Sat.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & New Year's, 2:15.
SOME TIME with ED. WYNN. MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE.

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow at 2:15. Highest Price Orch. Seats, Evgs., $1. Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, "Keep Her Smiling" Next Week ..... "Business Before Pleasure"

Little Thea. W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Today & Tom'w, 2:30. Rachel Crothers' New Play, A LITTLE JOURNEY with Estelle Winwood and Cyril Keightley Next Week: Mats. Tues., New Year's, Fri. & Sat.

CENTRAL B'way & 47. Bryant 17. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & New Year's, 2:15. Arthur Hammerstein's Newest Musical Play.
Somebody's Sweetheart
GETS THEM ALL
Sun. Eve. Concert | George Whiting & Sadie Burt | Harry Carroll & Mabel Withee | & Big Bill

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow, 2:15.
NORA BAYES IN HER JOYOUS PLAY LADIES FIRST
Moves to the NORA BAYES THEATRE, Across the Way, Next Monday.

Broadhurst Theatre MONDAY, DEC. 30 Seats Now.
New Musical Comedy Presented by LEE & J. J. SHUBERT
THE MELTING OF MOLLY with Chas. Purcell.

NORA BAYES THEATRE 44th St., W. of B'way. Beginning MONDAY, DEC. 30. Seats now.
NORA BAYES In Her Joyous Play, LADIES FIRST.

John Barrymore in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION
PLYMOUTH W. 45th. Evs. 8:30.
Phone Bry. 40. Mts. Tom'w & Thurs.

PLYMOUTH THEATRE—SPECIAL TOMORROW MORNING 10:30.
WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET
"Chorus of approval from New York Newspaper writers."—Literary Digest.

39TH ST. Thea., Bet'g Next Mon. Seats Now
GEORGE BROADHURST Presents THE LAUGH PLAY KEEP IT TO YOURSELF By MARK SWAN

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & New Year's, 2:30. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers. Not a Vital Play THE UNKNOWN PURPLE The Season's Hit. With RICHARD BENNETT.

SHUBERT West 44th St. Tel. Bryant 8439. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & N. Y. Year's
SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY
BETROTHAL
By Maeterlinck, author of "The Blue Bird"

COMEDY Thea., 41 St., nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & N. Y'r's, 2:30.
NORMAN TREVOR | CYRIL HARCOURT | PEGGY HOPKINS IN A PLACE IN THE SUN By Cyril Harcourt

The Holiday Show of New York
LITTLE SIMPLICITY
at the
44TH STREET THEATRE Evenings 8:15. MATS. TODAY & TOMORROW. Mats. Next Week: Tues., New Year's, Fri. & Sat.

PRINCESS Matinees Tom'w & New Year's Evenings at 8:25.
"OH, MY DEAR" A Sparkling Medley of Fun and Music.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & N. Year's, 2:30
JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents "COMPLETE SUCCESS"—World.
H. B. WARNER in Sleeping Partners with IRENE BORDONI

French Thea. du Vieux Colombier 65W. 35th. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Tm'w, Thurs., 2:15. This Week Les Romanesques and La Jalousie Du Barbouillé
Seats 50c. to $2. Saturday Night Popular Prices.

PARK THEATRE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST.
SOCIETY AMERICAN SINGERS
Gilbert & Sullivan's Gayest Comic Operas.
Tonight at 8:30 ..... PINAFORE
Sat. Mat. & Sat. Night ..... MIKADO
NEXT MONDAY, THE GONDOLIERS

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c to 75c.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM MAXINE ELLIOTT in "LORD AND LADY ALGY".
Next Week—"The Man Who Came Back."

Carnegie Hall, New Year's Day at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL JASCHA HEIFETZ
TICKETS NOW AT CARNEGIE HALL
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Dec. 29, at 3
BRASLAU
(Contralto Metropolitan Opera Co.) SONG RECITAL. (KNABE PIANO.)
Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30. Piano WINIFRED Recital YOUNG CORNISH (Mason & Hamlin Piano.) Seats at Hall.
Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Jan. 3, at 8:15
ELSHUCO TRIO
SAMUEL GARDNER, Violin; WILLEM WILLEKE, 'Cello; RICHARD EPSTEIN, Piano. Tickets at Hall.

MOTION PICTURES.

NEW YORK SAYS "Great"
"THE HEART OF HUMANITY" thrills." —N. Y. JOURNAL.
"Spectators thrilled to it." —N. Y. HERALD.
"A distinct achievement of motion picture creation." —NEW YORK TIMES.
"THE HEART OF HUMANITY"
"Panoramas unsurpassed on the screen." —N. Y. WORLD.
"Our advice is: 'GO SEE THE HEART OF HUMANITY.'" —NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
BROADWAY
Theatre—BROADWAY at 41st St. CONTINUOUS 10 A. M. to midnight.

39TH STREET THEATRE | THIS WEEK ONLY
DAILY AT 1-3-5-7-9 P. M.
THE SCARLET TRAIL
IS A HUMAN LOVE STORY
Pulsating with episodes of vital interest. "IT AIMS AT PURITY FOR THE WELFARE OF THE COMING RACE." —N. Y. Herald.
Evenings & Sat. Mat., 25c. & 50c. Other Matinees 25c.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. 20, 30, 60. Last $1 | NAZIMOVA In "Eve for Eye." RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.
RIALTO Times Square 20—30—60. | Margueri'e Clarke "Little Miss Hoover." RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
MARY MILES MINTER, "Wives & Other Wives." JUANITA HANSEN in "The Sea Flower."

PLAZA MADISON AVE., AT 59TH ST.
Sessue Hayakawa in "His Birthright." Charlie Chaplin in "The Doughnut Designer" MICKEY—At the Plaza Sunday—MICKEY

81 st St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
ENID BENNETT in "Fuss & Feathers"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. D. W. GRIFFITH'S "The Greatest Thing in Life." Soloists. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times.
William Gillette "BARRIE'S BEST PLAY" —Herald Dear Brutus
"To have this play in New York is indeed good fortune."—Eve. Sun.
"As refreshing as green leaves."—Eve. World.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SPIRITS?
HARRIS THEATRE West 42d Street. OPENS NEXT MON., DEC. 30 SEATS NOW ON SALE
THE INVISIBLE FOE
A Thrilling and Beautiful Love Story. Not a War Play. By Walter Hackett

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 West 43d St.
TONIGHT 8:45. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
Back to Earth
A New Comedy by William Le Baron.

VANDERBILT West 48th St., E. of B'way Phone Bryant 134.
MATINEES TOM'W & WED., 2:30.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
EMILY STEVENS in GENTILE THE WIFE

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.
"'TLLO 'ERE'S A 'IT!" The Better 'Ole
With MR. and MRS. COBURN

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Mon., 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
LISTEN LESTER
ALL STAR CAST and THE DAINTIEST DANCIEST CHORUS ON BROADWAY

GLOBE, Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.
JULIA Sanderson | JOSEPH Cawthorn | IN "THE Canary"
Sam Harry and Doyle & Dixon.

METROPOLITAN OPERA
Tonight, 8, Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Cousinou, Rothier, Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 2, First Time, Oberon, Ponselle, Gentle; Martinelli, Reiss, Althouse, Rothier, Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3), La Traviata, Hempel; Crimi, De Luca, Bada, Rossi, Cond., Moranzoni.
Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c. to $2. Levitzki, Pianist. Music: Cousinou, Orch. Cond., Hagemann.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Marta. Hempel, Homer; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta, Cond., Bodanzky.
New Year's Day, Wed., Jan. 1, at 2, Special Matinee, (Prices $1 to $5) Aida. Muzio, Homer; Crimi, Montesanto, Martinez, Cond., Papi.
Wed. Night, 8:15; Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti. Matinees: Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8, Cavalleria Rusticana & Isaaton, Perini; Althouse, Chalmers, Cond., Moranzoni. Con d'Or. Garrison; Diaz, Didur, Galli, Bolm, Cond., Montux.
Fri. at 8, "Il Tabarro." "Suor Angelica," "Gianni Schicchi." Farrar, Muzio, Easton; Crimi, De Luca, Montesanto, Cond., Moranzoni.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
New Year's Eve. at 7:45, Faust. Aida, Delaunois; Martinelli, Rossi, Cond., Monteux.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1918.

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RUSSIA.

We should be chary of accepting reports at this stage about what is being done or decided upon at Paris, and we do not find it easy to accept those which represent the Allies as having decided to doom Russia to anarchy and starvation by refusing to aid her with troops. Indeed, the tone of the later dispatches seems to forbid the assumption that any such decision has been made.

It is a strange thing to read of LVOFF, BAKHMETEFF, and MAKLAKOFF being associated together "in daily session" at Paris. These men represent different parties, and at any less critical time the differences between them would have seemed irreconcilable. LVOFF, for instance, was the Premier of the Constitutional Democratic Ministry, while BAKHMETEFF and MAKLAKOFF represented the Kerensky Government at Washington and Paris. When such men as these get together we may be assured that they speak for all that part of Russia, Socialist and non-Socialist, which is not Bolshevist.

These men say that 150,000 allied troops would be enough, co-operating with Russian volunteers presumably much more numerous, and we must suppose with the Czechoslovaks, to save the country. Yet we are told that the allied Governments have resolved to leave Russia to her fate, evading their duty by the offer of "moral support" to any unit which can establish its own régime of order and peace. This we cannot believe, even with the reason given for it—the fear of Socialist agitation in their own countries—and we will not believe it until it is officially declared to have been adopted by the conferees.

NEW YORK'S "CERTIFIED" MILK TRUST.

At the recent conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce one of its committees recommended the "outright repeal" of the Federal anti-trust laws. Upon this overture the conference itself resolved that it is imperatively necessary that "all "obstacles to reasonable co-operation "be immediately removed." The New York Legislature took action corresponding to that idea at its last session, and the results are now recommended to the attention of those who agree with the opinions expressed at the Atlantic City conference of four hundred and twenty trades of the United States.

It will be recalled that Governor WHITMAN signed the bills exempting dairymen, farmers, gardeners, and other honest folk from the operation of the State civil and criminal laws against conspirators in restraint of trade. The Governor's memorandum removed the last excuse for thinking that his signature had anything to do with organizing the farmers' vote for the campaign then impending. The object merely was "to encourage agriculture," the depressed state of which is known to all who buy farmers' products. Senator OTTINGER and Assemblyman ELLENBOGEN argued that it was necessary to encourage business, as the State and Federal anti-trust laws had been found unworkable and ineffective. The price of milk sufficiently shows the result of the repeal of the laws which, it now appears, had teeth fastened upon the bodies of the farmers who sought relief from the laws which discouraged agriculture. Under the obnoxious anti-trust laws action had been taken against the producers and distributers of milk, and they now claim immunity under the repeal signed by Governor WHITMAN—without the least idea that it had anything to do with the farmers' vote, it will be kept in mind.

There are those who think that any acts which would cheapen milk should be condoned. That is not this case. The question is whether legislation for the encouragement of agriculture condones business arrangements of the same sort as those which caused the condemnation of the oil and tobacco trusts as bad trusts. It has been brought out in the inquiry into the price of milk that the organization of milk producers and distributers prevented independent producers from entering the market, for no other reason, so far as the record shows, than refusal to enter the combination for the encouragement of agriculture by exacting the price of milk known to all consumers. There is even testimony that railways refused to carry the milk of others than members of the legalized farmers' trust.

The District Attorney says that the farmers are exempt from prosecution through the Whitman-Ottinger-Ellenbogen statute, although the inquiry brought out charges that the members spilled the milk of non-members, mistreated the drivers of their competitors, and fixed prices in such a way that, while consumers paid nearly thrice the old prices, non-members of the certified milk trust fed their milk to hogs because they had no access to the market. The Magistrate directing the inquiry instructed the District Attorney to call the attention of the Federal authorities to acts apparently punishable under the Federal law which the Chamber of Commerce thinks ought to be amended or repealed.

If the Sherman law should be sterilized like the New York anti-trust laws similar results are likely. The likeness might be expected to extend even to the repeal of the exemption of farmers and others from the laws forbidding unreasonable restraint of trade. As the Republicans encouraged agriculture, it is the Democrats who take the back track, apparently without fear that the repeal of the repeal would be such a boomerang as the original license to farmers to break the anti-trust laws, at the time that the laws were being enforced against them. The parallel between the Federal and New York policies toward the trusts is complete even to the point that Congress's authorization of some classes to break the laws applicable to others anticipated Governor WHITMAN'S encouragement to agriculture. The Clayton law modifies the Sherman law, just as the Whitman law modifies the New York law. Taken together, the modifications of the State and Federal laws in successive and similar appeals to the electorate must make it clear, to those with eyes to see, how little trust legislation has to do with politics, and how dangerous it is to base legislation upon the economic interests of the electorate. It is a sort of bribery which defies statement under the laws regulating campaign expenses. It is bribery by legislation instead of by money, and the laws are made footballs of campaigns as though they were fit political issues. But the laws survive when the campaigns are forgotten. Thus New York's certified milk trust was organized under the laws of New Jersey, which was put on the map by its famous Seven Sisters laws against trusts. It is not known that the Seven Sisters, of the most distinguished authorship, ever were enforced against any trust. The rule of reason punishes all bad trusts and endangers no good trusts. Is it not well to leave the trust matter just there, in the care of the Supreme Court instead of the lawmakers, who, in States and nation alike, vote one way and the other as the politics of the moment dictates?

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW CAPITAL SHIPS.

The present strength of the British Navy cannot be determined satisfactorily from reports emanating from London, because they are unofficial. A dispatch dated Dec. 25 stated that seven battleships and five battle cruisers were added to the navy during the war. This was obviously an understatement, for a previous dispatch, of Dec. 6, named no less than twenty new capital ships, most of them dreadnought battleships and the others either battleships or battle cruisers. There is evidence that this list was authentic as to most of its particulars. It spoke of four "hush" (secrecy) ships, the Repulse, Courageous, Glorious, and Frivolous, of 30,000 tons, with a speed of between thirty and thirty-five knots, "completed within a year." It was said that "a combina- "tion of great speed and heavy arma- "ment on a comparatively light "draught permitted them to use the "shallow waters of the North Sea." This description is curious, because the monitor is the type of vessel generally used in shallow waters, and before the war very high speed was not expected of any capital ship but a battle cruiser.

An inspection of JANE'S "Fighting Ships," edition of 1917, shows that the 1914-15 estimates included four authorized ships, one (unnamed) of the Queen Elizabeth class, and three of the Royal Sovereign class, the Renown, Repulse, and Resistance. The Repulse now appears as one of the "hush" ships; there is no means of tracing the other three—the Courageous, Glorious, and Frivolous. It is to be noted that the Queen Elizabeth class were to be dreadnought battleships of 27,500 tons, with a speed of twenty-five knots; the Royal Sovereign class were to be of 25,750 tons, with a speed of twenty-one knots. Such ships, heavily armored, could not be employed in shallow waters. Mystery still enshrouds the "hush" squadron, therefore.

All the other capital ships mentioned in the London dispatch of Dec. 6 can be identified. The Emperor of India and the Benbow of the Iron Duke class, dreadnought battleships of 26,400 tons, twenty-one knots, and main batteries of ten 13.5-inch guns, were completed early in the war, according to JANE. They were to use either coal or oil. The five dreadnoughts of the Queen Elizabeth class—the Barham, Valiant, Warspite, Malaya, (a gift of the Federated Malay States,) and the Queen Elizabeth herself—have all been commissioned. They were in the 1912-13 estimates. Of 27,500 tons displacement and designed for a speed of twenty-five knots, they carry main batteries of eight 15-inch guns. In the battle of Jutland they supported the First Battle Cruiser Squadron. JANE has this perplexing note about these ships: "Only when details of their armoring "become available can it be decided "whether they are dreadnoughts "(battleships) or battle cruisers." It was conjectured that they were of an "intermediate design, combining the "advantages of both types of capital "ship."

Five dreadnought battleships of the Royal Sovereign class—the Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Resolution, Ramillies, and Revenge—displacement 25,750 tons, twenty-one-knot speed, with main batteries of eight 15-inch guns, fuel only oil, were completed in 1915 and 1916. The list given in the dispatch of Dec. 6 closed with ships building at the outbreak of war for Turkey and Chile, which, as the terms of the contracts allowed, were at once taken over by the British Government. They were the dreadnought battleships Agincourt, (Turkish Sultan Osman I.,) Erin, (Turkish Rechadieh,) Canada, (Chilean Almirante Latorre,) and Eagle, (Chilean Almirante Cochrane.) The Agincourt, completed in August, 1914, has a displacement of 27,500 tons, a speed of twenty-two knots, and a main battery of fourteen 12-inch guns. The Erin is of less displacement, 23,000 tons, a speed of twenty-one knots, and carries a main battery of ten 13.5-inch guns. She was also completed in August, 1914. The Canada has a displacement of 28,000 tons, was designed for a speed of 22.75 knots, and carries a main battery of ten 14-inch guns. She was completed in 1915, as was probably her sister ship, the Eagle. Later British estimates than 1914-15 are not available, but the presumption is that time has been lacking to add any more capital ships to the navy than those already named. It will be seen that it is very much stronger in dreadnoughts than was the case when Great Britain declared war upon Germany.

MR. WILSON IN LONDON.

London, satiated with spectacles, which has seen so many famous sovereigns and Generals and statesmen, gave Mr. WILSON yesterday a welcome more cordial and impressive than any other of her illustrious visitors has received. That it is compared with the Jubilee of 1897, when the venerable Queen, after three-score years on the throne, clustered about her the remembrances of two generations of history and seemed a sort of symbol of the long life of the State, shows how strong was the feeling of the crowd; and in the mere tremendousness of a London crowd one gets better, perhaps, than otherwise the physical sense of multitude, the mass and volume of a people.

Amid flags innumerable and such a wealth of American flags as London never guessed at before, past the Trafalgar lions, past stately houses and clubs, past hosts of workingmen and workingwomen, taking advantage of the holiday to see a great leader of democracy, amid the chimes of all London churches, another Isle Sonnante, guns roaring greeting, airplanes throbbing it, the "Star-Spangled Banner" clanging from the bands, the President and the King went to Buckingham Palace. That an American President should be the guest of an English King marks the work of time. Even more significant than that conjunction is the fact that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, the head of the British Government, is in origin far more a man of the people than Mr. WILSON, and the British Government is in some respects more immediately democratic than our own.

Mr. WILSON'S speech at Dover is a key to the relations present, and, every friend of world-peace hopes, future, between the two democracies:

> We have come through many serious times together, and, therefore, can regard each other in a new light as comrades and associates, because nothing brings men together like a common understanding and a common purpose.

Nations with a common understanding and a common purpose should be more than comrades and associates. They should be allies.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

The abnormally small vote cast at the recent Boston election will doubtless be urged on the Legislature at its next session as an indication of the need of some system of compulsory voting. The Constitution of the Commonwealth now gives the Legislature authority to make provision for this if it desires.—Boston Herald.

It will be interesting to see what, if anything, the Massachusetts Legislature will do to drag the remiss voter to the polls. More than drag him thither it cannot do. Unless the secret ballot is abolished he cannot be made to vote, for there is no means of knowing whether he votes or not. He can persist in his contumacy and the State cannot punish him. To make itself disagreeable seems to be the purpose of much contemporary "reform"; and students of survivals may trace, in the Bay State constitutional amendment looking toward compulsory voting, and passed by a squeak, some faint inheritance of the old Puritan instinct.

Nobody needed to talk about compulsory voting when WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL was being elected, and re-elected, a Democratic Governor of a Republican State. Whenever there is a man and an issue that stir men's hearts, the voters cannot be kept from the polls. Why should the Legislature expect to club into the voter's head interest in mediocrities, in mere perfunctory or humbugging platforms, in a great stupid mass of obscure candidates? Massachusetts is blessed with the Directed Primary. It is an almost perfect invention to kill party responsibility, to have the business of naming candidates done "off stage." When compulsory voting is proposed as a remedy for the indifference of voters, an interior malady is treated as a skin disease.

ART IN POLITICS.

Poor Philadelphia! From her perennial frying pan she seems to have no place to jump except into the fire. At least, that is where Mr. JOSEPH PENNELL would jump in his present agitation over recent displays of Philadelphian ineptitude. Philadelphia has an Art Jury whose activities seem to be disquieting some of the aesthetically sensitive of that city as much as the municipal administration disturbs the politically conscientious. Mr. PENNELL is the spokesman of a group of artists and art lovers who feel that the time has come for desperate measures, and New York may feel a sympathetic shiver when it is disclosed that the last straw which broke many an artistic back was the drawing of plans for a temporary arch to welcome returning soldiers, to which Mr. PENNELL refers as "a striking example "of what happens when the direction "of artistic energies is left to benevo- "lent gentlemen with plenty of "money and willing dispositions."

Another grievance is the state of Independence Hall and its works of art and historical relics. Mr. PENNELL says that this irreplaceable collection is now the plaything of politics, and he would remove this evil by putting Philadelphia art affairs, and those of the rest of the country, under a Federal Department of Fine Arts, whose head should be a member of the Cabinet.

Certainly a Daniel is come to judgment. What better way to take anything out of politics than to put it under the direction of a member of the Cabinet? The context suggests that there is only one actual or possible Cabinet member suited to undertake the Secretaryship of Fine Arts, and that is Mr. BURLESON. Of course, there would have to be a definition as to what arts are fine and what are coarse. Government may be held to be a fine art, in the sense in which "fine" is equivalent to "subtle"; but it would not do to stir up too much public interest in the refinements of this handicraft. Leave government on the inartistic and banausic plane where it now most generally resides, and give over music, painting, sculpture, architecture, and literature into the hands of the gentleman whose multiplex capacity has been proved by his success as Postmaster General, Great Father of the telegraphs, telephones, and cables, and keeper of several thousand journalistic consciences. Artists often incur deficits; another point which favors the selection of Mr. BURLESON, who knows when a deficit is not a deficit. No modern MAECENAS would be necessary for struggling scribblers and dabblers; it could all come out of the taxpayers; Greenwich Village would be supported forever by the rest of the country.

It is indeed a wondrous field for deserving Democrats or Republicans. Before long nobody but a member of the party in power could get a novel published, a play produced, a picture hung. Art juries would no longer agitate themselves over nonsense of merit, but would get their instructions from the district leaders. Why didn't somebody think of this before?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Teutonic Pride Peculiar. Some surprise has been expressed at the readiness of the Germans in the occupied territory to establish friendly relations with the American soldiers who are now their rulers.

The Germans have pride, and more than their share. Now as always they sincerely believe themselves superior to the rest of the world's inhabitants, but it is this very belief that enables them to endure with equanimity a state of affairs that deeply would humiliate anybody else, and prompts them to make the best of the situation as regards their present material comfort and to do it in perfect indifference to the fact that they have to forget that only a few months ago they were calling Americans all the ugly names they could think of and thoroughly meaning every one of them.

But times have changed. The Americans are in Germany, strong enough to enforce their will, and it is only sense—only German sense, that is—to treat them in ways that will make alien domination easy to bear. The Germans do what they are told, just as any other people in like helplessness would do, but they smile while they are doing it, and, as other people would not, they give to American authority the same servile obedience that was demanded and received by their own military and official classes.

Probably, instead of finding foreign domination a cruel burden, they mind it little or not at all. Why should they? is presumably their inquiry. Nobody is abused by the strangers, their presence is good for business, and they are a protection for the more well-to-do Germans from other Germans who are eager to exercise the tyrannies from which they suffered in the past.

A Culminating Proof of Docility. After all, the smiling calmness with which the Germans of Coblenz and thereabout submit to the new rule is far from being the most striking illustration of what Germans will do to gain material ends and to avoid what seem to them useless dangers. The culminating demonstration of their ability in that direction was given when their naval officers and crews took a great fleet of warships, big and little, across the North Sea and handed it over to the British, the foe they hated worst of all—the foe whose destruction had been their highest hope for two generations. That was a most amazing spectacle, but it was one that filled the victorious observers with less of exultation than with something like the shamed embarrassment that decent men feel when they see somebody committing a disgraceful act in unconsciousness of its abominable or outrageous nature.

It is next to impossible to think of British sailors making a like surrender, no matter what the consequences of refusal might be. It would take more than the probability of defeat—yes, more than the certainty of it, if defeat in battle ever is certain—to make them give up a fleet so mighty without firing a single shot. Of the German officers and men it is only reported that some of them looked "depressed." Well, that is something, but evidently the guiding principle of every one of them was that noble motto, "Safety first!"

A Battle with No Casualties. Regrettable as was the rioting over in Brooklyn in which certain negro soldiers indulged on Wednesday, too much seriousness should not be ascribed to it. As riots go it was not a very desperate affair, for nobody was killed, and the injuries inflicted on either side seem to have been no more than the bruises that are the usual results of controversy among folk who reason mostly with their fists.

When all allowances have been made, however, the fact remains that these soldiers are deserving of stern reprehension, and from none should the reprehension be more stern than from members of their own race. For it is the negro race that suffers most from every such episode. That this should be the case has in it a large element of injustice, but it is inevitable, and the gravest offense committed by the rioters, perhaps, was in their forgetfulness that by getting drunk and acting like vicious rowdies they brought humiliation on men and women of their color.

Their conduct did not spoil the record they have made abroad as Americans fighting for the good cause, but it created excuses for depreciation of that record—excuses that are sure to be utilized by such few enemies as the negro has. And the trouble arose from a most miserable cause—resentment of a regulation that every soldier, white or black, knows in his heart to be a proper one!

WHY WE WENT TO WAR.

Approves Mrs. Atherton's View That Safety Required It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If with sincerity we look Mrs. Atherton's meaning squarely in the face we must, as it seems to me, admit that she has fairly and frankly, if colloquially, stated our reason for entering the war. For what other reason, ultimately and at rock bottom, did we go in but to secure the safety of our country? Some of us saw the need when Belgium was invaded, more saw it when the Lusitania was torpedoed, most of us saw it as the Teuton intrigues in the United States were uncovered, all of us saw it before the days of Château-Thierry. Of course, we felt the call of the altruistic purposes that have been quite sufficiently generalized for us. But primarily we have fought to save these United States of America from German imperial domination. Would we have gone in at all without that motive? That is the test.

As for Mr. Johnson's suggestion of a "bargain with Berlin" as an alternative in the interest of our national safety, one can but gasp in amazed wonder. I at least have so far failed to learn personally of any fellow-American who would have made a deal with Germany in any such futile expectation. The altruistic purposes are all right, but they haven't been necessary in estimating the standing of the Central Powers in the exchange where such bargains are made.

We have been of help to our associates in the critical hour. Perhaps we have determined the destiny of certain of them. They are not likely to forget that. It is for us in return not to forget that they were fighting our battle, and long before we went in.

C. F. GODDARD.
New York, Dec. 26, 1918.

Mr. Grasty's Dispatches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of Philip Gibbs have been much praised. As a war correspondent he has certainly made good and merits the golden words that have been spoken of him. Less picturesque and popular in character are the letters of Charles H. Grasty, who writes not from the firing line but flits from country to country as the centre of gravity of interest shifts from time to time, and, with cool head and well-trained hand, presents us with vivid reports of important happenings, the views of high-placed officials and men in the street, and his own sound opinions on men and events. His material may be less colorful and startling than that of the battle-scene painters; yet all that he writes is to me of intense interest, and THE TIMES is to be congratulated on its sagacity in commissioning as a roving correspondent in the great war a man of such ripe intelligence and experience, whose well-reasoned and well-written views not only entertain but instruct and edify. This is not a perfunctory pat on the back but the cheerful acknowledgment of a reader's indebtedness.

JOSEPH B. GILDER.
New York, Dec. 24, 1918.

Italy's Losses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Re Italy's losses during the war, we regret to say that the figures printed the other day in all the leading New York papers were not quite correct, owing to some mistake in the transmission of cable from Paris.

As Italy's effort and losses are so much bigger than those above mentioned, we feel quite justified in thinking that the public should know the exact figures of the total losses she suffered, so as to give American public opinion the complete knowledge of the great part Italy played in the struggle for justice:

Killed in action	500,000
Dead by disease in the war zone	300,000
Wounded, disabled, missing, prisoners	2,000,000
Grand total	2,800,000

COLONEL UGO PIZZARELLO,
Italian Army.
New York, Dec. 25, 1918.

DISTINCTION EMPHASIZED.

Result of the Order That Gold and Silver Chevrons Shall Not Be Worn Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The various excellent comments of your editorial page upon the silver chevron appear to require clarification in one or two points.

It is greatly to be regretted that reluctance to wear the silver chevron should be construed as a feeling of shame on the part of those concerned that they did not "get over." The general public does not understand, however, that when joining the army a man has no choice as to where he shall serve, geographically. The sole exception is in the case of the United States Guards, enlisted purely for local defense of Government properties here. All other soldiers, whether of line organizations or staff service departments, are liable to be sent anywhere the Government sees fit, for any kind of duty, safe or unsafe. Obviously, therefore, there should be no stigma attached to failure to get overseas, and no one in the service has the slightest sense of shame in the matter.

Secondly, reluctance to wear the chevron proceeds from no feeling that the work done here deserves no honorable symbol and that wearing a chevron to commemorate it is undue parade. We who have done this vitally important work are proud of it and would welcome a visible evidence of the country's recognition of it if it can only take a form involving no invidious distinction exposing us to public ridicule. Unfortunately, the terms of the War Department order establishing the chevron seem only too likely to insure such distinction in the popular mind. Apart from the color, the order prescribes that the silver and gold chevrons shall not be worn together by the same person. The inevitable result of this provision emphasizes to the public that there are two kinds of men in the army, to one or the other of which the individual belongs by preference. But for this unfortunate provision it is not improbable that the public when accustomed to seeing both the silver and the gold chevrons on the same sleeve would come to realize that the army is of one type of man and that the absence of one or the other chevron was due to circumstances beyond the individuals' control. As it is now it is a brand separating the sheep from the goats.

The reflection is peculiarly bitter in view of the system whereby an officer desiring to induce his assignment overseas by direction from Washington must first obtain the approval of his immediate commanding officer before his application will be forwarded. Naturally it follows that the immediate commander, anxious to preserve the efficiency of his organization, usually disapproves the application of his most efficient officers and forwards approved the applications of the least efficient. This is peculiarly true of the staff organizations whose members are most subject to unthinking abuse for failure to go over, and generally where the order to go does not issue unsolicited from Washington.

Thus it happens frequently that the premium of the visible evidence of preferred recognition carried by the gold chevron may go to one less deserving in demonstrated efficiency than the man retained at home by will of his superiors. When it is recalled that probably two-thirds of the two million men overseas never got anywhere near the battlelines, and a great part of those were in any event assigned to ports and depots there remote from the battlefront, it can be appreciated how unjust is a distinction which gilds these with an emblem of comparative heroism denied to others whose service has been precisely as self-sacrificing in intent and in fact, and equally important.

The gold chevron was never designed to denote risk of life in battle, but time of service by those participating in the great war, the terms of the order limiting it, however, to those men who were sent over without regard to their employment when they got there, a circumstance which does not conduce to equitable appraisal of individual service under modern war conditions.

ONE WHO OBEYED HIS ORDERS.
New York, Dec. 20, 1918.

Dalmatian Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your very interesting Dalmatian symposium in Sunday's TIMES leaves one question unanswered. Why is it that we Americans accept without question the justice of the annexation by France of Alsace-Lorraine for historic and strategic reasons without a plebiscite, although the population is almost exclusively (13-15) of German tongue, and yet feel hesitant over Italy's action in Dalmatia? I feel it must be ignorance. We do not realize that Italy lies at the mercy of the power controlling the Eastern Adriatic harbors; that the Slovenians and Croats have always been under German-Austrian control and that the Germans will undoubtedly bend every effort to getting an Adriatic base of operations through the north Jugoslavs, and that Italy's sacrifices and successes in our common struggle entitle her, as in the case of France, not merely to our sympathy but to our active aid in protecting her against the next outbreak of unrepentant and rejuvenated Teutondom. We all wish the new Jugoslavia well; but every student of Austria and the Balkans feels that it is wise not to trust too fully the Croatians and Slovenians, who were among the stanchest supports of the Hapsburgs, and our bitterest enemies on the Italian front.

CHARLES UPSON CLARK,
Director, School of Classical Studies, American Academy in Rome.
New York, Dec. 17, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with profound interest and attention the able editorial of this morning on the Jugoslav question. In no sense an expert on interracial problems, I am yet instantly struck by the fact that you do not refer to the planting of Slavs all along the Adriatic by the systematic foresight of Austria, who has undoubtedly anticipated for a half century just such a situation as the present.

The same thing, of course, happened in Alsace-Lorraine, and I hardly suppose that you would recommend placing any part of those provinces in German hands, simply because in certain localities they are more German than French.

Austrian (and therefore German) influences, Austrian (and therefore German) commerce, await with satisfaction any withdrawal from the terms of the Treaty of London.

Italy may be trusted not to oppress the Slavs who have been planted by the Teutons on her rightful territory. Our recent experiences show that the Austro-Germans cannot be trusted with the Adriatic commerce which they are trying to grasp, Jugoslavia being their catspaw. ANNIE D. HANKS.
New York, Dec. 19, 1918.

OUR SATISFIED SOLDIERS.

Men Returning With Firm Conviction That Our Form of Government Is Best.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under recent date I received the inclosed reply to an inquiry which I had made of an officer of the American Army, whose sound judgment I have had many times occasion to admire. The reply is so out of the ordinary and so important that I am mailing copy of it to you for publication.

JOHN A. STEWART,
The Sulgrave Institute.
New York, Dec. 12, 1918.

[Inclosure.]
Headquarters,
Chaplain's Service, Base Sec. 3, S. O. S.
American E. F.
14th Novr., 1918.

Your letter of Oct. 24 presented some very interesting inquiries. I have found myself frequently weighing in my mind the possibilities suggested by them.

I do not think the viewpoint of the American soldier will be changed to any extent by the experiences of the war and contact with European conditions, in the direction of Socialism and radicalism. They manifest a proud confidence in their Government, and that confidence has been increased, in my own opinion, by reason of the recent experiences of Germany and Russia, with which they have become reasonably familiar.

I have not observed any marked tendency among them to be swung to a paternalistic form of Government. The average American soldier treasures his personal independence along with pride in the existing form of Government, and would prefer that to any other. Not a little of the allied triumph he ascribes to the strength and stability of his own Government.

Quite decidedly I am of the opinion that the American soldier will return more than ever satisfied that his Government is the best in the world and with a sober and deep-rooted patriotism that will act as an effectual check to all wild and ill-considered changes in the direction of socialistic experiment. In this there is apparently a survival of the old spirit of the Fathers, who were content to hew out their own fortunes and who regarded Government as something to which they contributed support and delegated authority, rather than something from which they could draw support or patronage.

Therefore, I do not look to see the political unheaval extended to the United States. Doubtless some agitators of Bolshevist inclination will endeavor to use the present time to advance their peculiar theories in the States, but I do not look to see the men of the army, soon to be mustered out, giving them much countenance.

In England I do see evidence of a trend toward paternalism, and in conversation with the people find that it appears to be growing. Economic conditions, and the high percentage of men engaged in the mechanical industries, furnish the reason for the trend; (see inclosed clipping.)

But opportunity is so free in America, coupled with the absence of old shackling traditions, that the individualistic spirit is bound to remain strong until there is at least much more ground for complaint than now exists.

If the conflict had been long drawn out or defeat been our lot instead of victory, possibly there might have been a turning toward radicalism (in the army) as an outlet for resentment. But victory carries with it some satisfaction with "things as they are." A great preventive to upheaval would be an extension of the agricultural opportunity and doubtless the Government has taken cognizance of this. I recall your past efforts in this direction.

The general expectancy is that England faces important social changes. Her army, which has stood so firm for four years, will expect the doors of opportunity to open wider than before 1914. Perhaps our men will expect a larger share in the profits of industries than formerly, but with the abundant financial strength of the United States and the machinery of adjustment properly operating, I cannot see why all possible difficulties may not be amicably settled without disturbance of the old form of Government which, in peace and war, has proved eminently sound.

FOR FREE ARMENIA.

Her People Don't Trust Turkey's Talk of Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the Executive Committee meeting of the union, held on Dec. 23, I was directed to offer, and I now do offer, the heartfelt appreciation of the Armenian colony of America of the letter and spirit of your noble and stirring editorial headed "The Turks," in which you rightly dismissed as illogical and unfair all projects "to reform" Turkey; demanded that the Turks be driven back into Anatolia, and conceded the independence of Armenia as an accomplished fact. The Executive Committee also resolved that your said editorial be included in a pamphlet, entitled "America for an Independent Armenia," which is to be issued shortly by the union. In view of the very eminent national and international status of THE TIMES, your said editorial has been of most practical value as an index of representative American opinion on the subject.

American opinion appears to be almost solidly for a free Armenia. On Dec. 10 Senator Lodge offered a resolution in the Senate in favor of the independence of Armenia, including Turkish Armenia, (six provinces and Cilicia,) Russian and Persian Armenias. If it were appropriate to publish the letters which this bureau has received to date from over thirty Senators—Democrats and Republicans—as to their attitude on the said Lodge resolution, one's faith in the essential goodness of human nature would be greatly strengthened. These Senators are noble men. And when one glances through the telegraphed assenting messages of the ninety-three Bishops who, through Bishop Greer, on Dec. 21st, sent a collective cablegram to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, demanding in vehement terms the unconditional liberation of Armenia and her restoration to her own people, one thanks God that this republic will have a potent voice in the deliberations of the Peace Conference. America has a noble soul. The friends of Armenia will, no doubt, be glad to know that Great Britain, France, and Italy have already specifically pledged themselves to the unconditional liberation of Armenia, and that the Armenian National Delegation in Paris last week proclaimed the independence of integral Armenia. VAHAN CARDASHIAN,
Director Press Bureau, Armenian National Union of America.
New York, Dec. 24, 1918.

A Badge for the Ex-Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the interest you have taken in the silver chevron, will you permit me to say that I think the matter of a distinguishing mark for the ex-soldier in civilian clothes is something that merits attention? Many ex-soldiers still wear their uniforms, even at such jobs as bank clerking, because they do not wish to be mistaken for men who took no part in the war. A badge such as every Canadian ex-soldier wears would permit these boys to don civilian attire and still hold their heads up. Something certainly should be done, and I am surprised that no one, either in the War Department or out of it, seems to have thought of such a thing. I wear two silver chevrons—very small ones—and am not at all pleased that I have to. But I shall be even more displeased if I have to step into civilian attire presently without having the privilege of wearing some official mark to show that I have been in the service. LIEUTENANT.
New York, Dec. 25, 1918.

Princess Murat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Atherton's brilliant pen sometimes leads her astray. Alas! that so few of us may with impunity "laisser trotter la plume, la bride sur le cou." The statement in her Paris letter, in yesterday's TIMES of Dec. 21, that "Prince (Joachim) Murat's wife, born a Bonaparte, is the haughtiest woman in Paris and has an inner circle who accord her imperial honors," is surprising.

Princess Joachim Murat, born a Ney d'Elchingen, eldest daughter of Michel Ney d'Elchingen, Prince de la Moscowa, has a brother—the present Prince of Moscowa—who was married in 1898 to Princess Eugenie Bonaparte and was separated from her in 1903. GENEALOGIST.
Portland, Me., Dec. 22, 1918.

The Welcoming Band.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES I notice that credit is given to the Police Department Band as being on the police boat Patrol with the Mayor's Committee of Welcome on Sunday morning, Dec. 22. I wish respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the Department of Street Cleaning Band was on the police boat Patrol and not the Police Band.

ALFRED L. MEEHAN,
Secretary to the Commissioner, Department of Street Cleaning.
New York, Dec. 23, 1918.

ART TRAINING.

Joseph Pennell Criticises Dr. Haney's Proposals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Haney, in his plea for "A School System for Artistic Youth," in THE SUNDAY TIMES, has elaborated a scheme for a sort of universal everyone-is-a-genius-in-America sort of art training—it is beautiful and may make Scammon lectures, but will it produce craftsmen? We may see.

But in the meantime there is time for him to revisit Europe and get his facts straight. England is covered, as he says, with a network of industrial art schools affiliated with the Royal College of Art, feeders for it. But so rotten are they that the London County Council opened a rural series in the metropolis, and every one, I think, of the schools Dr. Haney mentions is affiliated with the London County Council, and run as a protest against the out-of-date methods of the Board of Education, i. e., South Kensington, and though he vaguely hints there are other European schools, until we can beat the German industrial art schools by training pupils in a better fashion than theirs they will beat us in the coming industrial war.

And will Dr. Haney tell me where there is an art school teaching illustration properly in this country? If there is, I should like to know of it.

But I will tell him, however, though he has never mentioned the fact, that I have seen within the last few weeks a properly equipped, so far as it went, graphic art school, the Ohio Mechanics' Institute—equipped like a shop, equipped to turn out workmen, which is what the directors wish—and when I was there, save for a few soldiers, there was not a student in the department. And that's what is the matter in America—art students are all geniuses—don't want to learn a trade, but just to make big money quick. That is the aim and end of American art.

JOSEPH PENNELL.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1918.

Praises Army Mail Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following extract from a letter recently received from my son in the 1st Army Corps explains itself:

"Your last letter received was No. 66; date of Oct. 27, and back of that only No. 46 is missing, and I dare say that will show up soon. I've a good mind to write one of the New York papers, tell them of that record, and put a lot of the crabbers and grouches under the table. I notice that but few write to commend the army postal service, while a large number are unpleasantly insistent in voicing their complaints."

JAMES M. ANGLE.
Albany, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1918.

REWARDED.

Another day to watch and wait!
It seems so long ago
Since I ran with him to the gate,
And he said, "No, boy! No!
I wish I might, old black-and-chrome,
But no use, Jackie, dear!
So you must guard the folks at home
Till I come back next year!"
Then, though I barked and whined and howled,
And begged so hard to go,
He just kept whispering, though he scowled,
"No, Jack, old pal! No, no!"

I've listened for his step each night,
I've kept the gate by day.
No peddler, tramp cat, dog to fight,
Could make me stir away.
The man with letters drove right past
And didn't stop at all;
Then whistled, one day, coming fast,
Till Mistress heard his call.
He stayed to hear the letter read
And pat me as he went,
And called back, "Cited!—Captain Ned!
That's bully news, Mis' Kent!"

Last night a boy came on a w

$74,468 IN FUND MAY SOON DOUBLE AID FOR NEEDIEST

Lacks but $6,326 of Amount Required to Care for 200 Homes.

$6,077 RECEIVED YESTERDAY

First Hundred Provided For by $42,871—Second Hundred Requires $37,924.

20 TIMES FIRST YEAR'S AID

Six Previous Appeals Show Rapid Growth of Interest in Novel Form of Collective Giving.

Contributions for New York's Hundred Neediest Cases and additional cases yesterday amounted to $6,077.69, bringing the total this year to $74,468.55. The Hundred Neediest Cases were picked as striking examples of the hundreds and hundreds of other unfortunate families and children in New York City. The needs of the first hundred cases were fully provided for by the contributions of TIMES readers several days ago, and yesterday's contributions made it practically certain that an additional hundred cases at least would be cared for.

The sum required to maintain the necessities of life for the first hundred cases was $42,871. The second hundred cases require $37,924, if they are to be fully provided for. This makes a total of $80,795 needed for the entire 200. The contributions so far received are only $6,326.45 short of this amount.

Yesterday's contributions made the total of this year greater by $12,365.08 than the total received by the Hundred Neediest Cases in 1917. The sum so far received this year is more than twenty times as great as the entire fund which was raised for the Hundred Neediest Cases in 1912, when the appeal was first presented.

The following table shows the increase of the public response, year by year:

Year.	Cases Helped.	Total Contributions.
1912	100	$3,636.88
1913	100	9,646.56
1914	100	15,032.46
1915	100	31,819.92
1916	131	55,702.45
1917	322	62,103.47

After the needs of the Hundred Neediest Cases had been provided for in 1917, an additional list of forty cases was printed. The full amount required by these was subscribed, and contributions still continued to arrive in a substantial volume until 182 further cases had been aided. The full needs of the first 140 cases were met for a year by THE TIMES contributions, while the 182 other cases were aided in varying degree. The number of individuals in the families helped in 1917 was 872.

Widespread Interest Shown Now.

Three new States were represented in the contributions received yesterday, Texas, Colorado, and Minnesota. Two of the largest contributions were from other cities than New York, one of $300 from Mrs. Theo K. Gibbs of Newport, R. I., and one of $150 from Mrs. Ella T. Freeman of Dallas, Texas. A contribution of $50 came from Colorado Springs. The largest number of contributions from an outside city have come from Boston, whence several gifts have come each day since the appeal was made.

Some of the other places from which contributions have been numerous have been Asheville, N. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Miami, Fla.; Newport, R. I.; Bethlehem, Penn.; Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Saranac Lake, N. Y. There has been a steady stream of contributions from nearby towns and cities in New Jersey, Connecticut and New York State. Hundreds of gifts have come from persons stopping at hotels in this city, their gifts probably representing a majority of the States in the United States. One gift has been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from Canada and one from France.

The number of contributions from classes, clubs, groups of army and navy men, and groups of employes, has steadily increased. New forms of contributions have been represented by special "taxation" for the Hundred Neediest Cases at bridge whist parties, and by a gift entitled "Pinochle Kitty."

Send Letters with Their Gifts.

The following are some of the expressions in letters accompanying contributions to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Teacher."—Inclosed find $6 for the "Hundred Neediest Cases." It has been collected from a class of sympathetic public school children, who wish it to be used where it will do the most good.

Mrs. George W. Brent, Richmond, Va. —Inclosed find $5, which I trust will not be too late to be of some use in the "Hundred Neediest Cases." Please use it, a Christmas gift that I am passing on to some one who needs it more than I, in any case who has not received the full amount required and wherever it is needed most. The "Hundred Neediest Cases" is a work worthy of your great paper.

"Times Reader," Cadiz, Ohio.—I congratulate you for the fine work you are rendering. Apply the money as you think best.

"A. J. C.," Pelham, N. Y.—Inclosed find check for $5. Like many others, I wish it could be more. Each case seems so needy, and I am sure you will give it where it is needed most. This is as a thanksgiving for a brother who has come out of many battles without injury.

Mrs. John Griggs, The Manor, Albemarle Park, Asheville, N. C.—I hope it is not too late to apply the inclosed check for $25 to one of your neediest cases, with the hope that it will help a little.

M. E. Wilson—I think this is a wonderful work your paper is doing, and I wish you every success.

Edward Weidenbach, 601 West 113th Street—I hope that your efforts in behalf of this very worthy and practical charity will meet with the success they so richly deserve.

King & Applebaum—Please accept the inclosed check for $25 as our humble contribution for your Neediest Cases Fund. Sorry it is not larger. Heartiest congratulations upon this splendid work. Good luck, and lots of it.

F. R. Lang—My little daughter Mollie desires to contribute toward the One Hundred Neediest Cases, and I take pleasure in inclosing my check for $5, which may be used as you see fit.

Theodore C. Wood—Inclosed find my check for $5, to be used in connection with the work for the Hundred Neediest Cases. This is a fine work you are doing, and I assure you many people appreciate it.

Child Sends $20 in Her Bank.

Barnett J. Hollander, 44 Wall Street—I am instructed by my client, Audrey L. Hollander, (aged 6,) to apply the contents of her child's bank to your fund, crediting $10 to her and $10 to her little sister.

D. George Dery, Allentown, Penn.—Please find inclosed my check for $200 for the Hundred Neediest Cases. I consider it a privilege to be able to do my little share toward the great work you are performing.

"Times Reader"—As my two children have recovered from the dread influenza, I would like to send this $10 in their name to help some child who is not on the 100 list.

George T. Miller, Duluth, Minn.—Inclosed find my check for $7 to use for the "100 Neediest Families" about which we have read with considerable interest the articles in some of your issues.

Mabel Wilsol Read—I lost my dear mother on last Christmas Day and after sending a wreath to be placed on her grave for the Christmas, I send the balance I would have used for my mother's Christmas.

Miss Freda C. Trompeter—Inclosed pleased find Post Office money order for $13 from the Junior Red Cross of the Fleischmanns High School, Fleischmanns, N. Y.

Mrs. W. J. S.—May I send this small gift for Case 28? I have just lost my 9-months-old baby with influenza-pneumonia, and I know the ache in that poor mother's heart. Surely this is a wonderful work you are doing, and when I return to my Western home, where the need is never so great, I shall, in the coming years, remember your fund.

"A Loving Mother"—Inclosed please find "mite" for Case No. 23 in memory of my dear daughter, who has entered into eternal rest.

No one is authorized to ask for money for the Hundred Neediest Cases and additional cases. No deduction of any kind is made for the expenses of administration, which is furnished without charge by the four charitable organizations.

DAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUND FOR NEEDIEST

Contributions of $6,077.69 were received yesterday for the Hundred Neediest Cases and additional cases, $2,959.80 being sent direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES and the rest going to the four charitable organizations in charge of the cases. The contributions were received yesterday as follows:

The New York Times	**$2,959.80**
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	**1,312.50**
Charity Organization Society	**963.11**
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	**444.00**
State Charities Aid Association	**398.28**
Total to be acknowledged	**$6,077.69**
Previously acknowledged	**68,390.86**
Grand total	**$74,468.55**

Contributions received direct by The New York Times.

Mrs. W. J. Funk	$250
Mrs. C. K. Lee	200
D. G. Dery	200
I. & E. Well	100
A friend	100
Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Gibson	100
A. H. Voss	100
Anderson Textile Co.	100
M. Meyer	50
R. Erbsloh	50
M. C. Kenyon	33
A. C. Dimich	25
V. D. Uriga	25
In memory of Mary Wilber	25
King & Applebaum	25
C. L. Reurson	25
J. W. Simpson	25
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kayser	25
J. C. & D. Conner	25
Two friends	25
A. M. Hanes	25
R. W. Bowen	25
A friend	25
M. B. Gutterson	20
J. L. Libenthal	20
Mrs. S. Phillips	20
P. S. & R. S. K.	20
C. B. Smith	20
Mrs. H. S. Chase	20
R. D. Hyde	15.40
K DeW. Moore	15
T. E. A	15
H. K. Bishop	15
Junior Red Cross, Fleischmann's, N. Y.	15
Mr. H	11.10
Library of Museum of Art	10
Biesenthal-Johnston Co.	10
F. L. B. Darrow	10
B. P. Coleman	10
In memory of Camille Hirsch	10
G. M. King	10
P. H. Bernheim	10
In memory of R. T. C.	10
A. & M. Rice	10
S. G. Peck	10
Anonymous	10
R. F. Carmichael	10
H. H. Cooke	10
Mrs. F. A. Collins	10
E. H. G	10
T. A. Hatch	10
Anonymous	10
M. E. Hammann	10
E. Weidenbach	10
In memory of Jimmy Searle	10
I. Vanderburgh	10
Anonymous	10
A. W. Faber	10
K. G. Donnellan	10
E. C. W	10
C. C. Dottenheim	10
E. B. Crawford	10
E. A. H	10
R. J. Korsthams	10
The twins	10
S. Binswanger	10
Mrs. H. Brown	10
M. J. H	10
Anonymous	10
D. B. D., Jr	10
E. E. Richardson	10
D. Valentine	10
D. D. Corton	10
S. V. Roderick	10
R. S. Anderson	10
M. & L. Behrens	10
L. P. D	10
Ed. H. Hillock	10
In memory of Richard L. Barnes	10
In memory of Robin and Noel	10
Jersay Forging Works	10
In memory of E. H. L. and A. S. T.	10
S. Z. and A. Z.	10
Steve and Hope	10
F. W. Corse	10
Ray Silverstein	10
R. Wyckoff	10
Little Sister Hollander	10
Andry Hollander	10
Eugenie and Harry Mover	10
Anonymous	10
T. Nathan	10
M. S. Brester	10
Geo. T. Miller	7
Richard Krolik	6
M. R. Bruce	6
Class 7-A2	6
G. E. Bangs	5
E. Metcalf	5
M. Baumann	5
Anonymous	5
M. Zalk	5
D. W. Ferris	5
A. W. S	5
F. T. Merwin	5
M. Hyman	5
Wm. W. Schomp	5
Theo. C. Wood	5
E. James	5
R. L. Tiedgens	5
A. Luhrs	5
Geo. W. Brent	5
Anonymous	5
From a loving mother	5
In memory of mother	5
F. M. C	5
R. Crist	5
C. E. Hicks	5
Jos. Stern	5
Mrs. I. Bachelier	5
A. R. O	5
H. L. Washburn	5
P. W. Bender	5
J. Redgeld	5
S. C. Frieze	5
Indian Refining Co.	5
A. D. Thomas	5
E. Levi	5
A. J. C	5
T. H. Gambling	5
E. W. Wilson	5
M. A. H	5
S. M	5
F. Wolf	5
E. A. Boar	5
M. O'Connell	5
D. H. Barnett	5
In Memory of My Mother	2
H. W. D	2
K. S	2
A Friend	2
Anonymous	2
E. J. Hodges	2
A. Morgan	2
C. P	2
R. and A. Hattenbach	2
Anonymous	2
L. T. R	2
Ridgefield Pk., N.J.	2
Anonymous	2
Midshipman A. V. Kastner, U. S. N.	2
A. Wilson	2
M. Warner	2
Louise and Adelaide	2
In Memory of Geo. I. Gerson	2
D. Donald	2
Rev. W. Montague. Mrs. E. T. Mimme.	2
E. B	1
A. Gray	1
J. E. Fox	1
J. E. N	1
M. Janries	1
H. M. W	1
E. E. Lloyd	1
Anonymous	1
B. Newberry	1
T. S. P	1
H. B. & G. W. A.	1
Just a Mite	1
R. Werle	1
Ancnymous	1
M. W. W	1
L. W. Blum	1
Mrs. C. H. Ward	1
C. W. R. P	1
Anonymous P	1
Mrs. M. Mathews	1
Della Courson	1
C. V	1
E. A	1
Alice and Robert	1
Friend	0.50
Total	$2,959.80

Contributions Received Through the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

J. E. S	$100
W. S. Lapham	100
C. Adler's Sons	75
Mrs. T. H. Barber	50
P. J. Mosenthal	50
A friend	50
H. S. Cullam	50
Ella and George Earle	50
A. J. S. and E. N.	50
K. V. Young	50
B. J. Harrison	40
"A Donator"	40
29 Broadway	25
John S. Rogers	25
J. P. Grant	25
C. J. V	25
H. Scudder, Jr	25
Mrs. C. T. Miller	25
Evelyn N. Levy	21
Miss M. Morehouse and Mrs. H. W. Morehouse	20
G. S. McKearin	15
Mrs. G. and children	11
Florence P. Beaver	10
Charles and L. Kohlman	10
Elizabeth V. C. Jones	10
In memory of Mrs. E. C. Koegler	10
Anonymous	10
Elizabeth Williamson	10
Lina Stern	10
Mrs. O. F. Taussig	10
Mrs. W. L. Dunnell	10
Virginia C. Hanscom	10
Mrs. J. K. MacGowan	10
Mrs. W. E. Gardner	10
Linette A. Palmer	10
E. G. Daniels	10
Miss N. J. Southworth	10
Bessie R. Lapham	10
Kate D. Wiggin	10
Hilda Stowe	10
G. A. Prendergast	10
M. D. Johnson and G. L. Disosway	7.50
C. J. B	5
Mrs. J. T. Phelan	5
E. V. F	5
Mrs. A. D. Rockwell, Jr	5
Total	$1,312.50

Contributions Received Through the Charity Organization Society.

Mrs. T. K. Gibbs	$300
Anonymous	100
H. C. Lakin	100
Mrs. T. H. Barber L., E., and R Rosenthal	50
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ware	25
Miss L. Cotton	25
"A Friend to the Cause"	25
Mrs. P. Jackson	25
H. Frankfield	25
F. G. Webb	20
Mrs. W. E. McCord	20
Mary, Angelica, & Teresa	15
Anonymous	15
R. H. Whitney	11.11
H. S. Loveman	10
F. C. Suffield	10
Two Children, a plan	10
Mrs. C. W. Colby	10
Louise Butts	10
Madeline P. Stone	10
Anonymous	10
Mrs. M. S. Field & Eliz. R. Darlen	10
Total	$963.11

Contributions Received Through the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Mrs. K. M. Smith	$100
Ida M. Berdman	75
A friend	50
Chas. S. McVeigh	50
Mrs. Wm. C. Post	50
Fitch & Dick	50
Elsie R. Fraad	10
Miss M. J. S	10
Clara B. Niesson	10
Mrs. W. O. Robb	10
Josephine McKnight	10
V. J. Brewer	10
James L. Rowell	10
B. F. A	5
Total	$444

Contributions Received Through the State Charities Aid Association.

Mrs. Ella T. Freeman	$150
K. V. Young	50
Mrs. S. R. Bradley	25
Mrs. A. A. Stilwell	25
E. H. Marstelle	20
Geo. S. McKearin	15
Santa Claus	10
In memory Major Hallock	10
Mr. and Mrs. E. Warner	10
Mrs. C. M. Muchnic	10
Anonymous	10
Katherine Perry	10
Grace Peters	10
J. R. Wattley	10
K. Quackenbush	10
School children of Westfield, N. J.	6
Total	$398.23

Miss Snelling to Wed Lieut. Potts.

Announcement was made at Greenwich, Conn., yesterday of the engagement of Miss Gertrude A. Snelling, daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Snelling of London, England, to Lieutenant William George Beatty Potts of the British Navy. Miss Snelling has been making her home at Greenwich with her cousin, Arthur T. Blaber. Lieutenant Potts is a relative of Admiral Beatty.

Woerz-Hamilton Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Woerz of 417 Park Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Woerz, to Lester Andrew Hamilton of this city. Miss Woerz made her début three seasons ago. Mr. Hamilton has been attending the Artillery Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, but recently received his honorable discharge from the army.

Miss Lucy P. Brower Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lucy P. Brower, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ansel J. Brower of 311 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, to Byron E. Brundage, a son of Mrs. Celia A. Brundage of 316 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York. Miss Brower is in the senior class at Adelphi College.

Provost-Higbie.

Announcement has just been made of the marriage of Edmund T. Provost, a son of Borough Attorney Thomas C. Provost of Caldwell, N. J., and Mrs. Frances de Gow Higbie, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Higbie of Asbury Park. They have just returned from their honeymoon trip. The marriage took place at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, on Dec. 18.

Baile-Knudsen.

Mr. and Mrs. William Knudsen of South Orange, N. J., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Emilie Pauline Knudsen, to Frank Ogden Baile, in South Orange on Christmas Day.

DREICER & Co

Pearls

SUPERB SPECIMENS—LOOSE, SET AND AS NECKLACES

FIFTH AVENUE *at* FORTY-SIXTH

ERA OF PROSPERITY PREDICTED BY GARY

Steel Head, in System Article, Points Out Pitfalls That Must Be Avoided.

URGES PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Says That Is Essential to "America First"—Expects Authorities to Assist Business.

The United States is entering on an era of unprecedented prosperity and progress, the extent of which no person can safely predict, according to Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, whose article in the January number of System headed "And Now Peace" is bristling with optimism on the business outlook.

"The war, with its cost of men and dollars, will bring reactions and readjustments, with possible economic demoralization and depression, and possibly panics," said Judge Gary in his article, "and we must be on our guard. But there will be a natural and certain volume of business. This would not be increased by unreasonable or unfair means. There will remain the usual avenues, methods, and opportunities for securing business with old customers and acquaintances.

"We must all trim our sails in accordance with the drift and amount of business. If all business men recognize conditions and conduct their different lines so as to adjust the questions of supply and demand on a legitimate basis, all will be benefited by the readjustment, and may look forward with confidence."

On the question of reconstruction, Judge Gary declares that there is danger of misinterpretation of the true meaning of the word, the widespread idea on the subject being that now is the time to try out every kind of business and social experiment.

"I would emphasize 'construction' in the sense of building on what we have, rather than building anew," he says. "Sometimes it is well to clear the ground of all that is on it in order to put up a new structure better fitted to needs. But this country is not in that condition, and many reforms which are eminently desirable might have a bad effect only because they are forced instead of developed. Business has its habit of thought here and abroad, and of course it cannot be expected to change that thought overnight.

Testing of New Ideas.

"I welcome new ideas, but I want to see those ideas tested in a small way, instead of making the country as a whole the subject of experiment. The soundness and not the novelty of a change should appeal more strongly to us. For we shall not reach the perfect world merely by legislative enactment."

By reason of its wealth and consequent financial leadership, the United States is bound to exercise a commanding influence for a long time to come, Judge Gary declares. The nation will become more progressive, virile, successful, wiser, and better than ever before, he asserts, as a result of its position as a creditor nation.

Judge Gary makes a plea for ample protection to American industries as a proper safeguard to the future prosperity of the country. With wages so low abroad he feels that it is essential to protect the American business man. On this subject Judge Gary writes:

"There should be included in the laws features which will furnish reasonable and adequate protection to American industries and also revenue for governmental purposes, and for reciprocity or reciprocal negotiations and relations with other countries, so that all conditions, changes, and emergencies can be met and solved for the benefit of all concerned, and the amounts of the tariffs applicable to various commodities should be carefully, logically and scientifically ascertained, and necessary fair and reasonable protection—no more, no less—thus afforded.

"When our competitors in other leading countries are ready to adopt the laws of free trade for our commodities, thus will be soon enough for us to consider similar action favorably. If we were to have free trade throughout the world we could probably take care of ourselves in any contest for the disposal of what we have for sale."

"America First" and Protection.

In view of conditions which Judge Gary says exist in normal times, he does not think it logical to place the United States at a disadvantage when there is an opportunity to establish a parity. The doctrine of "America first," he believes, embodies the idea of protection of its industries, in order to successfully compete in trade with other nations.

One of the great lessons Judge Gary believes that has been gained from our experience in the war is the value of cooperative effort. While it is true, he points out, that unstinted credit is due to the soldiers and statesmen of our own and allied countries for victory over the Central Powers, still the final and controlling reason for success was the unity of purpose, the co-ordination and concentration of action, and the spirit of co-operation which he says existed during the final months of the conflict. The same principle will need be applied in peace times, he adds.

Some of the developments which he believes can be expected to ensue as a result of a return to peacetime conditions, Judge Gary summarizes as follows:

"Taking my own experience and comparing it with others, I feel very certain, in judging the future, that there will be a disposition on the part of those in authority to assist, rather than attack, business effort. There will be much study, reflection, and friendly concern shown in relation to the needs and requests of enterprise and investment. Legislation and administration will be founded on ascertained conditions, deficiencies, and requirements. Both capital and labor will be rewarded. Employers will lead in the effort to promote the welfare of their workers."

"Over There" Yuletide Greeting.

An innovation in Yuletide greetings appeared this year, when parents whose sons are with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad sent out a four-leaf folder to their relatives and friends containing a letter from their offspring coupled with Christmas greetings. One received at THE TIMES office came from Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Phillips of Chicago and contained a letter from their son, Dedrick Phillips, who is in the aviation service, together with his photograph, ornamented with holly. The inscription reads, "Our Yuletide greeting to you is a letter from our boy 'Over There.'"

Holiday Dances.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Bucknam gave a dinner dance last night at their home, 430 Park Avenue, for Miss Marie J. Leary, daughter of Mrs. George M. Pynchon.

The Colony Dance was attended largely by society last night at the Ritz-Carlton. Mrs. H. H. Rogers gave a dinner for about thirty guests before the dance, and Mrs. H. Mortimer Billings also was a dinner hostess.

A tea dance is to be held this afternoon from 4 to 6:30 o'clock, at the Ritz-Carlton, for the benefit of the American Fund for French Wounded. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn are to give a dance on New Year's night at Sherry's for their daughter, Miss Margaret D. Kahn.

THEIR TROTH BROKEN.

Miss Frances H. Ballard and C. R. Coster Steers, U. S. N., Not to Wed.

It was learned yesterday that the engagement of Miss Frances H. Ballard, daughter of Mrs. George B. Phelps and Mr. Phelps of 147 West Seventy-fourth Street, and C. R. Coster Steers, U. S. N., has been broken. It was announced last October.

Miss Ballard has been active in the younger set since her début several years ago, and since the war she has been a worker with the Red Cross and a member of the motor corps of that organization.

Mr. Steers is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster Steers of 40 West Fifty-first Street, and is a nephew of Mrs. Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn. He belongs to the Racquet and Tennis Club.

Says Frau Wagner Still Lives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Vorwärts says today that its Bayreuth telegram announcing the death of Frau Cosima Wagner, widow of the composer, was based on misinformation, she being still alive.

Pallbearers for Dr. MacCracken.

The funeral of Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor Emeritus of New York University, who died at Orlando, Fla., Tuesday, will be held at 11 o'clock this morning in the chapel at University Heights, conducted by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Presbyterian Church, and President of the University Council, assisted by Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The pallbearers were announced yesterday as follows: Representing the University Council, Dr. John P. Munn, Finley J. Shepard, George A. Strong, Eugene Stevenson, Vice Chancellor of the Court of Chancery; Faculty, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Dean Charles H. Snow of the School of Applied Science, Professor Daniel Hering, Dr. Leslie J. Tompkins; Alumni, James Abbott, Willis Fletcher Johnson, former Justice Isaac Franklin Russell; Presbytery of New York, the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin.

Memorial Service for Jonn A. Davis.

A memorial service for John A. Davis, a paper merchant of the firm of H. G. Craig & Co., who died on a train en route West on Dec. 18, will be held in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, tomorrow at 12 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELLEN E. MACKELLAR, widow of John Mackellar, who was Deputy Chief of the Police Department and on the police force for thirty-four years, died on Wednesday at her home, 347 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fourth year.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, for thirty-five years employed in the storehouse of the Charities Department, Kings County Building, died at his home, 122 Lott Street, Flatbush, on Tuesday.

Mrs. CLARA LOUISE UEHLINGER, wife of Herman Uehlinger, who is a member of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, died yesterday at her home, 492 Westminster Road, Flatbush, aged 36 years.

STEPHEN OSSMAN, 58 years old, in the real estate business, and a son of the late John Ossman, who was a prominent marketman of this city, died on Tuesday at the home of his brother, John Ossman, 215 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARTHA C. ROE, widow of Justus Roe, founder of the firm of Justus Roe & Sons, manufacturers of awning fixtures, died on Wednesday at her home in Patchogue, L. I. Mrs. Roe was 81 years old and was a daughter of the late James Ketcham, who owned the Lakeview Hotel at Patchogue for many years.

WILLIAM A. TWISS of New Bedford, Mass., a retired cotton manufacturer, died suddenly yesterday in Malden. With his father, William H. Twiss, he was active for many years in the development of the Hathaway Manufacturing Company at New Bedford. He was a Director of the Textile School in that city.

FRANK KNEEDLER, first Commission Government Mayor of Phillipsburg, N. J., died suddenly Wednesday night in the office of the Phillipsburg Hotel. He was 65 years old.

WILLIAM H. A. PENNELL, 28 years old, who was with the Malpar Trucking Company of Montclair, N. J., died at his home in Montclair Wednesday night.

Colonel SELDEN ALLEN DAY, U. S. A., retired, died in Washington last Sunday. He was a veteran of the civil war and also of the Spanish-American war. He was 80 years old.

Dr. HENRY KIPP, 66 years old, for thirty-two years a physician of Paterson, N. J., died of pneumonia Monday at his home there. He was graduated from Rutgers.

Senior Lieutenant THEODORE ANDERSEN of the United States Navy died Wednesday night in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

EUGENE P. STRONG, 58 years old, formerly Postmaster of Bayshore, L. I., and Overseer of the Poor at Islip, was found dead in his room at his home at Bayshore Wednesday morning from gas asphyxiation, believed to have been accidental.

Lieutenant ALLAN D. SHACKLETON, Air Service, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Shackleton, 199 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, died of pneumonia last Saturday at Kelley Field, Texas.

JOHN GIQUELL, 30 years old, a manufacturer of liquors and automobile dealer of Havana, Cuba, died Wednesday at his home, 340 West Eighty-sixth Street.

FRANK DE MOYNE, retired fruit dealer and for thirty years a member of the New York Fruit Exchange, died Monday at his home in Bloomfield, N. J. He was 60 years old.

WAVERLY T. WRIGHT, Assessor of Oyster Bay, L. I., died Wednesday at his home in Oyster Bay. He was 51 years old.

Captain LAWRENCE B. HANCOCK, for forty years a sea Captain, retiring one year ago, died yesterday at Mercy Hospital, Rockville Center, L. I., following a recent operation. Captain Hancock had recently been connected with the Government Commissary Department at Camp Dix.

JOHN FAULDS, manager of the American Athletic Association, a local baseball organization of East Orange, N. J., died at his home, 32 North Seventeenth Street, that place, yesterday. He was 35 years old.

JOHN H. STRIKE, chauffeur for R. B. Roosevelt of Sayville, L. I., and Washington, D. C., and many times the driver of the automobile of Colonel Roosevelt, who is a cousin of R. B. Roosevelt, died Sunday night in Washington. He was 37 years old.

ESTHER ANNIE MAGEE, widow of Jonathan Magee, who was a merchant and financier of London, Ont., Can., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. O. Inglis, 609 West 115th Street. She was 65 years old.

ERNEST F. EBLE, 71 years old, for forty-eight years a dealer in antique jewelry, &c., at 105 West Forty-second Street, and for twenty-seven years prior to that at Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, died yesterday at the Hackensack Hospital of pneumonia.

MARGARET HITE, an English actress, who gave up the stage two years ago, died Christmas night at her home, 208 East Fourteenth Street. She was born in England forty-six years ago.

JOSEPH J. RUMELY, father of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly of The New York Evening Mail, and eldest son of Meinrad Rumely, founder of the Rumely Manufacturing Company, died yesterday in La Porte, Ind. He was born in La Porte in 1859.

MICHAEL J. CURLEY, father of William Curley, managing editor of The Chicago American, and Ed Curley, sporting writer of The New York American, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 2,151 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. For the last thirty-five years he had been employed in the Corporation Counsel's office.

ELISHA BOUDINOT KEITH, private of B Company, 102d Military Police of the Twenty-seventh Division, the only son of Major Boudinot Keith, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dora Wheeler Keith of 33 West Sixty-seventh Street, died in Tours, France, according to a cablegram received yesterday. Mr. Keith was 26 years old and was a landscape painter.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Isbell-Porter Company, manufacturers of gas-making machines and builders of gas tanks, died Tuesday at his home, 123 West Eighty-first Street, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in New Haven, Conn.

Miss ALMORA H. HALLAM, who before her retirement two years ago was a comic opera prima donna and vaudeville actress, died yesterday at her home, 393 Central Park West, of pneumonia. She was born thirty-six years ago on the Indian Ocean, while her parents were traveling to England. Her father, Henry Hallam, who survives her, was a well-known tenor in his day.

MOURN MRS. J. H. FLAGLER.

Wife of Steel and Iron Man Was a Generous Supporter of Charities.

The funeral of Mrs. Alice Mandelick Flagler, wife of John Haldane Flagler, the iron and steel man, of 15 Park Avenue, whose death occurred Tuesday at the Plaza Hotel, following an attack of influenza and pleurisy, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, of which she was a member, conducted by the rector the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant.

Friends told yesterday of Mrs. Flagler's substantial aid to charitable institutions and also of her interest in settlement work. She contributed thousands of dollars annually to different charities, and while nothing has as yet been announced or decided it is not improbable that some of the work at least will be carried on as a memorial to her. Mr. Flagler was Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Central Islip State Hospital, whose flag has been placed at half mast; Treasurer of the Volunteer Hospital, in Beekman Street; was a frequent visitor to the prisoners at Sing Sing, where she was particularly interested in the Mutual Welfare League. A recent gift was an ambulance to the Church of the Ascension. Telegrams of condolence and praising the life and work of Mrs. Flagler were received yesterday by Mr. Flagler from all the institutions with which she was connected and also from a number of close friends, including Ex-Judge E. H. Gary.

Before her marriage in 1894, Mrs. Flagler was Miss Alice Mandelick, formerly of Washington, D. C., a contralto at the Church of the Ascension, and had studied both in this country and abroad.

OLIVE THORNE DIES AT 87.

Noted Writer on Birds and Bird Life Was Mrs. Harriet M. Miller.

Friends in New York City learned yesterday of the death at her home in Los Angeles, Cal., on Christmas Day of Mrs. Harriet Mann Miller, widely known under the pen name of Olive Thorne. She was in the eighty-eighth year of her age, having been born in Auburn, N. Y., June 25, 1831, the daughter of Seth Hunt and Mary Holbrook Mann. She was a sister of Charles Holbrook Mann, lecturer, of New York City.

She married Watts Wood Miller at Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 15, 1854, and for twenty years after her marriage they lived in Chicago, following which they lived for a number of years in Brooklyn. For the last few years Mrs. Miller had lived in California.

Mrs. Miller had written many magazine articles and delivered many lectures on birds and bird life. Among her books are:

"Nimpo's Troubles," "Little Folks in Feathers and Fur," "Queer Pets at Marcy's," "Little People of Asia," "Bird Ways," "In Nesting Time," "Four-Handed Folk," "Little Brothers of the Air," "Our Home Pets," "Bird-Lover in the West," "True Bird Stories," "With the Birds in Maine," "Curly's Queer Christmas," "The Children's Book of Birds."

Mrs. Miller was a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, Audubon Society of California, and the Brooklyn Woman's Club, Meridian and Sorosis Clubs of New York City.

TWO CHAPMAN SERVICES.

Evangelist's Funeral In the 4th and 5th Av. Presbyterian Churches.

Two funeral services will be held Sunday for the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, evangelist and former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, who died Christmas Day. The first service will be held at 11 o'clock Sunday morning in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue, in recognition of the private life and pastoral service of Dr. Chapman, and the second service will be held at 2 o'clock in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, and will be in recognition of his public life.

At the first service among those who will take part are the Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work, Vice Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly; Dr. Ford Ottman of Stamford, Conn.; Dr. Marcus A. Brownson, pastor of the Fifty-fifth Street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, who is a brother-in-law of Dr. Chapman.

Among those who will take part in the second service are Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, William H. Roberts of Philadelphia, Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly; the Rev. Dr. John S. Carson of Brooklyn, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly; Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army, the Rev. Dr. Harlan G. Mendenhall, Moderator of the New York Presbytery; William Hiram Foulkes of New York, General Secretary of the New Era Movement, of which Dr. Chapman was the execut

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED TO MAKE PHYSICAL TRAINING COMPULSORY THROUGHOUT LAND

PLAN NATION-WIDE PHYSICAL TRAINING

Research Society Launches a Scheme for Compulsory Athletic Education in Schools.

CONGRESS ASKED TO HELP

Aid of State Legislatures Will Be Sought to Make Movement Universal.

A plan to establish universal physical training in this country was launched at the annual meeting of the Athletic Research Society at the Hotel Astor yesterday. Congress and the State legislatures will be asked to enact laws providing for physical education throughout the country, not only in the schools but also in community, playground, and industrial associations.

This newest suggestion of athletic education is the most pretentious scheme that has ever been advanced. It would be financed by the Government and carried out under Governmental supervision, probably through the State Normal schools.

The plan also provides that after June, 1922, no applicant may receive a license to teach any subject in any school, who does not first present convincing evidence of having covered a satisfactory course in physical education in a reputable training school.

The idea for universal training was presented by Dr. Thomas A. Story of the College of the City of New York, who, with Professor Charles W. Savage of Oberlin, worked out the details of the plan. After Dr. Story's resolution on the subject was passed the Research Society appointed the following committee to promote the new Athletic Federation: George W. Ehler, Dr. Thomas A. Story, and Professor Charles W. Savage.

"On the subject of a universal physical educational movement, Dr. Story said:

"A little less than a year ago the Commissioner of Education in Washington called together a group of men and women representing approximately fifty or more national organizations concerned with various phases of the problem of child welfare. This conference developed the National Committee of Physical Education and laid plans for the formulation of a law to be eventually placed before Congress for enactment. It was proposed in a general way that the Federal Government should assist States financially and otherwise in organizing and operating programs of physical education in their schools.

"This conference and the interest and vision of the representatives who attended it was stimulated in large measure by the dramatic emphasis which the great war was then placing upon the physical unpreparedness of our young men. It was further a result of the disturbing conditions found in this and other civilized countries in which the needs of war had laid bare the shortcomings of peace, especially in relation to the physical education of children.

"Expressions of serious interest in the better care of our boys and girls have come from various educational, medical, and civic organizations not only in America, but from other parts of the world. The warring nations of the earth were acutely concerned with the availability of their man power and woman power and with the potentiality of that resource in their youth because their very existence was known to depend upon these human assets. A realization of the seriousness of their past neglect, and a conscience-stricken understanding of the wastefulness with which they had treated their youth, led them and us to lay plans which would save and prepare children for the stern purposes of maturity.

"Now that the war is over and the national continuity of the Allies and of the United States seems no longer in danger, the time has arrived when those lessons of the war may be practically applied for the benefit of the future, and it must not be said that we of America forget the precious values of youth when war is no longer before us.

"The Athletic Research Society cannot escape its responsibility in association with these plans for universal physical education. I therefore propose that the Athletic Research Society adopt the following resolutions:

"First, That this society shall make every reasonable effort to influence the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of our various States to enact laws providing for the effective physical education of all children of all ages in our elementary and secondary schools, public, institutional, and private—a physical education that will bring these children instruction in hygiene, regular periodic health examinations and a training in the practice of health habits with a full educational emphasis upon play, games, recreation, athletics, and physical exercise, and shall further invoke every possible recreation official to influence communities and municipalities to enact laws and pass ordinances primarily for community and industrial playground training and recreative activities for all classes and ages of society.

"Second: That this association shall make persistent effort to influence State Boards of Education, or their equivalent bodies, in all the States of the United States, to make it their effective rule that on or after June, 1922, or some other reasonable date, no applicant may receive a license to teach any subject in any school who does not first present convincing evidence of having covered in creditable manner a satisfactory course in physical education in a reputable training school for teachers.

"Third: And that this association hereby directs, authorizes, and orders its President to appoint a committee of three to take such steps as may be necessary to put the above resolutions into active and effective operation, and to co-operate in every practical and substantial way with the National Committee on Physical Education, the Division of Physical Education of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, and any other useful agency that may be in the field for the purpose of securing the proper and sufficient physical education of the boys and girls of today, so that they may tomorrow constitute a nation of men and women of normal physical growth, normal physical development and normal functional resource, practicing wise habits of health conservation and possessed of greater consequent vitality, larger endurance, longer lives and more complete happiness—the most precious assets of a nation."

JESS WILL BOX DEMPSEY.

Champion Says It Is Up to Promoters to Make Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Jess Willard will fight Jack Dempsey. That is now almost an assured fact. The date rests entirely with the American public and fight promoters. During the recent campaign to raise money for the War Community Fund the world's champion helped to arrange a show at Fort Worth, Texas. He sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and brought Sergeant Walter Monihan, his old sparring partner, on for the show.

The Sergeant took Willard over some fast rounds. At the finish Monihan said: "I feel good enough to tackle Jack Dempsey. He has been hounding you, so let me get a crack at him."

"No, Willard replied, "save him for me. Men like Dempsey were especially made for me. If the public wants the bout, some promoter will quickly get the inspiration and we can soon talk business. The Fulton eighteen-second victory was more or less of a fluke. It is not likely Dempsey could repeat it if given eighteen rounds. So tell the people North to save Dempsey for me. Don't let some second-rater bush him off."

This news was brought to Philadelphia today by Sergeant Walter Monihan, U. S. A., from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., who is en route to Lakewood, N. J. He has been transferred to the reconstruction hospital to aid in rebuilding wounded soldiers.

SWIMMING AT C. C. N. Y.

College Will Have Strong Team in Intercollegiate League.

City College will be represented in the Intercollegiate Swimming League again this year. Because of existing financial conditions, the Washington Heights institution will suggest a revised schedule calling for the adoption of single meets rather than a full season with home and home meets between the teams.

There is a wealth of material at City College. Martin Schreiber, Captain of the team, who swims the 100-yard dash and was a member of last year's relay team, has returned to college. Leo Lehrman, who was a Freshman last year and was not permitted to take part in intercollegiate competition because of the Freshman rule, has been showing lots of of speed in the 220-yard swim. Lehrman was the 220-yard champion of the P. S. A. L. in 1917. "Tubby" Carsten, who was recently released from the navy, has also returned to college. Carsten, who was a member of the 1916 team, was formerly one of the Lavender's most consistent point gatherers. Rottenberg, Hodes, Wolf, and Welz, all members of last year's team, have also returned. The team will not start intensive practice until after the holidays.

Lieutenant Grassheim, Hogenauer, Langer, and Lehrman, of last year's water polo team, are back at college. Lieutenant Mitchell, Auerback, who is personnel Adjutant at George Washington University, and who was Captain of last year's water polo team, will return to college as soon as he is released from active duty. With these five men as a nucleus, Coach Mackenzie hopes to build up a fast team.

WILL RESUME SWIMMING.

Intercollegiate Competitions In Tanks to be Listed Again.

Intercollegiate swimming will be resumed under modified conditions during the Winter season, according to F. W. Luehring of Princeton, Chairman of the swimming rules committee. The Intercollegiate League will probably not be reorganized for another season, although there will be numerous dual meets throughout the Winter.

Many of the swimmers who left college to enter the service will be available at the colleges before the Spring season ends.

BARNES TEAMS WITH LOOS.

Pro Golfers Plan to Enter Tournaments in South.

When the "pro" golfers gather in the South for tournaments and exhibitions there will be a new combination to be reckoned with. Jim Barnes of Broadmoor and Eddie Loos have decided to team up and try their luck around the Southern circuit. Loos, who recently received his discharge from naval duty, is a native of this city, having learned the game on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park.

About two years ago he began to develop his game so rapidly as to attract attention, and those who attended the Shawnee opening in the Summer of 1917 will recall how Eddie walked off with first money, defeating a large field. In one of his rounds Loos reeled off a 69.

Barnes last Winter had charge of the Palma Ceia green in Florida, but Walter Hagen has succeeded the tall Briton, who probably has it figured out that the tournament game will prove quite as profitable. Jim and Ed will surely take a lot of beating, especially if Jock Hutchinson and Bob MacDonald, who for years have played together on a fifty-fifty basis, should find their indoor school in Chicago so engrossing as to keep them in the Windy City throughout the Winter.

Although regarded as a testing course, the Shackamaxon Country Club's eighteen-hole circuit has been made in low figures on a number of occasions during the last season. Only the other day, Cyril Walker, the club's "pro," got a round in 69. This is not the first time Walker has been under 70. Max Marston, the Baltusrol amateur, also got below that notch the first time he saw the links last Fall.

GLENCOE BOXER SELECTED.

Rosenberg Will Represent City In Amateur Boxing Tourney.

David Rosenberg, of Brooklyn, a member of the Glencoe A. C., will represent this city in the 140-pound division of an amateur inter-city boxing tournament to be conducted at the City A. C. Jan. 7. The selection of Rosenberg was announced yesterday. It is planned to arrange contests in various classes between boxers in this city, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Goodfriend Elected Manager.

Sidney Goodfriend of the class of 1920 has been elected manager of the City College basket ball team by the Executive Board of the Athletic Association. Goodfriend was assistant manager of the team last year. Arthur Taft, 1920, has been elected Assistant Manager.

PRINCETON YOUTH CONQUERS TAYLOR

Kaltenbach Furnishes Surprise in Indoor Tennis Tourney by Defeating Favorite.

The fall of Harold L. Taylor before the Princeton youngster, H. L. Kaltenbach, Jr., yesterday furnished the greatest surprise of the junior indoor tennis championship which is being played at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Taylor, who has been looked upon as one of the favorites for the junior title, was surprisingly outplayed by the lad from Nassau in straight sets, the score being 6-3, 8-6.

Taylor, who holds the junior title of the outdoor courts, was a bit wild in the opening set and his swift service did not seem to bother Kaltenbach, who made many remarkable recoveries and had Taylor on the defensive from the start. The Princeton player had the upper hand before Taylor appreciated the strength of his opponent. Taylor recovered from his surprise in the second set, and was not so wild. He seemed to have the second set well in hand, and was leading in games 5 to 2 and had 40-30 on points in the next game, when Kaltenbach sent over a terrific drive for a service ace.

With the game at deuce, Kaltenbach rallied and gave a remarkable display of tennis. Taylor brought all the skill at his command to drop his lobs close to the base line, but the Princeton youth came through with such sensational recoveries that he put Taylor at a decided disadvantage. Kaltenbach then brought into play a terrific service which brought him through with flying colors.

Vincent Richards of the New York Tennis Club won his third round match against Percy Kynaston, the Commercial High player, 6-0, 6-3. Abraham Bassford, 3d, won his way to the semi-finals with a victory over H. G. Snow of Horace Mann. Bassford played an effective net game and took the two sets, 6-0, 6-2.

Play in the semi-finals of the junior doubles advanced through the third round yesterday, and the winners were Taylor and Richards and Kaltenbach and Frank Anderson.

In the boys' singles Leo Jandorf of Stuyvesant won his way to the final round after two spirited sets with Charles C. Vail of Brooklyn. The summaries:

National Indoor Championship, Junior Singles.—Second Round—Gerald Emerson, St. John's Academy, defeated Samuel A. Sanberg, New York University, 6-2, 6-1; Vincent Richards, New York T. C., defeated Teddy Le Gros, New York T. C., 6-3, 6-2.

Third Round—H. B. Kaltenbach, Jr., Princeton, defeated Harold L. Taylor, Brooklyn Prep, 6-3, 8-6; Abraham Bassford, 3d, Scarsdale, defeated H. G. Snow, Horace Mann, 6-1, 6-2; Vincent Richards, New York T. C., defeated Percy L. Kynaston, Commercial High, 6-0, 6-3.

National Indoor Championship, Boys' Singles.—Third Round—M. Bernstein, De Witt Clinton High, defeated Jerry Lang, Morris High, 7-5, 8-7, 6-4.

Semi-final Round—Leo Jandorf, Stuyvesant, defeated Charles C. Vail, Brooklyn, 6-2, 6-3.

National Indoor Championship, Junior Doubles.—First Round—M. E. Macksoud and James Ballish, Boys' High, defeated Stanley Noble and L. Roullillon, Horace Mann, 6-4, 6-0.

Second Round—F. Pawley, Blair Academy, and M. Creeff, Blair Academy, defeated M. E. Macksoud and James Ballish, Boys' High, 8-6, 6-2; S. Cowan and F. Winston, Horace Mann, defeated H. Snow and J. Gardner, Horace Mann, by default.

Third Round—Harold L. Taylor, New York T. C., and Vincent Richards, Brooklyn Prep, defeated F. Pawley, Blair Academy, and H. Creeff, Blair Academy, 6-0, 6-4; H. B. Kaltenbach, Princeton, and Frank T. Anderson, Kings County T. C., defeated C. F. Mathey and E. F. Beldram, Mercersburg Academy, 6-3, 6-3.

SCOTT QUITS WHITE SOX.

Pitcher, Now Army Captain, to Play Semi-Pro Ball.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Captain James Scott, oldest pitcher in point of service on the White Sox reserve list, will not return to the team next season, according to present plans. He has signed to play with a semi-professional team at Beloit, Wis.

Scott left the White Sox in mid-season of 1917, to attend an officers' training school at Presidio, Cal., and won a commission as Captain in the reserve army. He was here today on a furlough, but expects to return after the first of the year to Camp Lewis, Washington, where he will hand in his resignation from the army. Scott joined the White Sox in 1909, coming from a minor league.

BRONNER IS FORCED BY INJURY TO QUIT

Hurts Thumb and Succumbs to Nable in Boxing Bout in New York A. C. Tourney.

An injury to the thumb of his left hand deprived Gus Bronner, Morningside A. C., of whatever chance he had of winning the prize in the 116-pound class of the New York Athletic Club's amateur boxing tournament last night. In the final contest of this division, the only class in which a prize winner was determined, Bronner clashed with Sam Nable, the sturdy little Clark House A. A. boxer. Before the end of the opening round the Morningside A. C. boxer was compelled to retire when he hurt his thumb in landing a blow. Under the conditions Nable gets credit for a decisive victory.

Preliminary contests in three other classes furnished a quantity of interesting competition for the unusually large crowd which jammed the Mercury Foot gymnasium. Decisive victories were the rule, and as a result the club members departed for their homes earlier than is customary at a winged-foot boxing night when preliminaries are decided. Nine contests were put on, all told, and in five of them Referee Dan Hickey was called upon to employ his discretionary powers. Two of these ended in one round, two in the second round and one in the third round.

The most keenly contested bout of the evening came in the 130-pound division, when A. Berl, Clark House A. A., and Edward Kreger, Pastime A. C., clashed. At the end of the regulation three rounds the judges were unable to decide on a winner, and an extra session was ordered. In this round Berl showed to advantage by a slight margin and received the judges' award.

William Rompainen of the Glencoe A. C., who has attracted attention as a runner in local competitions heretofore, tried his hand at boxing, but without success. He entered in the 145-pound class and drew Rudolph Bokma of the Pastime A. C. as his opponent. Bokma is a seasoned campaigner, and had little difficulty in gaining the judges' award in three rounds.

The finals will be decided tomorrow night.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class, Novice.—L. Cohen, Pastime A. C., defeated F. Sperduto, Tom A. C., one-round, referee's decision; M. Weiss, Clark House A. A., defeated C. Bernnatl, Tom A. C., three rounds, referee's decision.

110-pound Class, Special Bout.—E. D. Callahan, Morningside A. C., defeated J. Metz, Clark House A. A., two rounds, referee's decision.

116-Pound Class.—S. Nable, Clark House A. A., defeated L. Kreger, Pastime A. C., three rounds, Judges' decision; Gus Bronner, Morningside A. C., defeated S. Parke, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds, Judges' decision.

Final Bout.—Nable defeated Bronner, one round, referee's decision.

130-Pound Class.—L. A. Berl, Clark House A. A., defeated W. Edward Kreger, Pastime A. C., four rounds, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class.—R. Bokma, Pastime A. C., defeated William Rompainen, Glencoe A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; J. Crozier, Bronsdale A. C., defeated S. Schnatz, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

ROWING OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

Graduate Managers Discuss Plans for Next Year's Regattas.

Several of the leading universities were represented at a meeting of graduate managers held at the Hotel Astor last night, at which plans for the coming season were discussed. E. R. Bushnell, acting graduate manager at Pennsylvania, announced that Joseph Wright, the Penn. rowing coach who returned to his home in Toronto last Spring, had been recalled and would begin work with the Quaker oarsmen after Jan. 1.

The outlook for college rowing is very bright, and there is every indication that there will be seven or eight regattas next Spring. War conditions forced the abandonment of the regattas at New London and Poughkeepsie, and it is doubtful if the Poughkeepsie event will be revived for a couple of seasons on account of the great expense involved.

Dual regattas, such as were rowed last season by Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Pennsylvania, will be arranged, and it would not be surprising if these more frequent and less spectacular races would take the place of the pretentious regattas of the past.

Maxwell Defeats Snow.

Chris Maxwell defeated B. Snow last night at Doyle's Billiard Academy in the three-cushion tournament by a score of 25 to 15 in forty-two innings.

COLLEGE CHESS TEAMS TIE.

Cornell and Pennsylvania Win Two Games Each in Tourney.

Meeting in the first round of the twentieth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League, Cornell and Pennsylvania divided the honors of the four games contested in the match between their teams of four each at the rooms of the Stuyvesant Chess Club yesterday. Each side scored two games, but the champion Pennsylvania team lost one at the fourth board on the default of C. A. Wischek. A. Tobias equalized the score for Pennsylvania by defeating B. Leifer. M. Adelsburg lowered the colors of Meyer Schimselewitz, who headed the champion Pennsylvania team both last year and this.

The summaries:

FIRST RUND.

PENNSYLVANIA.		CORNELL.	
M. Schimselewitz	0	M. Adelsberg	1
S. N. Gerson	1	H. Garfinkel	0
A. Tobias	1	B. Leifer	0
C. A. Wiskek	0	C. K. Thomas	1
Total	2	Total	2

City College will join in the fray today and Ipay against Pennsylvania. The C. C. N. Y. quartet will consist of Harry Borochow, C. B. Franz, A. Weisbord, and M. Stern.

Steinbugler Beats Gardner.

C. Steinbugler defeated G. Gardner last night at the Broadway Billiard Academy for the Class C metropolitan championship by a score of 150 to 90 in thirty-four innings.

This is our regular season for a little clothes harmony—college men outfitted from head to toe before returning to their Alma Mater.

Everything they wear—ulsters, overcoats, mackinaws, sweaters, "Westpointer" shoes, wool socks, sack suits, dress suits, underwear, shirts, neckwear.

Skates, skating shoes, skis, toques, mufflers, hockey sticks, pucks.

*Registered Trademark.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St. / Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Broadway at Warren

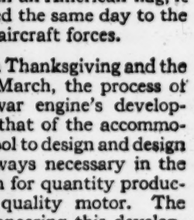
Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Big Values Our Success

Genuine Velours $5.50 & $7.00

SOFT HATS & DERBYS $2.90 & $3.40

Warm Caps 95c



Cloth Hats, 75c, $1.90 & $2.90

FOUNDED 1856

LINGERING DESIRES for that particular suit or overcoat, which you may have set aside because of the holiday festivities, now can be easily gratified in our showing of everything men and boys wear.

Ample variety of seasonable suits and overcoats, including Imported Montagnac.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Service from Truck Doubled in Three Months

THE driver of Truck No. 149—1½B-9 won the first prize in Class A by piling up a record of 952 points out of 1,000 in the Packard Truck Efficiency Test.

Following the modern business methods taught by the Packard Freight Transportation Department, he *doubled the service* of his truck, and showed some startling economies.

This truck operates over a route of about 33 miles, in and around a New England town. Country is hilly. Roads are good.

The job is a pick-up proposition—the truck starting empty. The load is therefore a return-load.

Frequent stops. The truck has no starter—and tendency has been to let the engine run to save trouble of cranking.

Out to win the prize, the driver was willing to shut off his engine and crank up again after every stop.

Gasoline economy was increased 3½ miles per gallon.

Load carried was doubled.

Transportation cost was cut 5c per ton mile, which means a saving of $68.59 per month—or $823 per year.

❦ ❦ ❦

Industrial America employs 400,000 motor trucks.

Investigation shows that on the average each truck can effect a saving of at least $350 a year—a grand total of $140,000,000 dollars a year.

These trucks represent a capital investment of close to One Thousand Million Dollars.

The possible saving would pay a dividend of 14 per cent a year on the owner's truck investment.

Deposited as a sinking fund, it would practically write his truck investment off the books. The transportation principle responsible for the saving would also increase the life and service of his trucks.

Put to public uses, it would build 7000 miles of concrete roads at $20,000—which means easier trucking, further saving in costs per ton-mile, fewer repairs, longer life to his truck.

❦ ❦ ❦

It can be done.

The Freight Transportation Department of your local Packard Branch or Packard Dealer will show you how—with your present make of trucks and in your business.

How to get more work out of your trucks at less cost.

How to fit the truck to the *job*.

One of the greatest difficulties the business world is laboring under today is the fact that most trucks are bought with little or no expert advice as to whether they will fit the work or not.

Whether you are a Packard user or not—feel perfectly free to call on the Freight Transportation Department.

Its counsel is yours for the asking—and *without charge*.

Some Results of Packard 100% War Work

❦

The 5000th Liberty Motor built by the Packard Company was shipped on November 21, a week after its final assembly in the Packard shops, and a week ahead of the first anniversary of the completion of the first Liberty Engine ever made from standard tools.

It was on Thanksgiving Day, 1917, that the first Liberty Motor to come from an organized production line came from the production line of the Packard. Wrapped in an American flag, it was shipped the same day to the American aircraft forces.

Between Thanksgiving and the following March, the process of the new war engine's development was that of the accommodation of tool to design and design to tool, always necessary in the preparation for quantity production of a quality motor. The work of pioneering this development was either given by the government to the Packard or assumed by the Packard for the Government. Consequently, as late as February 25, Packard had produced the only Liberty Engines in operation, and to date Packard has built more Liberty Motors than any other manufacturer has made.

The great results of that development period are measurable by the fact that the improvements effected raised the horsepower of the Liberty Motor from 367, at which the government had accepted it for production, to more than 450. Another result was that large scale production rapidly followed final standardization of tools and design, so that by the end of the war, eight months later, Uncle Sam had more than 15,000 Liberty Engines.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit*

Packard Motor Car Co. of New York
1861 Broadway

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BATH ROBE FLANNEL Wanted in any quantity or color. Phone Chelsea 9727.

BEAVER Wanted.—Chase or similar, for cash. Chelsea 4676.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Slater's 2192; will pay cash for many. Spitzer, 1,265 B'way.

CAMBRICS, 56-44 Wanted.—Must be cheap. Gramercy 6227.

CAPES, COATS, and Suits Wanted.— Jobbers looking at Spring line. 4th floor, via elevator. 151 West 26th St.

CLOAKS and CAPES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of coats and capes. Weksler Coat & Suit Co., 270 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats of better grade. 134 West 26th St., sixth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better made coats for Spring, placing orders immediately. 7th floor, 120 West 22d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at children's coats all week. 118 West 22d, 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at snappy styles in ladies' and misses' coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on better garments. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th.

COATS Wanted.—Nice, stylish Spring styles; better grade. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

COATS AND CAPES Wanted.—Spring samples, better grade; placing orders. Fifth floor, 112 Madison Av.

COATS, SUITS, AND CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better line. 279 5th Av., 5th floor.

COATS, Suits and Capes Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. 6th floor, 32 East 31st St.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring coats, better grade. 141 West 21st St., 9th floor.

COATS, Suits, Capes Wanted.—Better grade Spring line. 131 West 28th, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing stock orders on all grades of georgette, taffeta, meteor, crepe de chine, jersey, tricolette and tricotine dresses for Spring; samples mornings from 9 to 12, Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will buy for cash jobs, any quantity serge, velveteen, velour, or jersey dresses; samples; mornings, Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—2,000 silks, satins, serges; will pay cash. 16 East 33d St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, satins, silks, discarded samples; cash for Fall jobs. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will look at serge and silk, Thursday and Friday. 30 East 20th St., Room 305.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking snappy Spring styles. New York Skirt, 12 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on taffetas and Georgettes. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1304.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in serge dresses; will pay cash. Classen, 19 West 24th St.

FELT Wanted.—Copenhagen shade. Edelman & Grasoff, 174 Wooster St.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Cotton, white, cheap quality. Feynman, 19 West 21st.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Garfield's navy, 4606. Farragut 2226.

GEORGIENNES Wanted.—Open for 20,000 yards, all colors, at a price; also dark shade georgettes and crepe de chines. Maxwell Waist, 180 6th Av.

GINGHAMS and Percales Wanted.—All kinds; must be cheap. Madison Sq. 3822.

GROS GRAINS Wanted.—24 inches wide; all colors. Third floor, 244 5th Av.

JUILLIARDS Wanted.—110, black and brown; open for 100 pieces. M. Frank Sons & Co., Spring 9142.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS Wanted.—For cash, cheap; quantity no object. L 159 Times.

LINGERIES AND SILK UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Store to equip several ladies wear shops; also job quantity for our wholesale department. Rosenzweig, 1,087 Broadway.

NAINSOOKS Wanted.—Cheap flesh nainsook wanted; will pay spot cash. Phone Chelsea 9727.

PAJAMA CHECKS Wanted.—Cotton white. Feynman, 19 West 21st St.

PALM BEACH CLOTH Wanted. — Genuine only, for cash. Madison Square 6635.

PERCALES Wanted.—Sub count percales wanted in any pattern. Phone Chelsea 9727.

PIECE GOODS, Silk and Cotton, Wanted.— For dress trade; also silk nets. What have you to offer? Mail samples. L 171 Times.

POINT TWILL AND TROPINE Wanted. —Spot cash. Herzog Cloak & Suit Co., 1,288 Broadway. Tel. 5406 Mad. Square.

POPLINS, Gabardines, Tussah Linings Wanted.—All Spring shades; quantities; must be cheap. Merit Co., 1,353 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—Brightwood 4860 or similar, copen and Pe'in. H. Levy & Sons, 9 West 31st.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy high shades American or similar for cash. Farragut 3264.

POPLIN Wanted.—Americans, high shades. Chelsea 9055.

POPLINS AND SERGE Wanted.—9010 navy and 0086. Farragut 2477.

SALT'S BEAVER FUR, MOHAIR Wanted. Madison Square 3564.

SAMPLE SWATCHES or Clippings Wanted.—In cotton dress goods; also in silk and velvet; can use any sizes over four inches square, and any quantity over 100 pounds; representative in city every other week. Union Loom Works, Inc., Boonville, N. Y.

SATINS Wanted.—Cotton back, all colors, at a price. S. B. Sax, 805 Times Downtown.

SECO SILK Wanted.—Nainsooks, batiste, cambrics; must be cheap. Madison Square 3822.

SERGES Wanted.—All wool, double warp, storm serges; navy, tan, copen.; for cash. Jacobus, 1,261 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 838, 99, and 0; reasonable; cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th. Farragut 3440.

SERGES Wanted.—1210, navy warp, lightweight poplins, navy, black. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway.

SERGE Wanted.—U. S. 235 or similar grade at a price. Louis Noschkes, 37 W. 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—6234 American, navy and black. Orchard 5483.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, navy and black. Vanderbilt 5507.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 99, 6234, 0607O, S. B. G. L. navy, black. Gramercy 6227.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6234, 11433, 1464, M. Weinstein & Co. Mad. Square 4021.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 black, brown, and taupe 3665, black only. Gramercy 410.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, 860, 0609, 0607O; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

SERGE Wanted for cash, if right price. Premier Garment, 145 West 28th.

SHEPHERD CHECK, Cotton, Black and White Wanted. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted. Phil Katz, 11 East 26th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Spring shades; also Garfield's tricotine. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade ladies', juniors' and misses' suits and coats. 12 West 27th St., 8th floor.

TRICOTINES, Poiret Twills, Velour Checks, Poplins, Serges Wanted.—In all shades. Ben Kramer, 2 West 33d St., 11th floor. Madison Square 9656.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for ten pieces of navy Andrews tricotine. Madison Square 4620. Extension 21.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All shades; also serges, black and navy. Madison Square 8475.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any quantity for cash. Joseph Sedwitz, 1,107 Broadway.

TRICOTINES and Serges Wanted.—Garfields 5002, 90, 235, 0986. Chelsea 6549.

TWEED COATS AND SUITS Wanted. 1st floor, 104 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightest weight velours in all shades in exchange for brown and taupe broadcloth. Freedman Brothers Corp., 1,353 Broadway.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open to buy K 544, W. F. X., 54280, 7120, and 11433. Colonial Textile, 36 East 21st St.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Sol satin, 54-inch, at lowest price for cash. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BAFFIN, beaver, Hudson, Kerami, plush, short coats, stoles, cantees, muffs to match, made and look like real fur. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS.—Girls', 2 to 14 years, plushes, zibelines, cloths, on racks; quantities assorted styles, real values; Spring line ready for jobbers. Kommel, 27 West 20th. Telephone 9749 Chelsea.

COATS.—All wool pom pom, velour and broadcloth, fur and self-trimmed, newest models; immediate delivery; specialized January sales. Shapiro-Davis, 29 West 35th.

COATS.—500 silvertone, velour, kersey, broadcloth, fur trimmed, self collars; must be closed immediately; very cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

COATS.—Closing out, snerifice, silvertones, velours, shawl and straight fur collars; must clear racks at once. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—To close out at a price, junior misses' and ladies'; raccoon, nutria, sealine trimmed; also plush coatees. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Bargains, plush, velour, $7.50 up. Rineberg, 41 West 26th St.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Plush, fur trimmed, plain, cheap; silvertones, broadcloths, velours, cheap; coatees, cheapest to best. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—1,000 all-wool velours, fur collars, lined and interlined, to close out. $10.75. Jos. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; Fall coats, close out cheap. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th.

COATS.—Velour, kersey, and silvertone, shawl fur collars, to close out cheap. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

COATS—Salt's plush coats, fur-trimmed, full sweep, for January sales. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, ladies' and juniors', for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS, 2,000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14, all materials, to close out at a sacrifice. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—Children's, juniors' and ladies' coats to close out at reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, shawl seal collars, close below cost; velour dresses, wonders, $11.75-$13.75. Michaelsenft, 29 W. 35th.

COATS.—Better grade, fur trimmed; closing out. Louis Baumann Co., 12 East 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring line. Gotlieb, 10 West 32d.

CREPE DE CHINE.—35 pieces white, Eagle 771, cheap. Webster 5182.

CUTTING TABLES, press bucks, coat hangers, cheap. Goldstone, 40 East 30th St.

DRESSES, 10 newest models, all wool French serge, $5.50; men's wear serge, $6.75-$15.50; greatest values for immediate sales. Feller, 30 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—See our wool French serges, $6.50; silks, $5; jerseys, $9.75; jobs to close. Loeb, Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Special assortment of serges and silks for January sales on the racks for immediate shipment. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, silks, taffetas, georgettes, closing; Spring line ready. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Spring line ready; also snappy serge dresses for immediate delivery. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES, taffeta, satin, $5 up; wonderful value and styles; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk Co., 14 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—500 advanced Spring serge dresses for January sales to close out. M. Taub & Co., 38 West 26th.

DRESSES, serges and velours, for immediate delivery at very reasonable prices. Bitwell Dress and Costume Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Better grade serges, jerseys, georgettes and evening dresses. Gleckner, 40 W 37 St.

DRESSES.—150 satin and serge, at a sacrifice. Elite, 126 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Spring line for jobbers. Pitwell Dress, 12 West 17th. Farragut 3029.

DUCHESSE SATIN.—Heavy quality, all colors, $1.35. Mad. Square 2639, Extension 16.

GABARDINES.—Garfield's 3606; Lorraine's tricotines and Fisher-Kennedy's tweeds, cheap. Chelsea 6549.

GABARDINES, F. & H. 8051, all shades. Gramercy 2967.

GEORGETTE.—White and flesh; will sell at a price. Madison Square 4841.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—200 cases, biggest assortment, great sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

HOSIERY.—Let us quote prices; sample submitted on request. Hilawich Hosiery Mills, 367 Broadway.

LACES, RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS.—Party going out of business desire to dispose of their stock. 132 West 22d St., 4th floor.

PORET TWILL.—F. & H. 8050, navy, delphine, port taupe. Greeley 3877.

POPLINS.—Arthur Jon's 6500, black and navy; also velours, all colors. Madison Square 5875.

POPLINS.—F. P. L. 4860, 4927, 777, 4916, 1080; broadcloths and velours. Mads Sq. 631.

POPLINS, American, 90610, black and navy. Madison Sq. 3121.

POPLINS.—American 67096, navy, $1.35; serge, Stevens 3850, $1.70. Gramercy 845.

POPLIN.—High shades, at right price. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

RADIUMS.—Fancies for linings; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

RADIUM.—Berkdoll's Morning Glory, all shades, $1.90. Mad. Sq. 2639, Ex. 16.

SECO SILK.—First quality, 250 pieces, 226 yet; printed chasis, 14 cents, wonderful assortment, 1616; cambrics, organdies, voiles, biggest assortment, very cheap. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

SOCKS for sale, white and all colors. Farragut 2295.

SERGES.—Also high shades, 54280, 7120, U. S. 235, 858, 104, 99, 1464, 7008, W. F. X., M. F. L., 528, Broadhead 500, 8000, 5700, 7800, Whitman's 774, black and navy, 226, P. L., American poplin 90610, 0607. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—09077, 774, P. F. L., B. P. N. L., 858, 9058, 3850; also all wool and cotton warp storm and French serges; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES.—1464, 7362, 0632, 106, 3700, 9288, 7120, 809, 11433, WFX 500, poplins 6009, 503, 6609½; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—All colors, 7122, W. F. T. 54292, 9288, 4632, 0609; poplins, Dobson's, Brightwood, Scotia. Gramercy 4404.

SERGES.—510, W. F. X., 4632, Cleveland's, 5703, Newport's, M. F. L. Madison Square 151.

SERGES.—7120, $1.55; 6120, $1.25; 54280, $1.47½; 101, $1.80; 0609, $1.67½. United States Textile, Gramercy 1337.

SERGE.—All wool, 56-inch No. 4002 and 87 Whitman at 90c. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 29th St.

SERGES.—U. S. 838, 54280, Whitman gabardines, 766. Madison Sq. 3121.

SERGES.—519, Garfield, navy, $1.75. 'Phone Morningside 8420, Mr. Louis, 9 to 12.

SERGES.—U. S. 235 at $2.40; 838 at $2.30; cash. Glickman & Weinbaum, 105 Hester St.

SERGES.—54280; 50 pieces, original tickets and wrappers; $1.50 net cash. Chelsea 9745.

SERGE.—1047, navy, also 0696 and 8158 poplin. Madison Square 2105.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery. Georgettes, crepe de chines, meteors, wash satins, radiums, silk poplins, file, charmeuse, satins, taffetas, tussahs, domestic; all grades and colors; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av., Madison Square 9380.

SILKS.—Will close out at a price about 35 pieces of Pelgram and Meyer's fancy silks. Call Mr. Sapehu, Vanderbilt 3732.

SILVERTONE.—Spring shades; also tricotines. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna, high lustre poplins, $2; also fancy novelty silk skirts, $4.25 up; excellent values in newest Spring models; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—Serges, satins, silks, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

SUITS.—Suits for jobbing trade; better grade. 100 W. 20th St., N. Sturwitz & Son.

TAFFETAS.—Manufacturer has for sale a good assortment of changeable taffeta at a price. Farragut 3702.

TOWELS.—250 dozen mercerized damask guest towels at $2 a dozen net cash. Write W. W., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield's 4718; also 5010, navy and colors. Poiret twills. Madison Square 5825.

TRICOTINES, Poiret Twill, Serges, U. S. 235, 838, 1464—9, 11433. Andon Mills, 239 4th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 4718, beaver, Arthur Joel tan, rookie. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINES.—100 pieces navy to sell on 60 days. Madison Square 9783.

VELOURS, Serges, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

VELOURS.—Forstman's new taupe, 5 pieces, Parker Wilder, brown, heavy, 2 pieces 0359, all colors. 11433-0936 navy. Greeley 6042.

VELOURS.—052 taupe, burgundy, 0369 burgundy, heavyweight, all colors; also Peerless T-10 plush. Farragut 9535.

VELOURS, TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS. Madison Square 8434.

WAISTS.—Will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

Allied Industries.

APPAREL Wanted.—Ladies', all kinds, highest grades; unlimited quantities. National, Canal 4222.

BLANKETS.—All wool, khaki and gray, 6-4 goods, priced 84 by 62, $3.50. Telephone Stuyvesant 3333.

DRESS PLANT OFFERED.—Party going out of business desires to sell entire dress plant, 26 machines and fixtures. 132 West 22d St., 4th floor.

MATERIALS, all kinds, wanted suitable for Spring coats. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th St.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Cash for jobs, seconds, rejects, any description braid trimmings, dry goods, anything. Spring 7980.

SNAP FASTENERS.—1,000 great gross for immediate delivery; best made; all sizes; below market price. Mitchell, 243 West 39th St. Bryant 4375.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN to cover department stores of New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Boston with a line of boudoir caps and ruffings; only high-class men will be considered, thoroughly acquainted with the trade; commission basis; also have openings for North and Southwest. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN, Leatherwear Company, 501 Broadway, New York, want New England and Southeastern representation; salesman calling on furnished goods trade; strong right priced line, men's belts; commission basis; must be representative man, and devote proper time to line. B 309 Times.

SALESMAN for Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, or nearby territory; well-known cloak and suit jobber will consider one with high-class reputation. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

SALESMAN, experienced in the notion line, for outside trade; good opportunity for the right man; salary or commission. Jos. H. Burder, 54 Orchard St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted, with samples, on fancy capes; only those capable of producing snappy styles. B 294 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors on high-class cotton dresses; large dress house ready to place orders; bring own samples. L. H 803 Times Downtown.

DRESSES. Contractors wanted.—Jobber looking snappy Spring styles. Call with samples, 121 West 19th, 9th floor.

JOBBER placing orders better grade Spring dresses. Call, with samples, 38 West 33d St., Room 601.

Situations Wanted.

SALES MANAGER, executive, with exceptional sales ability, capable of organizing and handling sales force, guaranteeing results, would entertain proposition Jan. 1, 1919. R 327 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5½@5¾ p. c for the best names.
Tuesday....6 " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Raw Silk Markets.

In Yokohama the market for raw silk advanced very sharply up to the close of last week, according to cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. Prices of Sinshiu filatures No. 1 went up to 1520 yen on the open market, while April delivery was quoted on the Bourse as high as 1563 yen. Since the last day or two the movement, which was partly speculative, has subsided somewhat and Bourse quotations have receded a trifle, activity on the open market is limited. The Canton market is a little easier and holders show a disposition to offer some concessions. There has been a fair business doing for European account, but American buyers continue to hold off. The Shanghai market is quiet and unchanged. Locally, the market has quited down again, though prices remain steady and the stocks in importers' hands are moderate and not over well assorted.

Why the Breaks in Cottons.

In a letter to the trade just sent out by S. Silberstein & Son, commission merchants and converters of cotton goods, it is stated that the breaks in prices have been in most instances by second hands. "Some large concerns," it is added, "which have already made immense profits are ready to lose considerable money on left-over stocks in order to cash in. There have been many cancellations and claims that could not be met. A generally loose way of conducting business and a tightness of money for which usurious notes of interest were charged have been potent factors in driving many concerns into selling merchandise at best prices obtainable. This has a tendency to break the market."

Not to Sell Hosiery Ahead.

Hosiery salesmen who are about to start covering their respective territories are not disposed to sell much ahead. No concessions of prices are to be made nor will there be any guarantees against reductions which are, in fact, not expected. Selling agents are content to sell on a hand-to-mouth basis believing this to be the best policy until matters get more settled. Prices on children's socks, it is said, are apt to remain rather high because of the paucity of supplies.

Gray Goods Fairly Active.

In the local gray goods market yesterday there was a fair show of activity, although no large sales were reported. Among the transactions in printcloths were some 39-inch 68-72s at 15 cents and 38½-inch 60-48s at 10½ cents, as well as some 64-60s in the same width at 12 cents for Southern and 12½ cents for Eastern. Some 48 squares, 36-inch, five-yard sheetings were disposed of at 11¼ cents. The demands for gray goods were more numerous than the transactions.

Decorative Linens Go Well.

Manufacturers of decorative linens, including table covers and bureau scarfs, have had considerable difficulty in keeping up with the orders that were received, especially during the last two weeks. In the retail trade the demand for linens of this kind was so large that in one of the department stores the entire stock of them was sold out about two days before Christmas. Some advance orders have already been taken for Spring delivery, and the prospects for the new year are very good.

New Lines of Boudoir Slippers.

The lines of ladies' boudoir slippers for next season contain many new and attractive styles and are offered in a number of color combinations. They will be shown on the road shortly by salesmen. These goods are made to match the style of any kimono or negligee, are in many different fabrics including silk and satin, and are trimmed with small silk flowers, corduroy, velvet, and Japanese embroidery. In the local stores large orders have already been taken for these slippers, especially in the higher priced lines, which are more in demand among the city trade.

Orders for Men's Shirts.

Comparatively few cancellations have been received by manufacturers of men's shirts on orders that have been taken for Spring delivery. One of the firms said that it had only received three cancellations in the city trade, these being made because the stores were discontinuing the shirt department. Outside the city, in some of the small town and in the vicinity of munition plants some of the retailers were afraid of overloading their stocks and asked that the size of their orders be reduced. Of late, some of the manufacturers have been receiving more of a call for shirts with stiff cuffs that retail at $3.50 to $5 apiece.

Nice Leather Goods Business.

According to manufacturers of leather suit cases and hand bags, there is no complaint to make regarding the amount of business obtained during the present year. One manufacturer said that he had shipped more merchandise this year than during any other one of the forty-two years that he has been in the leather goods business. At the last minute retailers sent in telegrams asking for goods, and one telephoned for 100 suit cases regardless of the style or price. In the small leather articles, folding tray cases and vanity boxes were sold in large quantities. The demand for the latter is still large.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Funston Bros. & Co. of St. Louis announce that shipments of furs for the Winter auction sale, which is to begin on Jan. 20, must be in their warehouse on or before that date, and that the last receiving day will be Jan. 10.

The annual meeting of the Millinery Chamber of Commerce of the United States will be held at the Hotel Astor, beginning at 10 A. M. on Jan. 14. The banquet will begin at 7:30 P. M. of that day.

The Jeanne Silk Undergarment Company has been incorporated to manufacture and job ladies' silk underwear and petticoats, with an office at 225 Fifth Avenue. Jules Feuerstein, formerly New York representative of the Milady Silk Undergarment Company of Chicago, will be associated with the new company as general representative.

Ed. Bodenheimer, who has represented E. Heller & Bro. for the past twelve years in the Middle West, has entered the business of manufacturing handkerchiefs under the firm name of E. Bodenheimer & Co., with an office at 38 East Twenty-first Street. He will also carry the line of embroidered novelty handkerchiefs for the Locke & Clarke Co.

Kaplan Bros. of 22 West Thirty-second Street gave, on Tuesday evening, their annual dinner to their selling staff and the heads of departments. The announcement was made that the firm was closing the year with the biggest volume of business it had yet done.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS CUT.

Ban Removed by War Trade Board from a Number of Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The War Trade Board announced the removal of a number of items from the lists of restricted imports. Licenses may now be issued for their importation when shipped from any primary or overseas market on or after Dec. 24, 1918. The items removed are:

Agricultural implements, art works, beads and ornaments, manufactures of bone and horn, all acids, muriate of ammonia, fusel oil or amylic alcohol, citrate of lime, all salts of soda, sumac, ground or unground; chicory root, raw or roasted; clocks and watches and parts thereof, cocoa and chocolate, prepared or unmanufactured; cryolite dials, dice, draughts, chessmen, billiard balls, poker chips, electric lamps, manure salts, fishhooks, rods and reels; artificial bait, fluorspar, all fruits, gelatine and manufactures thereof.

Gold and silver manufactures, including jewelry; sulphur oil or olive foots, grease, hay, hops, infusorial and diatomaceous earth and tripoli, mantles for gas burners, meerschaum, crude and manufactured; musical instruments and parts thereof, nickel, all expressed vegetable oils, lemon oil, nonmineral paints and varnishes, pencils and pencil leads, penholders and pens, perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet preparations; phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and parts thereof; pipes and smokers' articles, plates, electrotype, stereotype, and lithographic, engraved; rennets, artificial silks and manufactures thereof, soap.

Malt liquors, wines, other beverages, candy and confectionery, tar and pitch of wood, toys, umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and sticks for; all vegetables, either in their natural state or prepared or preserved; vinegar, whalebone, unmanufactured; manufactures of hair of camel, goat, and alpaca; zinc, cyanide of soda, cheese.

The War Trade Board also announced that the special license for samples had been withdrawn and a revised special license issued. This authorizes the exportation, without individual export license, of samples of any commodity and advertising matter to be used therewith, regardless of whether the same are shipped by mail, by freight, or by express, in passengers' baggage or otherwise, when destined to any country.

INSPIRATION DIVIDEND $2.

Wall Street Surprised That Anaconda's Cut Was Not Followed.

The declaration of a $2 quarterly dividend by Inspiration Copper was a surprise to Wall Street yesterday, it having been expected that Inspiration would follow the lead of Anaconda, which a few days ago reduced its quarterly dividend from $2 to $1.50. There was no explanation from the Anaconda Directors except that the lower price of copper, determined upon only an hour before by the Copper Export Association, would reduce Anaconda earnings by about $10,000,000.

An Inspiration Director who is identified with Anaconda as well said yesterday that Inspiration was a big concern company that did not do its own smelting and did not need as much money to carry on operations as some of the other big companies. The dividend is payable Jan. 27 to stock of record Jan. 10.

Arranges for Peruvian Exchange.

The Federal Reserve Board has announced that arrangements have been made with the Peruvian Government for the latter to furnish Peruvian exchange up to $15,000,000 to pay for commodities imported from Peru to the United States. Such exchange may be obtained by importers through their own banks, which in turn may get it by a deposit of $5.01¼ for each Peruvian pound desired through the Reserve Banks of their districts with the Reserve Bank of New York to the credit of the Junta de Vigilancia de la Emision de Cheques Circulares of Peru. In addition there will be a commission charge of one-twentieth of 1 per cent. and cable charges.

An Imported Hat Model.

Among the imported women's hats featured in The Bulletin of the Millinery Association of America is one having ruffles of cornflower maline of a purple hue on a small mushroom brim, with a facing of plainly fitted maline. The entire crown is covered with jet nail beads, and a black shoestring ribbon bands the model with a jet beaded tassel suspended at the back.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Forecast: N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., Tenn., Ky. and Ohio—Fair Fri. and Sat. Mich.—Cloudy and snow Fri., cloudy Sat.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

DRIGGS ORDNANCE COMPANY and the Driggs Manufacturing Company of 120 Broadway, John H. Sayres of Derby, Conn., and Louis L. Driggs of New Rochelle have been appointed by Judge Hand ancillary receivers in equity suits brought in the Federal Court by the Mianus Motor Works and the New Haven National Banking Assn., a creditor for $50,000. The same persons were appointed receivers in Connecticut on Dec. 16. The Driggs Ordnance Co. had the contract with the Government, the guns were made by the Driggs Mfg. Co. and the mounts by the Mianus Motor Works. The Driggs Ordnance Co. advanced over $300,000 to the Driggs Mfg. Co., the money was advanced by the Government to the Driggs Ordnance Co. to carry out the contract, and the Government claims a lien of $50,000. On Dec. 7 the Government notified the Driggs Ordnance Co. of the cancellation of the contract, work to cease on the evening of Dec. 14. The Driggs Mfg. plant at New Haven represents an investment of $450,000. Its liabilities are $550,000 and assets $900,000. The assets in this city are $3,000. It has a capital stock of $225,000, of which the Driggs Ordnance Co. owns $150,000 and Louis L. Driggs $75,000. The Government advanced money to the Driggs Ordnance Co. to carry out the contract, has made partial payments on the guns and for raw materials. The value of the $150,000 capital stock which the Driggs Ordnance Co. owns of the Driggs Manufacturing Co. will depend largely upon what the latter company is able to obtain from salvage from the U. S. Government.

ISRAEL GREENBERG, manufacturer of shirtwaists at 35 W. 4th St.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by his creditors: Siegel, Cooper & Co., $304; H. Worms, $182, and B. Schechter, $292. Judge Hand appointed Byron Clark receiver. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,500.

JACOB MESH, dealer in groceries at 806 Intervale Ave.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Kurtin & Kurtin, $421; Phoenix Cheese Co., $638, and R. C. Williams & Co., $127. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $2,060.

HANDIN & CO., INC., fur manufacturers at 11 East Twenty-second Street.—Judge Hand has appointed Julius Morris receiver to act without compensation. He is Secretary of the Fur Merchants' Credit Association and was appointed at the request of a majority of the creditors.

BELLPORT NOVELTY WORKS, INC., manufacturers of hats at 87 Bleecker Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $59,207 and assets of $53,392, consisting of stock, $25,000; machinery, $4,712; accounts, $15,088; unliquidated claims, $954; cash in bank, $398, and shares of stock of the Eureka Ladies' Novelties, Inc., $8,250. Among the creditors are the Central Mercantile Bank, $2,000; Hyman & Shevall Co., $2,000, and Nathan Simon, $8,186, secured.

BEABER & GLASS, manufacturers of furs at 40 West Thirty-sixth Street.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Nov. 21 on a settlement with creditors at 27½ cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents in cash and 7½-cent note at thirty days and 5-cent note at sixty days.

WILLIAM RABINOWITZ, jobber in cotton goods at 80 Eldridge Street.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition filed on Dec. 9, whereby he agrees to return goods figured at cost price to creditors to the extent of 75 per cent. of the amount of the liabilities and extend the balance, 25 per cent., for one year.

CELIA BRODER of 221 Second Avenue.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 11.

NEWFIELD PRODUCING CORP., motion pictures, at 18 Morningside Avenue, has made an assignment to F. Leon Shelp. The President of the company is Ralph W. Horne.

FELDMAN BROTHERS.—Abraham Feldman and Isaac Meyer Feldman, composing the firm of Feldman Brothers, bags, of 83 Cooper Square, have made an assignment to Leiser Rosenbaum and First Grant.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and Over.)

Armistrong, Margaret—J. B. Crommette $355.20
Berlowitz, Louis—J. Kelly 170.41
Bernstein, Samuel—S. Krohnberg et al, costs 111.77
Bourne, Alfred S.—Hickson, Inc. 12,020.23
Best Knitting Mills—Standard Yarn Co. 167.34
Baumiller, Sophia, and Otto C. Pult—Empire State Holding Corp. 124.70
Cooper, Harry—E. H. Terp 203.12
Cahill, William—M. Raymond 91.35
Drew, Sadie—J. B. Carse 416.10
Driggs Mfg. Corp.—W. B. Wason 980.40
Elkins, Richard—McCombs, Well, Smyth & Ryan 6,137.13
Friedlander, Moe—Davidow 116.09
Fishman, Barnett—I. Loughman et al. 140.20
F. P. & W. Dress Co.—L. Kirschenbaum 122.26
Same—same 111.91
Freedman, Thomas—Kratz, Kime & Prats 501.24
Farra, Edwin—New Amsterdam Casualty Co. 2,062.06
Glans, Sadie—K. Weishaus, costs 125.57
Heathman, Henry—Burford & Co. 379.75
Hein, Jacob—Metropolis Holding Co. 111.23
General Gasine Corp.—S.W. Merritt Co. 268.35
Kaufman, Louis J.—I. Hochtlinger 218.63
Liebhart, Avenir G.—A. J. Startt 500.00
La Fell, Bettina—Fifty-ninth St. Real Estate Co. 300.20
Mille, Tonco L.—A. Del Conde 12,510.00
Noblett, Edw. A.—Edith Sachar Owners' Service Corp. 194.90
N. Y. Rys. Co.—A. Weinberger 225.41
Same—E. Weinberger 380.41
Natlus Auto Renting Co.—Doty Demoe Co. 854.31
Ost, Mary—A. Pozner et al., costs 416.87
Pfizer, Charles—E. Pfizer 136,340.70
Russell, James W.—O. J. Bueb, costs 161.45
Smith, Nehan D.—American Merchant Marine Insurance Co. of New York 6,302.14
Samuels, Morris G.—I. Heidelberg 566.85
Stiebel, Samuel J.—A. M. Sutherland 316.70
St. Nicholas Rest. Co.—Austin, Nichols & Co. 399.50
Straub, Henry—J. M. Carey et al. 146.35
Stewart, Arthur, and Clara W.—Gerlach-Barklow Co. 12,088.59
Union Railway, City of New York—S. Romer 250.00

In Bronx County.

Cottone, Carlo—T. B. Lepanto $44.24
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—S. Engel as admx. 114.82
King, Harry G.—J. N. McClure 941.32
Micklehann, Isabella P., as admx.—J. Miller et al. 403.50
Midas Amusement Co. Cosmopolitan Bank 450.83
Manzione, Tony—J. Greenfield 160.93
P. & B. Amusement Corp.—Cosmopolitan Bank 612.46
Port Morris Market Co.—Port Morris Roofing Co. 285.87
Siegel, Max J.—Empire City Iron Works 197.55
Waxwerks, Theodore, and Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People State of New York 1,000.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Ohrbach, Nathan M.—S. Hornrichter—June 27, 1916 ..... $103.53
Same—Same, March 21, 1916 ..... 648.33
Von Hagen, Hugo—E. Streiff, Feb. 18, 1916, cancelled 8,211.68
470 West 150th St. Corp.—E. Weinstein, Nov. 23, 1918 ..... 805.84
Senior, Clarence W.—J. W. Stoits, Dec. 27, 1915 ..... 473.63
Backes, John J.—A. Bruen et al., Sept. 10, 1912 ..... 917.10
Jakobson, Louis, and Fort Hamilton Corp.—Graff Furnace Co., Dec. 12, 1917 ..... 164.70
Jakobson, Louis—G. Goldberg & Sons, July 13, 1918 ..... 316.91
Hessler, Herman D.—Ajax Portland Cement Co., Dec. 12, 1918 ..... 290.15
Jakobson, Louis, and Fort Hamilton Building

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline and Recover Part of Their Loss.—Outlook for Railroad Plan.

The stock market reflected in marked fashion quick changes of speculative sentiment yesterday with the result that a trend which was distinctly downward in the forepart of the session became fairly stable before business came to an end. With little in the way of constructive news to greet them after the holiday, the traders continued in the frame of mind which prevailed on Tuesday, with particular reference to the copper stocks. Public participation was light and quite naturally the nervous and uncertain feelings of the professional element found expression in transactions on the selling side, which brought about declines running from 1 to about 3 points before noon. When the usual Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company dividend of $2 a share was announced the market became more active and prices turned about, recovering a part of the earlier decline before the close. Nevertheless recessions outnumbered advances and there appeared to be no quality to the trading which could be considered a forecast of future operations.

Considered against the background of momentous occurrences in industry and trade in the last six months, action on particular dividends might seem a trifling influence on the market as a whole. Yet there was small question but that the reduction of the Anaconda Copper Company's quarterly payment on Tuesday, and the vote of the Inspiration Directors yesterday had a real influence which extended beyond the mere advance and declines of stock quotations. Until the products of readjustment processes are clearly outlined it is likely that the dividend meetings of many industrial, and railroad corporations, too, will be awaited with widespread interest. From present indications owners of railroad securities will have an added subject of thought and conjecture in measures under discussion for working out a comprehensive program for bringing back their properties to them. Present indication is that the various organizations at work on the plan will require more time than was expected a week ago. Whereas it had been hoped a definite proposal would be evolved by the Association of Railway Executives this week, it is now understood that the matter will be delayed until other interests can make their opinions known in respect to the common object. Delays in formulating the plan for the consideration of Congress are not unnatural in view of the many elements involved, but the security markets would be benefited in many directions if the public could be informed of a time not distant as to the broad purpose of the railroad managers and the representatives of security holders.

The approaching year-end, with the shifting of funds entailed by interest and dividend payments, seemed to have its effect on the call money market yesterday. A rate of 6 per cent. prevailed for the most part, which appeared stiff in contrast to the quotations of 4 per cent. and under last week, but in banking quarters the impression was held that the rising tendency was temporary. Time money was in the same state of moderate ease in evidence for some days before, and commercial paper found a good market from 5½ to 5¾ per cent. for the longer maturities.

Trading Lifeless on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Trading was lifeless on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61f 55c for cash; exchange on London, 25f 97½c; 5 per cent. loan, 88f 25c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6
Low 6	Low 6
Renewals 6	Renewals 6
Last 6	Last 6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 5¼	Sixty days 5¼
Ninety days ..... 5¼@5⅝	Ninety days ..... 5¼@5⅝
Four months ..... 5¼@5⅝	Four months ..... 5¼@5⅝
Five months ..... 5¼@5⅝	Five months ..... 5¼@5⅝
Six months ..... 5¼@5⅝	Six months ..... 5¼@5⅝

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4⅛
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5¼@5⅜
4 to 6 months	5¼@5⅜
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5⅜@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand ...	$4.7580	$4.7580	$4.7580	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.45½	5.45½	5.45½	..
Cables	5.44⅞	5.44⅞	5.44⅞	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8865 London	$4.7580	$4.76¼
5.1813 Paris	5.45½	5.44⅜
China—		
Hongkong	81.00	81.25
Peking	131.50	131.75
Shanghai	123.00	123.25
40.29 Holland	42.50	42.75
19.30 Greece	19.35	19.45
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1813 Italy	6.36	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	53.25	53.50
Yokohama	53.25	53.50
50.00 Philippine Islands—	20.06	20.14
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	29.00	29.40
Copenhagen	26.75	27.05
Christiania	27.90	28.15
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	45.10	45.25
34.42 Rio	25.60	26.75
5.1813 Switzerland	4.79	4.75
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	16.40	16.70
500 rubles	16.30	16.60

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
$4.73⅝	$4.71⅝	$4.72½	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $806,522,528; balance, $103,356,421; United States Treasury credit balance, $567,981; Federal Reserve credit balance, $84,664,193.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15.625 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 7-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$7,684,272	$74,453,947
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes....	46,945,935	670,502,949
Miscellaneous	100,458,125	672,218,896
Miscellaneous rev.	12,166,940	285,715,264
Total receipts...	$167,255,270	$1,572,891,058
Excess of ord disb. over ord. rec.....	1,051,992,867	6,534,320,712
Excess of total disb. over total rec.....	*88,081,783	239,242,848
Expenditures	1,218,348,138	8,107,211,771

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	4,116,000
Silver in hand, decreased	158,000
Notes in circulation, increased.....	978,388,000
Treasury deposits, increased.....	70,306,000
General deposits, decreased.....	20,460,000
Bills discounted, increased.....	74,359,000
Advances, decreased	1,488,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	655,717	1,152,762	954,764
Year to date	139,943,617	182,121,102	234,214,318

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
42	47	300	Adams Express	45½	46⅝	45	46⅝	+1¼
23½	24	600	Advance Rumely	23½	23½	23½	23½	-½
66	68	600	Ajax Rubber	65	67½	65	67½	+2
1⅛	1⅜	2,900	Ajax Rubber rights	1	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅜	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	1	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
3½	4	3,900	Alaska Juneau	4	4	3½	3½	- ⅝
30¾	30¾	2,200	Allis Chalm. Mfg	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
96	99	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	30½	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
61¼	62¼	2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	96½	96½	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
46	46¾	3,900	Am. Can	62⅝	62⅝	60⅝	61¼	-1⅛
97½	99	200	Am. Can pf	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
89½	89⅝	6,800	Am. Car & Found	97½	97½	97⅛	97⅜	- ⅛
39⅞	39½	600	Am. Cotton Oil	87⅜	90½	87½	89½	+2⅜
82	87	100	Am. Express	39	39⅝	38⅝	39	- ⅛
13¾	14	600	Am. Hide & Leath	84½	84½	84½	84½	-1
60	69½	6,000	Am. Hide & L. pf	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	- ⅛
40	42	400	Am. Ice	67⅝	70	66½	69	+2
54½	59	100	Am. Ice pf	41	41	40	40	...
54½	55	4,600	Am. International	56	56	56	56	- ⅛
46	46¼	6,500	Am. Linseed	54¼	55	53¾	54⅝	+ ⅜
89¼	89⅞	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	44½	46¼	44½	46⅜	+ ⅜
60½	60⅝	2,000	Am. Locomotive	87⅜	89⅞	87⅝	89⅞	+2
45	48	300	Am.M.Ist pf.cfs.dep.	60½	60⅝	60¼	60½	- ⅛
75¾	75⅝	21,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	45	45	45	45	+1
106½	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	75	75⅜	74⅝	75⅜	- ⅛
100	105	50	Am. Snuff	106½	106½	106½	106½	- ½
85	85½	1,000	Am. Steel Found	84⅜	85	83¾	100½	+ ⅛
110	111	600	Am. Sugar Ref	111	111	110	110⅜	+ ⅛
112	114	100	Am. Sugar R. pf	112	112	112	112	-2
94¾	95½	400	Am. Sumatra Tob	94⅜	94⅜	94½	94⅝	- ⅛
98	98¼	2,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	96⅝	98½	97½	98	- ⅝
190	194	2,092	Am. Tobacco	191¼	191¾	188½	188¾	-6½
50¼	50½	300	Am. Woolen	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	- ⅝
94½	95¾	200	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	95	95	- ⅝
27	28	100	Am. Writing P. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	- ¼
12	13	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12½	12½	12	12	...
60¼	60¾	30,440	Anaconda Copper	60½	60⅞	59⅜	60⅜	- ⅛
98	1	800	Assets Realization	1	1	1	1	...
18	18⅝	300	Assoc. Dry Goods	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
90¾	90¾	2,300	At., Top. & S. F	90⅜	90⅜	90	90⅛	- ⅛
88½	89	100	At. Top. & S. F. pf	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	- ⅛
100	103	100	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	+ ½
108	109	1,300	At., Gulf & W. I	108	108⅝	108	108½	- ½
72½	73½	13,400	Baldwin Locomot	73½	73⅞	73	73	- ⅛
52⅝	52½	2,490	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅝	52⅝	52	52½	- ⅛
55	55½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	56	56	55½	55½	- ⅛
101	102	100	Barrett Co	102	102	102	102	-1
1¼	1⅝	100	Barcelona Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	- ⅛
60½	61	900	Bethlehem Steel	60⅝	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	- ⅛
60⅝	61	13,600	Beth. Steel Class B	61⅛	61¼	60⅝	61	- ⅛
104	114	200	Beth. Steel 8% pf	104½	104¾	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
26	26¼	9,900	Booth Fisheries	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	- ⅛
8¼	8½	100	Brook. Rapid Tr	26	26⅛	25⅞	26	- ⅛
6¼	6¾	500	Bruns. Tr.& Ry.Sec	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
19	19¼	700	Butte Copper & Z	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	...
47¼	47¾	300	Butte & Superior	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	400	Cala. Packing	47½	47¾	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅛
62¾	62⅞	500	Cala. Petroleum	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
155½	156½	800	Calumet & Arizona	62⅝	62⅝	61½	61½	-1¼
91	92½	100	Canadian Pacific	155	156	155	156	+1
54⅝	55	16,500	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
101½	103	100	Central Leather Co	56¼	56¼	54⅝	54⅞	-1⅜
82½		100	Central Leather pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	- ⅛
33	34½	300	Certain-T.Pr. 1st pf	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	+1⅛
100	103	400	Cerro de Pasco Cop	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
54¾	55	1,800	Chandler Motor	104	104	103	103	...
8	8½	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	53½	53½	54½	55	- ⅜
24	24¼	300	Chi. Great Western	8	8⅝	8	8	...
39	39½	8,800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	24½	24½	24	24	- ⅛
71⅜	72	3,500	Chi., M. & St. Paul	40½	40½	38½	39¼	- ⅛
95	96	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	74½	74½	71	71⅜	-2⅜
25¼	25½	4,500	Chi. & Northwest	96¼	96¼	95	95	-1½
78	78½	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
63⅜	64	1,700	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	79	79	78½	78½	- ⅜
77	80½	100	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf	65	65	62¾	63¼	-1¾
17⅝	18	7,400	Chile Copper	77	77	77	77	-3½
38½	41	5,500	Chino Copper	18¼	18⅝	17⅜	17⅝	- ⅛
38½	39	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	33	33	31½	31½	- ⅛
95	97	200	Columbia Gas & El	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	- ⅛
67⅞	68	2,100	Consolidated Gas	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	- ⅛
59	60	500	Continental Can	95	95	94	95½	+ ⅛
47⅛	48	100	Continental Insur	68	68	67½	67½	- ⅛
56¼	57	8,400	Corn Products Ref	59	59	59	59	-1
29¾	29⅞	4,200	Crucible Steel	48⅝	48	46	47⅛	+1⅛
55½	56	4,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	56½	56⅝	56	56½	- ⅛
30⅞	31	200	Cuba Cane S. pf	30⅞	30⅝	29½	29⅝	- ⅛
104	105	300	Delaware & Hud	79½	79½	79	79	- ⅛
180	185	200	Del., Lack. & West	103½	103½	103	103	- ⅛
5⅜	6¼	11,000	Den. & Rio G. pf	180	180	180	180	+4
49⅝	49⅝	4,700	Distillers Securities	6¼	6½	5	6	- ⅛
12	12¾	300	Dome Mines	50½	50½	49	49⅝	- ⅜
10⅞	10⅞	7,200	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	...
27½	28	2,100	Erie 1st pf	17	17⅜	16½	16⅝	- ⅛
37	38	400	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	27⅞	28¼	27½	27½	- ⅛
29½	29⅝	2,200	Gast., Wm. & Wig	38	38	37¾	37¾	-2⅝
45½	46	500	General Cigar	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29¼	...
143¾	145	2,000	General Electric	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	- ⅛
128	130	800	General Motors	145	145¼	142½	144	-1
81	81½	800	General Motors pf	128½	129¼	128	129½	+ ⅞
54½	56	3,100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	81⅝	81⅝	81	81	-1½
79	79½	4,400	Granby Consol	53¼	53¼	53	56	+2⅝
94½	94½	1,700	Great Northern pf	79¼	79¼	79	79	-2
31⅜	32	1,000	Gt.Nor.Ots.,ore props	94½	94½	94	94¼	- ⅛
44¾	45½	1,000	Greene-Can. Cop	31⅜	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	- ⅛
60½	61½	200	Gulf States Steel	45¼	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	- ⅛
59¾	60	100	Gulf, Mobile & N	60⅜	61	60⅜	61	+2
96⅞	96⅞	200	Illinois Central	8	8	8	8	- ⅛
44⅜	44⅞	30,100	Inspiration Copper	97	97	97	97	-1
4⅝	5	2,300	Interboro Con	42½	44¾	41¾	44⅝	+1⅝
19⅜	20¼	1,200	Interboro Con. pf	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	- ⅛
12	12½	100	Internat. Agricult	19	20¼	18⅞	20¼	+ ¾
49¼	50	700	Internat. Agri. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	-1½
110	110¼	100	Internat. Har. new	49½	49½	49½	49½	- ⅛
25⅜	27½	2,700	Int. Merc. Marine	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	-1⅜
111½	111¾	11,950	Int. Merc. Mar. pf	26½	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	- ⅞
31⅝	31⅞	3,300	Internat. Nickel	112¼	112¼	110¾	111⅝	- ⅛
30	30¼	1,500	Internat. Paper	32¼	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	- ⅛
61½	62	100	Int. Paper pf., sta	30¾	30¾	29¾	30	-1
29½	30½	600	Jewel Tea	62½	62½	62¼	62½	+ ⅛
18	19	300	Kan. City Southern	30	31	29½	29½	-1½
53	55	200	Kan. City South. pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	- ⅛
67⅝	69	600	Kelly Spring. Tire	53⅞	53⅞	53¼	53¼	- ⅜
90	92	100	Kelly Spring. T. pf	67⅞	68	67½	67½	-1½
32½	32⅝	10,300	Kennecott Copper	90¼	90¼	90	90¼	+ ⅛
100	110	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	33½	33¾	32½	32½	- ⅜
104		100	Kresge (S.S.) Co.pf	103	103	103	103	...
67¼	67¾	1,100	Lackawanna Steel	105	105	105	105	...
83	84	100	Laclede Gas	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67¼	- ⅜
8	9	100	Lake Erie & West	84	84	84	84	-2
18	20	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
21¼	22½	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	18	18	18	18	- ⅛
53¾	54	7,100	Lehigh Valley	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	- ⅜
200	210	100	Liggett & Myers	54½	54½	53¾	53¾	- ⅛
105¾	107	50	Liggett & Myers pf	205	205	205	205	...
44	44½	100	Loose-Wiles Bis	106	106	106	106	...
148	152	120	Lorillard (P.) Co	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	...
117	118½	100	Louis. & Nash	150	150	150	150	-4
80	83	300	Manhattan Elev	118½	118½	118½	118½	- ¼
28	28¾	300	Maxwell Motors	80⅜	80⅜	80¼	80⅜	-1⅞
51¾	52½	1,510	Max. Motors 1st pf	27½	27¾	27½	27½	...
20¾	20⅝	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	50¼	51¼	50¼	51¼	+ ⅜
59	60	100	May Dept. Stores	19½	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
167¼	167¼	11,900	Mexican Petroleum	60	60	60	60	-1
22⅝	23⅜	3 000	Miami Copper	166	168½	166	167¾	+ ¼
42½	42⅝	8,400	Midvale Steel	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	- ⅛
5	6½	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	43	43⅜	42½	42⅞	- ⅛
24½	24⅝	5,200	Missouri Pacific	5¼	5¼	5	5	- ⅛
51¼	52	600	Missouri Pacific pf	24¼	24⅝	24	24	- ⅛
71½	75	200	Montana Power	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	- ⅜
15¼	15½	600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	72	72	72	72	- ⅛
45	45½	300	Nat. Enam. & St	15½	15½	15	15	+ ⅛
94¾	95	2,600	Nat. Lead	45	45¾	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
63	63¼	400	Nat. Lead pf	64	64	63	63	...
16¾	16⅞	1,700	Nevada Con. Cop	17	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	-2
30½	31	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
74½	75	600	N. Y. Air Brake	100	100	99	99½	+ ⅛
4	4½	4,500	N. Y. Central	74⅜	75	74	74⅝	- ⅛
25⅞	26	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	- ⅛
32	32¼	200	N. Y. Dock	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
2	3	2,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	31	32	30¾	31	+ ⅛
20½	21	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
31	32	300	Norfolk Southern	18	18	18	18	- ⅛
106	106	900	Norfolk & Western	106	106	105	105½	- ⅛
99	100	100	North American	49½	49½	49½	49½	- ⅛
73	74	2,800	Northern Pacific	93¾	93¾	93	93	-1
74⅝	75	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	55	55	54	54	-1½
99	99½	1,200	Ohio Cities Gas	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	- ⅛
68	68	200	Ontario Mining	7½	7½	7½	7½	- ⅛
59	59	500	Owens Bottle Mach	46¼	47	46¼	47	+ ⅛
48	48	4,700	Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39	...
46	47	1,300	Pan-Am. P. & T	65¼	65¾	64½	65¼	+ ⅛
56	56¾	4,200	Penn. R. R	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	- ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	300	People's Gas, Chi	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49¼	- ⅜
29¼	29½	1,000	Peoria & Eastern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	- ⅛
14	14	1,600	Pere Marquette	14	14	14	14	- ⅛
41½	42⅜	200	Pierce-Arrow	41½	42⅜	41	42½	+ ⅛
101⅜	101⅝	300	Pierce-Arrow pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	200	Pierce Oil	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	- ⅛
46	46	3,600	Pittsburgh Coal	46	46	46	46	-1½
34⅝	35⅜	600	Pitts. & West Va	34⅝	35⅜	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
62¼	63	500	Pressed Steel Car	62¼	63	62¼	63	...
115	115⅞	800	Pullman Co	115	115⅞	114⅞	115⅜	+ ⅜
73¾	74¼	3,000	Railway Steel Sp	73¾	74¼	72	74¼	+ ⅜
20	20	13,000	Ray Con. Copper	20	20	19½	19⅝	- ⅛
79½	79½	100	Reading	79½	79½	78½	78⅝	- ⅛
38¼	38¼	3,100	Reading 2d pf. x d	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	- ⅛
73¾	74	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	73¾	74	73	73	-1½
96¼	96¼	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	- ⅛
101½	101⅝	200	Royal Dutch r	101½	101⅝	101	101	-1
13	13	100	St. Louis-San Fran	13	13	13	13	- ⅛
8½	8¾	200	Saxon Motor	8½	8¾	8	8	- ⅛
19¼	19¼	100	Seab. Air Line pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
169	169½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	169	169½	169	169½	+ ⅛
14	14½	300	Shattuck-Arizona	14	14½	14	14½	+1⅛
32⅜	32⅞	1,500	Sinclair Oil Refin	32⅜	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	- ⅛
50	50	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	50	50	49	49	- ½
98½	99	19,500	Southern Pacific	98½	99	98	98¼	- ⅛
29⅝	29⅝	6,000	Southern Railway	29⅝	29⅝	28¼	28¾	- ⅛
68	68	100	Southern Ry. pf	68	68	68	68	- ⅛
49	49	9,800	Studebaker Co	49	49	49	49	- ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	100	Stutz Motor	50⅜	50⅝	48⅝	50⅜	+1¼
13⅜	13⅞	700	Tenn. C. & C	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	- ⅛
186	187	1,600	Texas Co	186¼	186⅝	186	186⅝	- ⅛
15	15¼	3,650	Texas Co. rights	14⅝	15	14½	14⅝	- ⅛
24¼	25¼	1,100	Texas & Pacific	24¼	24⅜	24	24¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	200	Third Avenue	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	- ⅛
80½	80⅝	1,600	Tobacco Products	81	81	80½	80½	- ¼
100	101	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	- ⅛
38⅜	40	100	Transue & Wms	39	39	39	39	...
45	47	210	Twin City R. T	47	47	45¼	45¼	- ⅜
126½	126

America's New Year

Out of the trials and perils of 1918 emerges a better, stronger, truer nation facing soberly and thankfully the peace and prosperity of a new era, of which may 1919 be the herald.

Garfield National Bank

23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Air Reduction
Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Meter
Amer. Piano Com. & Pfd.
Atlantic Fruit
Bankers Trust "Rights"
Burns Bros. Ice 1st Pfd. & 2nd Pfd.
Jas. Butler Com. & Pfd.
Childs Restaurant Com. & Pfd.
Columbia Graphophone
Columbia Trust Stock
Continental Insurance
Crex Carpet
Del., Lack & West. Coal
Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
Famous Players-Lasky Corp.
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
General Baking Com. & Pfd.
Great American Insurance
H. W. Johns-Manville Com. & Pfd.
Int'l Pulp Com. & Pfd.
Jones Bros. Tea Com.
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lone Star Gas
Lord & Taylor
National Fuel Gas
New England Fuel Oil
N. Y. State Rys. Com.
Penn. Coal & Coke
Planographic Equip. Co.
Port Lobos Petroleum
Phelps-Dodge Corp.
Remington Typewriter Stocks
R. J. Reynolds Tob. Com. & Pfd.
Royal Baking Powder Com. & Pfd.
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Thompson Starrett Com. & Pfd.
Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
Winchester Arms

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

ISLAND OIL

Some Facts Concerning Island Oil:

New 100,000-barrel well just brought in.
About 600,000 barrels being shipped monthly.
Regular supply guaranteed. Seven or eight new wells being drilled.
Valuable holdings of virgin oil tracts.

We will be glad to furnish you with further details regarding the investment features of Island Oil.

Hellwig & Reutter
Investment Securities,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street.

CARBO-HYDROGEN CO.
7% PREFERRED STOCK
Par Value $5.00.
Price { $4.87½ and Accrued Dividend / BONUS 25% Common Stock
Standard Gas for Cutting Iron and Steel.
Established Company.
Five plants in operation.
Dividends paid on preferred since organization.
Common Stock now earning at rate of over 6 per cent.
Earnings for 1919 estimated at 23 per cent. on Common Stock.
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Farson, Son & Co
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Josephthal & Co.
120 Broadway, New York
Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange
N. Y. Cotton Exchange
Phila. Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Private Wires to Principal Cities

OUR WEEKLY REVIEW discusses among other companies:
COSDEN & CO.
Proposed pipe line from Ranger to Tulsa should affect company materially.
MAGMA COPPER
Shares' position and property condition.
ISLAND OIL
Large gusher completed. Market factors.
Among other stocks treated are:
United Verde Ext. | Glenrock
Marconi Wireless | General Asphalt
U. S. Steamship | Midwest Oil
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PHONE BROAD 25

WANTED
Clev'd, Painsv'le & Ash. R.R. 5s
Michoacan Power 6s
Guanajuato Pow. & Elec. 5s
St. Joseph Water 5s (Mo.)
New Hamp. El. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
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CONGRESS ASKED TO BOLSTER WHEAT

Houston and Hoover Want Legislation to Carry Out Price Guarantee.

MAY NEED FURTHER FUNDS

Government Should Be Protected from Loss on 1919 Crop, Memorandum Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Legislation to make effective the wheat price guarantee for the 1919 crop and at the same time safeguard the Government against losses was recommended to Congress today by the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration. A memorandum sent to Representative Lever of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, made these recommendations:

First—Extension by Congress beyond June 1, 1920, of the date for the Government purchase of the 1919 crop.

Second—Continuance of the Food Administration's Grain Corporation, or creation of a new agency, to buy, store, and sell 1919 wheat that may be offered to the Government.

Third—Possible legislative provisions to protect the Government against wheat or flour brought in from other countries during the period of effectiveness of the guaranteed price, and also to protect buyers of such wheat as long as the wheat is in this country and not consumed.

The memorandum was compiled with the approval of President Wilson, and Secretary Houston, in submitting it, said that "the Government has made a guarantee, and it goes without saying that it must be made effective."

Regarding extension of the date of Government purchase, the memorandum said:

"It will be impossible to carry out the guarantee, as it is intended, by June 1, 1920, and, if producers cannot sell their wheat to the United States before that date, and are left with wheat on hand, it will be felt that the obligation of the United States has not been carried out in good faith.

"The Government purchasing agency," the memorandum sets forth, "must have ample funds to at all times purchase throughout the United States at the guaranteed price such wheat of the 1919 crop as may be offered to it, and also provide storage facilities to take care of the same by lease or purchase of facilities now in existence or by building additional facilities, or both.

"The appropriation will have to be on a basis to enable the guarantee price to be maintained at all times by purchase of wheat with funds provided by the Government and without relying on outside credit."

The Food Administration Grain Corporation is maintaining the price for the 1918 crop with its capital of $150,000,000 and its credits, combined with the export demand for wheat. The 1918 crop is estimated at 917,100,000 bushels, and on Nov. 29 last the movement from the farms amounted to 588,000,000, of which 254,000,000 was in storage.

"It will be observed," said the memorandum, "that there is a very large amount of the 1918 crop yet to be moved from the farms, and it will take all the resources of the Grain Corporation and the most careful attention to every detail to carry out the guaranteed price for the crop of 1918. In fact, if the export demand should diminish, it is possible that in order to maintain the guaranteed price it may be necessary that there be a further appropriation by Congress. On the other hand, if the demand for export wheat should continue it is hoped that on June 1, 1919, the Grain Corporation may have been able to carry out the obligations of the United States as to the 1918 crop without impairing its capital of $150,000,000."

The carrying out of the guaranteed price for the 1919 crop presents a much more difficult situation, it was pointed out, because the Winter wheat acreage is about 9,000,000 acres larger than that for 1918, and, if an increase in Spring wheat is planted, the harvest of 1919 may be in excess of that of 1918, when the yield is estimated at 917,100,000 bushels.

Export of 1918 wheat is estimated at about 310,000,000 bushels, a larger figure than can be expected for the 1919 crop, because of shipments from Canada, Australia, India, and Argentina. Domestic consumption of the 1919 crop, including the seed wheat reserve, the memorandum stated, cannot exceed 640,000,000 bushels as a maximum. The possible 1919 crop was fixed at 1,114,500,000 bushels, of which 90,000,000 would be for seed requirements and 550,000,000 for domestic consumption, leaving 474,500,000 for export.

The 1919 crop for export, it was pointed out, might sell in competition with that from other countries at a price considerably lower than the guaranteed price, which probably would result in a similar reductions at home.

Banks to Seek Business in Orient.

The National Park Bank and the Union Bank of Canada, which have been closely related for many years, announced yesterday that they had decided to enter the Oriental banking field together and had incorporated a subsidiary corporation for that purpose. Branch offices will be opened in Yokohama, San Francisco, and Seattle. Gilbert G. Thorne and an official of the Union Bank of Canada have just returned from an extensive visit to the Orient. An officer of the National Park Bank said last night that there was nothing further to be given out about the new company.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May15,'20	98½	99	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug. 1919	98⅞	99¼	6.40
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98½	99¼	6.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99½	101	5.70
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.00
Russian Govt.	5½	June, 1919	60	62	..
Do rubles	..5½	Feb.14,'28	14¾	15	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	57	60	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¼	5.25

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100½	100⅝	6.10
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99⅛	99⅜	5.70
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	91	93	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	101¾	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	101	101¼	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅝	101⅞	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅛	100⅜	6.06
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102⅜	102⅝	6.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	102⅝	102⅞	6.30
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100⅛	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	94	98	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99⅜	99⅝	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100½	100⅝	5.20
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	100⅜	100⅝	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	100½	100⅞	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	100⅝	100⅞	6.80
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	100⅝	101	..
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100⅜	100⅝	5.80
Gen. Arg. Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	91	92½	..
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	97⅜	98½	6.90
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	96⅜	97¼	7.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1919	99⅜	100⅛	5.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅜	100½	5.85
Cub.-Am. Sug.	**6**	**Jan., 1921**	**99½**	**100⅜**	**5.90**
Cud'y P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	102	102¾	6.40
Del. & Hud.	6	Aug., 1920	98⅝	99	5.50
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	97½	98	6.70
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	95	96	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	97½	98½	5.80
Gen. Electric	6	Dec., 1919	100⅝	100⅝	5.35
Gen. Elec.	6	July, 1920	100⅞	101¼	5.05
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	97	99	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98⅜	99	5.60
L. G. & E.	7	Sept, 1920	97	99	7.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	93½	95	..
Met. C. C.	5	Feb. 1, '19	99	99½	..
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	85	88	8.62½
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	95	97¾	7.75
Met. Ed. 1st & ref.	5	Aug., 1922	90	93	..
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99¼	99½	5.65
Okl. G & E.	6	June, 1919	88	100	6.00
Ont. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	96	99	8.00
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	98	99	9.00
Pitts. & S. S. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¼	100½	5.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101½	102	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102½	5.95
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102½	102⅝	6.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103½	103⅝	6.05
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
Rem. A. U. M. Ctge. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98¼	99¼	9.50
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	92	96	7.50
Shawing. W.	6	Dec.15,'19	102¼	103¾	..
St. G. & E.	sec.7	Sep., 1921	96	98½	8.06
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 2,'19	99	99¼	9.50
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May., 1920	95	98	8.00
U. L. & Ry.	sec.7	Apr., 1923	94¼	98¾	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100⅛	5.90
Wm. R. A.	7	Mar., 1919	99⅝	100	7.00

COTTON AGAIN BULGING.

Noticeable Increase in Speculative Demand Added to Trade Buying.

Trading in the cotton market yesterday after the holiday recess still continued to reflect the strong underlying factors which have left their impress in the steadily forward movement of prices for the staple. Opening quotations, indicating the steadiness which carried over from Tuesday, were 6 to 15 points higher for the general list and 14 points lower for July. Soon after the call the usual heavy trade buying, to which yesterday was added a noticeable increase in the speculative demand, from local Wall Street and Southern operators, induced a bulge in prices ranging from 23 to 30 points higher than the close on Tuesday. Yesterday was the first "notice" day in this market which could be tendered on January contracts for delivery of cotton on Jan. 1, but as none, or few if any, were issued, those short in that month, held principally by spot houses as hedges and Liverpool operators as straddle operations between the two markets, became somewhat disturbed and covered freely. This movement led prices to the highs for the day, January selling at 30.30c, up 71 points; March 29.10c, up 62 points, and May 28.36c, up 64 points. Good active trading, interspersed with the usual profit taking, continued through the afternoon session. What little recessions occurred were very easily absorbed in the buying movements, which started as soon as the liquidation and the desires of those for profits had run their course. Liverpool was closed yesterday and will remain closed until next Monday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Jan	29.74	30.30	29.65	29.70@29.75	29.59
Feb	..	..	..	28.65 bid	28.65
March	28.58	29.10	28.48	28.50@28.53	28.48
April	..	..	..	27.90 bid	27.90
May	27.78	28.36	27.65	27.75@27.80	27.72
July	27.00	27.76	27.00	27.05@27.15	27.14
Aug	..	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.25
Sept	25.45	25.70	25.05	25.05	25.30
Oct	24.93	25.35	..	24.70	24.84

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 32.70c for middling upland, up 10 points; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32½c; New Orleans, 31.25c; Savannah, 31c; Augusta, 30.25c; Memphis, 30½c; Houston, 32c; Little Rock, 30½c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	11,786	21,754	31,573
Exports	3,800	13,900	26,562
Exports, season	1,740,692	1,599,803	2,035,544
N. Y. stocks	146,136	140,445	132,542
Port stocks	1,444,892	1,383,427	1,288,251
N. Y. arrivals	5,726	1,605	.....

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.60
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1919-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific.	1919-'28	4½	6.10	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.75	5.25
Chi., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.90	5.50
Chickasaw Refin.	1919-'21	6	7.50	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.25	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.70	5.30
Michigan Central.	1919-'30	5	6.00	5.50
Minn. & St. L.	1919-'27	5	6.50	6.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific.	1919-'22	5	6.90	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.40	6.00
N. Y. Central	1919-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.80
Norfolk & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.75	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@6	6.25	6.00
Penn. Gen. Ft.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.30
Reading Co.	1919-'28	4½	5.50	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	7.00	6.50
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.75	5.25
Southern Rail.	1919-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Union T. Line	1919-'20	5	6.50	5.90

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	5	5½	Homa Oil	30	31
Fay S. Gas.	7	9	Iron Blos.	48	54
Boston Ariz.	..	1⅛	Iron Cap.	15½	16
Boston Ely.	90	1	Jer Verde	45	50
Bost Mont.	54	56	La Rose	25	30
Begole	50	50	Majestic	20	23
Black Hawk	25	50	Mex Metals	32	37
Bohemia	75	80	Moj Tung	5	7
Butte & Lon.	11	15	New Baltic	1	1⅜
Calaveras	1½	1⅝	Nat Z & L.	11	12
Champ. old	4	6	New Corn	16	16½
Chief Cons.	3½	3¾	Nixon Nev.	48	50
Cons Ariz.	1½	1⅝	Nev Doug.	35	40
Cons Copper	6¾	6½	Oneco	25	45
Copper	15	20	Onondaga	10	18
Crown Res.	24	29	Seven Mets.	58	60
Denbigh	53	54	S W Miami, full paid	98	1⅛
Earl-Eagle	2	..	Un Ver Ext.	35	50
Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2⅜	Utc Mines	75	80
Fortuna	5	5	Yukon Gold.	95	1⅛
Gold Lake	2	5			
Houghton	39	60			

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Albert Pick. Co.	2½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Del., Lack. & W.	5	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 6
Harrisburg L. & P. pf.	12	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 18
Inspiration Copper	$2	Q	Jan. 27	Jan. 10
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
N. Y. Mutual Ins.	Highs 4	St.	Jan. 10	Dec. 2
Seaman's Oil	5	Q	Dec. 3	Dec. 28

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.51	1.49½	1.51	....	1.27⅝
January	1.42	1.38⅝	1.41½	1.39⅝	1.26½
February	1.37⅞	1.34⅝	1.37⅛	1.36⅛	....
March	1.36⅞	1.34	1.36⅛	1.35⅛	....
May	1.36½	1.33⅞	1.36⅝	1.35⅝	1.24⅞

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68¼	67¼	68	68⅝	79½
January	68¾	67½	68¼	68⅝	....
February	69¼	67⅞	68⅝	68⅞	....
March	69	67⅜	68⅞	69	78⅜
May	69¼	67⅞	69¼	69¼	76½

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 78c; No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 77½c; No. 4 white, 76½@77c; ordinary clipped, 77@79c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	.....	.....	23.70	23.80	24.20
May	23.90	23.80	23.87	24.00	24.57
Ribs—					
January	24.85	24.82	24.85	25.00	24.17
May	23.70	23.50	23.55	23.72	24.67
Pork—					
January	.....	.....	46.50	47.00	46.00
May	42.60	42.45	42.50	43.00	45.60

COFFEE.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
May	17.50	17.35	17.30	17.40
July	17.50	17.25	17.20	17.25
September	17.50	17.25	17.20	17.25
December	17.50	17.00	17.00	17.15

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
January	1.60	1.59	1.59½
February	1.61¼	1.60⅝	1.61⅛
May	1.65	1.63½	1.63½

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts two days, 6,211 pkgs. Supplies of desirable fresh creamery are a little short of the moment's requirements, and prices advanced with a firm feeling. Secondary qualities improved a little. Renovated firmer. Ladles and packing stock steady. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 69@69¼c; extras, 92 score, 68@68¼c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 63½@67½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 59@63c; lower grades, 53@58c; unsalted, higher than extras, 71@71½c; extras, 70@70½c; firsts, 66½@69½c; seconds, 60@65c; State dairy tubs, good to prime, 62@65c; common to fair, 52@61c; renovated, extras, 53@54c; firsts, 50@52c; lower grades, 43@48c; imitation creamery; firsts, 47@48c; ladles, current make, firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 43c; lower grades, 41@42½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 42½@43c; No. 2, 41½c; lower grades, 39@40½c.

EGGS.—6,614 cases, not including 820 cases for export. Orders to hold stock off the market have increased as a result of colder weather in some sections of the West, and the supply available has been somewhat restricted, leading to a slight recovery of about 1c in values on Western and Southern fresh gathered. The supply here would be ample, or more than ample, for all requirements, if all were freely offered, and the outlook is unsettled and uncertain. Storage eggs of early packing are wanted beyond the supply and hold firm. The high cost Summer and Fall packed eggs are moving rather slowly at the prices asked. Nearby white eggs are increasing in supply, but very few of them are of uniformly large size and new laid quality and these have a little demand at sustained prices, but the bulk of the offerings drag heavily at weak and irregular figures. The range of 70@80c covers the bulk of the stock arriving. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 66@67c; extra firsts, 64@65c; firsts, 62@63c; seconds, 59@61½c; dirties, No. 1, 54@55c; No. 2 and poorer, 45@53c; checks, good to choice, dry, 45@46c; undergrades, 40@44c; refrigerator, 40@52c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 82@85c; ordinary to prime, 70@80c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 70@82c; pullet whites, 68@72c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 85c; lower grades, 75@80c; pullets, 65@70c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 65@80c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 70@72c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 62@67c.

ATTACKS SUGAR CONTRACT.

William D. Guthrie Doubts Validity of Hoover's Proposed Agreement.

In an opinion on the validity of the proposed agreement to be entered into by the United States Sugar Equalization Board, Inc., the sugar refiners of the United States, and Herbert Hoover as Federal Food Administrator, covering the purchase and distribution of certain of the sugar crops, William D. Guthrie of Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen, counsel for the Federal Sugar Refining Company, says he believes the agreement would be held invalid by the courts on the ground that it was beyond any power vested in the United States Food Administrator or any other officer of the Government, and that it was a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the Clayton Act. In his opinion Mr. Guthrie says:

"I am also of the opinion that the proposed agreement would imply and create an obligation on the part of each refiner signatory to buy from the Delaware corporation, (the United States Sugar Equalization Board, Inc.,) an amount of raw sugar approximately commensurate with the normal requirements of the refiner's business, notwithstanding the provision above quoted to the effect that the several refiners are not in any way limiting their ordinary power or business discretion to determine to what extent they may severally operate their refineries."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom yesterday:

For Account of Executor.

50 shares La Rose Mines, Limited, $1 each, 25c. per share.

4 shares Associated Dry Goods Corporation first preferred, $100 each, 58½.

2 shares Associated Dry Goods Corporation, second preferred, $100 each, 52.

For Account of Whom it May Concern.

2 shares Broad and Market National Bank, Newark, N. J., $100 each, 114.

10 shares Broad and Market National Bank, Newark, N. J., $100 each, 116.

300 shares Lord & Taylor second preferred, $100 each, 31.

$5,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway general mortgage 4% registered bond, due 1988, interest January and July, 77.

100 shares Briscoe Motor Corporation preferred, $100 each, 10.

100 shares Briscoe Motor Corporation, preferred, $100 each, 10.

75 shares Briscoe Motor Corporation, common, $100 each, 10.

75 shares Briscoe Motor Corporation, common, $100 each, 10.

50 shares National Steel Car Company, $100 each, 4.

50 shares National Steel Car Company, $100 each, 3⅝.

575 shares Redden Motor Truck Company, no par, 1.

575 shares Redden Motor Truck Company, no par, 1.

575 shares Redden Motor Truck Company, no par, 1.

30 shares Hudson Realty Company, $100 each, 1.

30 shares Hudson Realty Company, $100 each, 1½.

440½ shares Bijur Motor Appliance Company, second preferred, $100 each, 5.

440½ shares Bijur Motor Appliance Company, second preferred, $100 each, 5.

$158,456.30 Mexican Central Railway Company, Ltd., equipment lease notes, lease agreement dated Aug. 17, 1906, $16,600 lot.

$162,000 Mexican Central Railway Company, Ltd., equipment lease notes and $14,175 coupons thereon, lease agreement dated March 22, 1907, $17,000 lot.

900 shares Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, common, $100 each, 5.

1,250 shares Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, common, $100 each, 5.

$319,000 Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway first and refunding mortgage 5% bonds, U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company certificates of deposit, 15.

15 shares Eighty-fifth and Riverside Drive Company, $100 each, 4.

24 shares Dover Street Studios, Ltd., $5 each, 1.

10 shares Steel and Radiation, Ltd., ordinary, $100 each, 14.

$3,100 Chalmers Motor Corporation, first mortgage 6% notes, due 1922, 67½.

225 shares Chalmers Motor Corporation, common, no par, 3¼ per share.

50 shares Chalmers Motor Corporation, preferred, $100 each, 20½.

600 shares United Gas & Electric Corporation, (Conn.,) second preferred, $100 each, 2.

151 shares International Alcohol Corporation, common, no par, 5.

$32,100 Denver & Salt Lake Railroad, first mortgage, 30 year gold bonds, Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company certificates of deposit, 10.

200 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $100 each, 78.

275 shares Assets Realization Company, $10 each, 70c. per share.

$12,000 International Traction Company, 4% collateral trust bonds, 25.

277 shares Le Brun Corporation, $100 each, 25.

$1,000 Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Railway first mortgage 5% bond certificate of deposit, 25.

500 shares United Equities Corporation preferred, $100 each, 10.

350 shares United Equities Corporation common, $100 each, 1.

100 shares Seaboard Air Line Railway common v. t. c., $100 each, 8.

100 shares Seaboard Air Line Railway preferred v. t. c., $100 each, 18⅝.

400 shares Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, 18⅝.

695 shares United Railways of St. Louis common, $100 each, 4⅜.

755 shares United Railways of St. Louis preferred, $100 each, 12⅝.

2,200 shares Utah Securities Corporation, $11.50 per share.

160,500 rubles Russian Government internal 5½% bonds, $150 per 1,000.

$13,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway second mortgage 4% bonds, 33.

$9,000 Texas & Oklahoma Railroad first mortgage 5% bonds, 33.

360 shares High Speed Tool Corporation, $100 each, 2.

1,200 shares World's Film Corporation, 75c. per share.

20 shares Coast and Lakes Contracting Corporation preferred, $100 each, 10.

100 shares Butte and New York Mining Company, 35c. per share.

100 shares J. G. Brill Car Company common, $100 each, 20⅝.

200 shares United Railways of St. Louis preferred, $100 each, 12⅝.

100 shares United Railways of St. Louis common, $100 each, 4⅜.

500 shares United Railways of St. Louis preferred, $100 each, 12⅝.

177 2-3 shares Coast and Lakes Contracting Corporation preferred, $100 each, 5.

625 shares Maya Consolidated Oil Company, 10c. per share.

10 shares Acme Harvesting Machine Company preferred, $3 per share.

$73,700 Chalmers Motor Corporation 6% five-year notes, due 1922, 65.

1,166 2-3 shares Chalmers Motor Corporation preferred, $100 each, 20.

5,250 shares Chalmers Motor Corporation common, no par, 2½ per share.

$40,200 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad adj. 5% bonds, due 1954, 8.

545 shares Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad non-cumulative preferred, 75c. per share.

345 shares Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad common, 85c. per share.

500 shares American Writing Paper Company preferred, $100 each, 26¾.

100 shares American Cities preferred, $100 each, 3.

38½ shares Jefferson Bank, $100 each, 7.

38 shares Cooper Realty Company common, $100 each, 1.

100 shares American Cities preferred, $100 each, 3.

46 shares Jefferson Bank, $100 each, 7.

38 shares Cooper Realty Company common, $100 each, 1.

30 shares Loverman, Joseph & Loeb Company, $100 each, 15.

36½ shares Jefferson Bank, $100 each, 7.

38 shares Cooper Realty Company common, $100 each, 1.

37½ shares Jefferson Bank, $100 each, 7.

38 shares Cooper Realty Company common, $100 each, 1.

38 shares Cooper Realty Company common, $100 each, 1.

16 shares Cooper Realty Company common, $100 each, 1.

22 shares Cooper Realty Company common, $100 each, 1.

38 shares Cooper Realty Company common, $100 each, 1.

38 shares Cooper Realty Company common, $100 each, 1.

118 shares Knox Hat Company, Inc., first preferred, $100 each, 50.

373 shares International Motor Truck Corportion first preferred, $100 each, 40.

$80,000 Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Company refunding mortgage 5% Series C, 12.

514 shares Butterworth Judson common, 19⅝.

500 shares Chalmers Motor Company common, 2¼.

66 shares Chalmers Motor Company preferred, 20.

EARNINGS.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER CO., Ltd., (in milreis)—

	1918	1917.	Increase.
October gross.	8,052,000	8,006,000	46,000
Net aft. tax...	4,301,000	3,716,000	586,000
10 mos.' gross.	85,782,000	76,436,000	9,346,000
Net aft. tax...	44,141,000	39,884,000	4,257,000

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Tot. s's, &c.	$40,089,416	$40,345,554	$28,344,128
Net	10,240,273	10,821,980	9,625,471
Net profit..	4,227,202	6,893,999	8,235,113
Surplus	2,674,886	4,342,296	3,401,187
Total sur...	16,924,296	14,447,536	10,053,977
P. & L. sur.	16,828,168	13,802,610	9,559,065

Completing Our 36th Year

THIS institution is now completing its 36th year without loss to any investor. Nineteen-nineteen will make the record 37 years.
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M'ADOO AWAITING NAME OF SUCCESSOR

Recommended Several Men for Railroad Director, but President Has Made No Choice.

HINES AND DANIELS ON LIST

Ex-Secretary Denies Rumor That He Might Be Prevailed Upon to Remain in Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—For a week the name of the new Director General of Railroads has been expected by cable from President Wilson, and the delay in the appointment is considered at Washington by those who have been watching the situation to be a significant indication of how occupied the President has been with the problems of the Peace Conference.

It was learned today that not one name, as had been reported, but a list containing several, had been sent to the President by Director General McAdoo, implying that final choice was to be made by the President, although it is known that any preference Mr. McAdoo may express will have the greatest weight. Two of the names reported to have a place on this list are those of Winthrop M. Daniels, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Walter D. Hines, Assistant Director General.

Mr. McAdoo's resignation takes effect Jan. 1, but if the President should not be able to make the appointment the Director General will continue in office for a few days after New Year's. Mr. McAdoo made it plain, however, at his weekly meeting with newspaper men this morning that he would leave the office as soon as his successor was appointed, as he thought that better for all interests concerned than to try to induct the new man into the office of Director General by remaining over for a short time.

There have been reports that, should the period of five years' extension of Federal control of railroads be granted by Congress, Mr. McAdoo might consider retaining the office. He said today that no consideration—salary or otherwise—would be an inducement to him, that his intention to retire from public life was not subject to reconsideration, on account, as he said, of making larger provisions for his family than he could hope to make while in public life.

According to a report made public today by Director General McAdoo traffic conditions throughout the country, both passenger and freight, show a decided improvement for the week ended Dec. 23. Despite the heavy travel, due to the holiday season and the transportation of troops to their homes, the situation has been taken care of to a remarkable degree in all sections of the country. Whatever congestion in freight and passenger service existed has been relieved.

In the Eastern region reports indicate an increasing optimistic tone as to business in general. United States Government freight on hand at railroad terminals is being steadily reduced, and materials for the Allies, which is not to be moved overseas, being satisfactorily disposed of. All available space on British ships released by the British Government for commercial shipments is being filled.

New York Central lines west report that "sailing day program," although not yet complete, shows for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, a saving in handling at transfer houses of 14,314 cars.

TO ORGANIZE NEW TRUST CO

Title and Mortgage Company Back of $1,000,000 Corporation.

At a special meeting of stockholders yesterday the officers of the New York Title and Mortgage Company were authorized to organize the American Trust Company with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000 and a paid-up surplus of $200,000.

The incorporators of the new company will be Harry A. Kahler, President of the New York Title and Mortgage Company; George T. Mortimer, President of the Equitable Office Building Corporation; George Zabriskie, William B. Harmon, Walter H. Bennett, Edward M. Burghard, Orion H. Cheney, Charles J. Obermayer, Morgan J. O'Brien, and ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The report of the Fisher Body Corporation and subsidiary companies for the quarter ended with last October shows total earnings from all sources $808,606 without deduction of excess profits tax. Interest on the company's floating debt is approximately $42,853.

Reginald Bishop Lanier, a member of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., has been elected a Director of the Submarine Boat Corporation to succeed the late Stacy C. Richmond.

The Guaranty Trust Company has announced that H. D. Bentley, who has been assistant manager of the company's foreign department, has been appointed manager of the bond department of the Fifth Avenue office.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 4½% BONDS.

To the holders of the Bonds secured by the First Mortgage of the Consolidation Coal Company, dated December 15th, 1896:

You are hereby notified that under the provisions of Article Seven of the First Mortgage of the Consolidation Coal Company, dated Dec. 15th, 1896, to the Guaranty Trust Co. as Trustee, of which Mortgage the undersigned has been substituted as Trustee, there have been drawn by lot bonds of the denomination of $1,000 outstanding under said mortgage numbered as follows:

028	095	152	482	536
082	097	175	483	539
085	120	178	505	541
042	122	210	513	544
054	123	217	516	550
060	124	254	520	570
067	128	378	527	580
069	129	385	532	591
070	137	389	534	598

The owner of each such numbered bond will be entitled to receive from the undersigned at the office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on and after January 1st, 1919, $1,050 and accrued interest to that date, and on and after such date all future interest shall cease. By the undersigned as Trustee, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund provided for in said First Mortgage.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
Substituted Trustee,
by R. L. CERERO, Asst. Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of THE EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1st, 1898, Fifty (50) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, being bonds numbered:

14 1051 2001 2934 4041 5002 6039 6886 7383
103 1322 2312 3188 4238 5106 6232 6917 7489
818 1459 2464 3351 4312 5281 6460 7026
588 1605 2554 3503 4434 5301 6522 7167
785 1739 2768 3740 4650 5676 6783 7226
968 1838 2911 3851 4811 5807 6808 7228

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1st, 1919, on presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, and after January 2d, 1919, Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1st, 1919.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By B. C. CURTS, Secretary.

December 1st, 1918.

PENN MARY STEEL COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, DUE 1937.

The undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 17, 1919, at a price which in its judgment is fair and reasonable, but not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, $77,079.83, a sum now available in Sinking Fund and being the balance of payment received from Bethlehem Steel Company on account of payments due by the terms of the mortgage on or before December 31, 1918.

Sealed tenders, **stating numbers of bonds offered**, addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee Sinking Fund, Penn Mary Steel Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, will be received until **3 P. M., January 13, 1919.**

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 17, 1918.

Pacific Power & Light Company.

Notice of Redemption of Two-Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all of the Two-Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY outstanding under the agreement between PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY and the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, dated August 1, 1917, have been called for redemption, on January 13, 1919, and will be redeemed on that date at the office of UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, 55 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y., **TRUST DEPARTMENT**, in accordance with the terms thereof at 100½ and interest accrued to January 13, 1919. Income tax certificates should accompany the notes when presented for payment.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY,
By E. W. ELL, Vice President.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Membership No. 2886, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, November 5, 1908, to Jesse Fuller having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate. All persons interested are hereby notified to show cause within the next six weeks why such new certificate should not be issued.

New York, Dec. 20, 1918.
L. B. HOWE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 20th, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after January 2nd, 1919. The transfer books will remain closed from December 21st, 1918, until that date.

WM. E. CABLE, Jr., Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1919, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 6th, 1919.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED

The Directors have declared a dividend of $2.00 per share, payable Monday, January 27, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, January 10, 1919.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., December 26, 1918.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

New York, December 24th, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share on its Common Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable February 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record January 10th, 1919.

H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the ESSEX MACHINE SUPPLY CO., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 16th day of December, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this sixteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER, BASE Sorting Plant Division, 505 Pearl St., New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., January 8th, 1919, for the sale of approximately 2,375,000 lbs. of O. D. Woolen Clippings, carefully sorted and baled in the following grades: Overcoating Clips (Melton,) Worsted Suiting, Wool Suiting (Flannel,) Wool Shirting (Cotton Carded,) Cotton Warp Worsted Shirting, Cotton Warp Jerkin Lining, Punchings, Stripped Black Edges, Worsted Clips (Cotton Edges.) Proposals for any class of supplies or materials mentioned will be received. Further information upon application.

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Wanted
Bond Salesman
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Must be men of highest integrity and unusual ability, who have a clientele and know bond values. To such men an opportunity is offered; satisfactory salary and commission basis. Correspondence will be strictly confidential, and we can assure you that you will not be writing to your present employer.
G 671 Times Downtown.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, namely: For the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books for the common and preferred stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, January 2nd, 1919, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, January 23rd, 1919.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

Dated, New York, Dec. 27th, 1918.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
New York, December 14, 1918.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 11th, 1919, until 10 o'clock A. M. January 15, 1919.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

December 18th, 1918.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the RULAND & WHITING-BENJAMIN CORPORATION for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held on the third day of January, 1919, at the office of the Company, No. 36 East 20th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th day of December, 1918, and remain closed until the 4th day of January, 1919.

W. M. STREETON, Secretary.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of Lincoln Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 204 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. December 28th, 1918, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 9th, 1919.

FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Secretary.

Central Timber Sawmills Co., Inc.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL TIMBER SAWMILLS CO., INC., will be held at the office of the company, at 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1919, at 4 P. M., in the afternoon, to elect directors for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business properly brought before said meeting.

Dated, December 27th, 1918.

CHARLES J. HOFFMANN, President.
NORMAN D. CHETHAM, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Hoggson Brothers:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Hoggson Brothers will be held at the office of the company, No. 485 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1919, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

H. HOGGSON, Secretary.

New York, December 23, 1918.

Central Timber Export Co., Inc.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL TIMBER EXPORT CO., INC., will be held at the office of the company, at 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1919, at 3 P. M., in the afternoon, to elect directors for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business properly brought before said meeting.

Dated, December 27th, 1918.

CHARLES J. HOFFMANN, President.
NORMAN D. CHETHAM, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 12, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL,
Vice President.

Dated, New York, December 19, 1918.

MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Madison Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of the company, 204 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M.

ARNOLD F. SCHMITT, Secretary.

United States Trust Company of New York.

45 Wall Street, Dec. 20, 1918.

An election for trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expires, and for inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of this Company on the second day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Sec'y.

BANK OF EUROPE.

New York, December 18, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of the Bank of Europe will be held at its Banking Rooms, No. 1,429 First Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

VINCENT W. WOYTISEK, Cashier.

New York, December 7, 1918.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 20th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has today declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1919, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1919.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	98½	99½	3s, Panama, '61, reg...	89	92
2s, coupon, '30	98½	99½	3s, Panama, '61, coup..	88	90
2s, Panama, '38, reg...	98½	99½	5s, Fed Land Bk, '38...103		104
2s, Panama, '38, coup..	98½	99½	4½s, Fed Land Bank...100		101
3s, registered, 1946.....	88	92	4s, registered, 1925....105		106
3s, coupon, 1946.....	88	92	4s, coupon, 1925.....105		106
3s, conversion, 1947....	88	92			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101	101⅜	101½
4½s June, 1965	101	101⅜	101½
4½s Mar., 1963	101	101⅜	101½
4½s Nov., 1957	101	101⅜	101½
4½s May, 1957	101	101⅜	101½
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96	97½	97
4½s Mar., 1964	96	97½	97
4½s Apr., 1966	96	97½	97
4½s Mar., 1962	96	97½	97
4½s Sept., 1960	96	97½	97
4s May, 1959	92½	93½	92½
4s Nov., 1958	92½	93½	92½
4s May, 1957	92½	93½	92½
4s Nov., 1956	92	93	92½
4s Nov., 1955	92	93	92¼
4s Nov., 1936	94½	96	94¼
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1920	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1923	4.50	4.30	4.50
4½s 1914-1932	4.50	4.30	4.50
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4s 1950-1939	4.50	4.35	4.50
4s 1922-1920	4.55	4.35	4.55
4s 1919-1921	4.55	4.35	4.55
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.40	4.50
4s 1926-1950	4.50	4.40	4.50
4s 1919-1925	4.50	4.40	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
475	Cities Service	288¼	287	287	290
840	Do pf	81	80¼	80¼	80¾
$48,500	Do bed. 7s	120	119	119	121

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	14	17
Adiron Elec Power pf	67	69
Am Gas & Electric	95	100
Am Gas & Electric pf	44	47
Am Light & Trac	238	242
Am Light & Trac pf	99	102
Am Power & Light	50	55
Am Power & Light pf	75	78
Am Public Utilities	25	28
Am Public Utilities pf	36	38
Am W W & Elec	6¼	6¾
Am W W & El 1st pf	69	71
Am W W & El partic	13	14
Carolina Power & Light	33	52
Colorado Power	26	28
Colorado Power pf	96	100
Columbus Electric pf	70	74
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	20	22
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	41	43
Conn Power pf	73	77
Consumers' Power pf	80	85
Eastern Texas Elec	50	53
Eastern Texas Elec pf	70	74
El Paso Electric	80	100
Electric B & S pf	92	95
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	8	11
Federal Light & Trac pf	42	45
Galveston-Houston Elec	25	32
Galveston-Hous. Elec pf	60	65
Gas & Elec Securities	250	275
Gas & Elec Secur pf	80	85

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97½	98¾	Gt West Pow 6s, '25
Am W W & E col 5s	70	73	Int M Ry, L & P 6s
Appalach Power 1st 5s	70	73	Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91½	95	Nor States Pow 8s, '28
Cities Fuel & P 7s, '19	98	100	Nor States Pow 5s, '41
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	80	Nor Tex Elec col 5s
Commonwealth Power (Neb) 1st 6s, 1944	96	100	Omaha & C B 5s, '28
Conn Power 5s, 1963	80	86	Puget Sd Trac, L & P 7s
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	90	93	Roanoke W W 5s, '19
East Tex Elec col 5s	82	89	So Cal Edison 5s, '39
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	97	98½	Twin S G & E 5s, '53
El Paso Elec col 5s	87	90	Un L & R deb 6s, '26
Empire G & F 6s, '26	98	100	Un Util cv 6s, '43
Empire ref. 6s, '27	93	97	Utah Securities 6s
Gt West Pow 5s, '46	83	87	Wash I W L & P 6s

	Bid.	Asked.
	88	92
	98½	99½
	77	79
	94	96
	101	102
	106	108
	99½	99¾
	70	78
	97	98
	90	91
	100	103
	104	106
	102	104

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atl Pet	2½	2	2
30	Bal Tube pf	81½	81½	81½
35	Con Power	105½	105½	105½
100	Con Coal	82¾	82¾	82¾
10	Corden	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
60	Cosden pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

Bonds.

$5,000	Con Pow 6s	98	98
3,000	Kirby L 6s	99	99

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am Zinc	12¾	12½	12¾
20	Do pf	44	44	44
30	Ahmeek	70	70	70
100	Alaska	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5	Allouez	42½	42½	42½
380	Anaconda	60¾	59¾	60⅜
200	Ariz Comm'l	12¾	12¾	12¾
120	Bingham	9	9	9
100	Butte & Sup	19¾	19¼	19¼
116	Cal & Ariz	63	61¾	61¾
10	Cal & Hecla	430	425	425
540	Cop Range	42	40	40
1,080	Davis-Daly	1⅛	1	1
405	East Butte	9¼	9	9¼
75	Franklin	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15	Inspiration	44¼	42¾	44¼
45	Island Creek	47	47	47
10	Isle Royale	24	24	24
10	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Lake Copper	5	5	5
80	Mass Cons	3¼	3¼	3¾
968	May-Old C	3¼	2⅞	3

Railroads.

45	Bost & Alb	135	133	133
38	Boston Elev	69	69	69
5	Maine Cent	83	83	83

Miscellaneous.

80	Am Ag Ch	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜
200	Am Pn Serv 6%	60c	60c	60c
185	Do 2d pf	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Am Sugar	111	111	111
300	Am T & T	98⅝	97⅜	98⅜
65	Am Wool pf	95	94½	94½
5	Booth	22¼	22¼	22¼
815	Century	14⅜	14½	14⅜
170	Cuban Dom	15⅛	13	13
200	E Bos Land	5	5	5
50	Edison	166	165	165
170	Fairbanks	62¼	61⅜	62
15	Int Portland	4⅜	4¼	4¼
125	Do pf	19½	19	19
700	Island Oil	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
87	Mass Gas	83	83	83
355	Do pf	68	68	68

Bonds.

$1,000	MassGas4½s	91	91	91
6,000	Swift 5s	98	98	98

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	Am Shipb'g	116	116	116
200	Am Smelting	74½	74½	74½
40	Armour pf	101½	101	101
140	Booth Fish	22	22	22
685	Chi City & C	½	⅜	½
441	Do pf	8¾	8½	8½
70	Chi PneuTool	65	64	64
50	Cudahy	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
20	Com Edison	113	113	113
30	Dia Match	110¾	109⅞	110¾
95	Hart, S & M	75½	75	75

Bonds.

$2,000	Armour deb 6s, 1923	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2,000	ChiRys 1st5s	83	83	83

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
86	Cambria I	39½	39½	39½
50	Cambria S	115	115	115
100	CornBkwar	129¾	127	128
6	Elec Storage	53¾	53¾	53¾
132	Ins Co. N A	27	27	27
165	Gen Asphalt	88	87½	87½
280	Lake Sup	17½	17½	17½

Bonds.

$2,000	Key Tel 5s	90	89½	90
2,000	Lake S Incls	60½	60½	60½
1,000	Leh V gen4s	80½	80¼	80¼

$2,000	Leh V con6s	103	103	103
2,000	Phila Co con 5s,stamped	88	88	88

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	17¼	17¾	17¾
Atlantic Refining	1010	1025	1015
Borne-Scrymser	460	485	460
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	96	93
Chesebrough Mfg	300	320	300
Colonial Oil	29	32	29
Continental Oil	475	500	475
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37
Cumberland P L	170	180	170
Eureka Pipe Line	180	190	180
Galena Signal Oil	92	95	92
Do pf, new	100	105	100
Do pf, old	115	130	115
Illinois Pipe Line	150	155	150
Indiana Pipe Line	100	104	100
Int Pet Co, Ltd	17½	18	17¾
National Transit	15	16	15
N Y Transit	190	195	190
Northern P L	105	110	105
Ohio Oil	316	320	316
Penn-Mex Fuel Co	60	65	63
Prairie Oil & Gas	595	605	590
Prairie Pipe Line	268	272	267
Solar Refining	325	350	325
Southern Pipe L	178	183	178
South Penn Oil	290	295	290
S W Penn	100	104	100
Stand Oil of Cal	233	238	238
Stand Oil of Ind	720	740	720
Stand Oil of Kan	525	545	525
Stand Oil of Ky	340	350	340
Stand Oil of Neb	460	480	460
Stand Oil of N J	642	647	640
Stand Oil of N Y	300	304	300
Stand Oil of Ohio	460	480	460
Swan & Finch	100	115	100
Union Tank	104	106	104
Vacuum Oil	390	395	390
Washington Oil	33	37	33

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Am Cigar	104	110	104
Do pf	84	88	84
Conley Foil	190	205	190
J S Young	125	145	125
Do pf	98	105	98
MacA & Forbes	185	200	185

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Am Brass	214	217	214
Atlas Powder	150	155	150
Do pf	88¼	90½	88¼
Babcock & Wilcox	110	111	109½
Bliss	250	350	250
Do pf	60	70	60
Colt's Arms	45	50	45
Du Pont	248	255	248
Du Pont debs	91	93	91
Hercules	198	205	198
Do pf	105	110	105
Niles-Bem't-Pond	100	115	110
Do pf

REAL ESTATE FIELD

In the residential Hunts Point section of the Bronx eight apartment houses erected a few years ago by the late George F. Johnson figured in two important investment deals. Frederick Brown and Paul M. Herzog were the buyers. Mr. Brown purchased the three houses, being respectively at the northwest corner of Longwood Avenue and Hewitt Place, the northeast corner of Longwood Avenue and Hewitt Place, and the northwest corner of Longwood Avenue and Dawson Street. They are assessed at $200,000. Mr. Herzog bought the five houses respectively at 879, 881, 913, and 915 Longwood Avenue and 812 Hewitt Place, having an aggregate assessed value of $160,000, the eight houses representing an assessed valuation of $360,000.

The structures are all five-story houses and fully rented. They were sold by Frederick Johnson and the Central Trust Company as executors of the George F. Johnson estate. Jacob Leibner & Co. acted as the brokers in the transaction.

Building Company Buys Heights Apartment Held at $85,000.

The Thorleigh, a five-story new-law tenement at 707 and 709 West 180th Street, has been sold by the Ernwall Realty Corporation, A. R. Latham, President, to the H. and M. Building Company, James Murray, President. The structure, which occupies a plot 50 by 110, was held by the selling corporation at $85,000. Nehring Brothers negotiated the sale.

Tenant Buys South Street Building.

The estate of William F. Milton sold to the tenant, John A. Lopez, 91 South Street, a five-story building on a lot 18.6 by 69.10 feet, located near Fulton Street. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Browning, King & Co. Add to Cooper Square Frontage.

The three-story building 28 Cooper Square has been acquired by Browning, King & Co. from Francis A. Sands. The structure, which adjoins the Browning King seven-story building on the north, occupies a plot 27 by 95 by irregular. The buyer now controls a frontage of 151.9 feet on Cooper Square opposite Fifth Street.

East Side Owner Increases His Sixth Street Holdings.

Daniel O'Leary, owner of 811 East Sixth Street, has increased his holdings by purchasing from Louis M. Jones, the "L" shaped plot 813 Sixth Street and 201 Lewis Street. The property has a frontage of 22.11 feet on Lewis Street and 78 feet on Sixth Street, the westerly end forming the "L" extending back 90 feet. The buyer increases his Sixth Street frontage to 125.7 feet by this purchase. Improvement of the site is said to be contemplated.

Buyers for Private Dwelling.

The Citizens Savings Bank sold to an investing client of Barnett & Co. 23 East 129th Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 99.11 feet.

Tenement Deals.

James H. Cruikshank, operator, purchased from John Furlong the five-story single flat at 464 Central Park West, between 106th and 107th Streets, on a plot 18 by 100. Assessed by the city at $25,000. Leon S. Altmayer was the broker.

Max N. Natanson, operator, purchased from John Mehlan 151, 153, and 155 West Sixty-third Street, three five-story cold-water tenements, on a plot 60 by 100.5. Byrne & Bowman negotiated the sale.

The Bronx Market.

J. Cohen purchased for investment from Frederick Brown, operator, 1,117 Tinton Avenue, a five-story, twenty-family, new-law tenement, on a plot 40 by 127. The seller acquired the property about two months ago and held it at $48,000.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for Annie Leblang to Jennie Goodman the two-story dwelling 100 Fifty-third Street, on a lot 23.6 by 100.

Queens Borough Sales.

William P. Jones sold for Chame Katz to Phebe E. Junge the six lots on the northwest corner of Ward and Arbor Streets, Richmond Hill.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold to Charles H. Culen of New York City a plot of ground containing two acres adjoining his present holdings in Greenacres, at Scarsdale, N. Y.

Commercial Leases.

James C. Miller leased for the H. B. Barnes Real Estate Corporation, for a term of years, the four-story building, 27 by 100, at 11 West Forty-ninth Street, to the Estey Organ Company, for occupancy.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

West St. 229-230, e s, between North Moore and Beach Sts, 50x122, six-story loft; knocked down to a client of Beekman, Menken & Griscom for $120,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Goerck St, 71 and 73, w s, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 49.9x100x49.11x100, seven-story garage; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against Wyler Con. Co. et al.; Dean, T. & S. attorneys; due, $65,268.66; taxes, &c., $4,562.71; to Julius J. Dukes for $51,000.

144TH ST, 207-209, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, six-story tenement and stores; Samuel Grosner against Joseph Golding et al.; Max Miller, attorney; due, $8,721.88; taxes, &c., $436.69; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, s w corner of Sheriff St, 25x75; Normar Real Estate Corp. to Julius Tishman & Sons, mtg $25,000, all liens, Dec. 23; $100

SAME PROPERTY; Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., to Wolf Frank, 38 West 111th St, mtg $22,500, b. and s., Dec. 14; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway..... $100

NORFOLK ST, 26, s w 25x100; Rebecca Werner to Elemco Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, mtg $25,500, all liens, Dec. 23; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St..... $50

22D ST, 331 West, n s, 389.8 ft w of 8th Av, 22.4x98.8; James C. Gulick to Emily I. Kearr, 135 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, all title, all liens, Sept. 15, 1917..... $1

99TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 74x100.11; 99th St, n s, 174 ft w of 1st Av, 185x100.11; Milton M. Silverman to Moses Crystal, 819 West 89th St; Laura Gross, 63 Hamilton Terrace, and M. M. Silverman, 207 West 110th St, exrs. and trustees, ½ part, b. and s., c. s. s., all liens, Dec. 20; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 Broadway..... $1

99TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 1st Av, 74x100.11; Milton M. Silverman et al., exrs, &c., to Quick Service Wet Wash Laundry Co., 302 East 98th St, mtg $15,000, Dec. 23; attorneys, Koppelman & W., 144 Rivington St..... $100

99TH ST, n s, 359 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York to Quick Service Wet Wash Laundry Co. 302 East 98th St; attorneys, Koppelman & W., 144 Rivington St..... $100

129TH ST, n s, 126.8 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; Citizens' Savings Bank to W. Limbacher, 23 East 129th St, b. and s., all liens, P. M. mtg. $5,500, Dec. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $1

42D ST, 402 West, s s, 180 ft w of Convent Av, 17x99.11; Lewis S. Davis to Premium Holding Corp., 149 Church St, b. and s., Dec. 21; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway..... $100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,423, s w c 188th St, 89.4x32; Central Union Trust Co. to Union Chemical Glassware Co., 206 Bway; Dec. 23; atty, E. D. Schwartz, 206 Bway..$100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 75 ft n of Waverly St, 25x100; also Courtlandt Av, e s, 98.5 ft s of 160th St, strip 0.4x96.4; Frances Weiner to Kabee Rity Co., 55 Liberty St; Dec. 11; attys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St.

MATILDA AV, e s, being lot 72, map South Washingtonville, 50x100; Frank Schwartz to Mathias Potuzak, 4,439 Matilda Av; Dec. 20; atty, A. Lesinsky, 149 Bway..... $1,025

161ST ST, n s, 90.11 ft w of Sheridan Av, runs n 115.7x w 244.11 to Grand Boul & Concourse x s 68.4x78.8 x e 195.1; also Grand Boul & Concourse, s e c 162d St, 18.6x95.11x117.4x100; also 162d St, s, 100 ft e of Grand Boul & Concourse, 48.2x117.4; also 162d St, s s, 100 ft w of Sheridan Av, 48.4x116.2; C. R. Talbot to Wm Nesbitt, 255 W 108th St, mtg, $23,000, Oct 30; attys, Everett C. & B., 37 Wall St..$100

184TH ST, s s, 64.1 ft s e of Tiebout Av, runs s w 92 x s e 73.2 x n e 25x s e 99.11x n and n w 217.7; Lawrence Davis to Secured Properties Corpn, 220 Bway; mtg $7,000; April 1; atty, S. H. Sternberg, 233 Broadway..... $1

RECORDED MORTGAGE.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

129TH ST, n s, 126.8 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11, P. M., Dec. 20; Winifred Limbacher to Citizens Savings Bank, 56 Bowery, due Nov. 15, 1923; attorneys, Beall & L., 141 Broadway..... Gold $5,500

99TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 1st Av, 74x100.11, P. M., Dec. 23; Quick Service Wet Wash Laundry Co. to Milton M. Silverman, 207 West 110th St. et al., executors, due June 23, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $—; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 Broadway..... $1,000

99TH ST, n s, 359 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, P. M., Dec. 19; same to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, due June 1, 1922, interest as per bond; address Law Department, 55 Cedar St..... $5,500

99TH ST, 240 East, s s, 168.8 ft w of 2d Av, ½ part and life estate in other ½ part, party second part also holds prior mtg $2,000, Dec. 9; Emma J. A. de Bernales to Frederic C. T. Mortimer, 85 Hatton Garden, London, England, 1 year, 7½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St....$800

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,423, s e corner 188th St, 89.4x32; Union Chemical Glassware Co. to Central Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, Dec. 23, 5 years; attorneys, Larkin & Gardner, 54 Wall St..... $25,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

NORFOLK ST, 85; Millie Hellinger to Dividend Realty Corp., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, and another; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..... $6,000

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE; Edgar U. Reynolds to Grace C. Meiville, 120 Urban St, Mount Vernon; attorney, H. D. Lent, 22 West 1st St..... $1,000

67TH ST, 411 East, mtg $20,000; Real Estate Mortgage Co. of N. J. to R. A. Caldwell; attorneys, Blondy, M. & S., 37 Wall St, mtg of..... $1,000

107TH ST, 147 West, mtg $20,000; Lincoln Trust Co. to Samuel D. Southmayd, 227 North Walnut St, East Orange, N. J., and Philemon Woodruff, 40 North Walnut St, East Orange, N. J.; address, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $2,500

117TH ST, 450 East; Noel B. Sanborn, exr., to J. W. Mannebach, 451 East 122d St. and Noel B. Sanborn, 47 Brevoort Place, Elmhyn, et al., sub-trustees; attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn, 37 Liberty St, 2 assignments, same property..... $2,000 and $4,000

170TH ST, 506-8 West, interest of $5,000 in mtg; Milliken Bros. to Abraham Ruth, 445 Audubon Av..... $1

211TH ST, s w s, 100 ft s e of 10th Av; Adelheid Grette to Frank B. Hill, 2,387 Walton Av, Bronx; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.... $2,500

Bronx.

BROADWAY, s e s, part of Lots 43 and 45, map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb; Richard B. Parsons, individually and as executor, to John W. Goff, 319 West 104th St; attorney, E. F. Maloney, 500 Broadway..... $100

BROADWAY, n s, Lot 44, same map; also part of Lots 43 and 45, same map; same to Mary J. S. Pollock, 488 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, N. Y.; attorney, same..... $100

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 64 and 65, same map; same to Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 66 Broadway; attorney, Hy W. Kennedy, 66 Broadway..... $23,000

FRANKLIN AV, 1,071 to 1,079; American Realty Co. to Bernard Brooks, 122 5th Av, and another; attorney, Max Montfried, 299 Broadway W 108th St, mtg, $23,000, Oct 30; attys, Everett C. & B., 37 Wall St.$100

JENNINGS ST, 749; August F. Schmidt, 68 West 70th St; to Elise F. Schmidt, 68 West 70th St; attorney, John M. Ruck, 99 Nassau St..... $1

POPHAM AV, n w corner of Montgomery Av, 18.2x100x82.1x117.9; Carrie M. St. John to Sterling Holding Co., 299 Broadway; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.. $8,000

WEEKS AV, e s, 95 ft n of 173d St, 50x95; Elted Corp. to Rose Adenbaum, 1,172 East 19th St, Brooklyn; attorneys, Levy, G. & G., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn..... $3,000

WHEELER AV, 1,218; American Real Estate Co. to Fred Schlesinger, 901 Elton Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $1

WHITE PLAINS AV, 1,731; Jane W. Chichester to Helen T. Poore, 43 West 53d St; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av..... $1,000

162D ST, n s, extends from Sherman Av. to Grant Av, 200x115; Meta Investing Co. to Sarah Sacks, 1,466 Carroll St, Brooklyn; attorney, M. Mosho, 271 Broadway...$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 368, all; Max L. Balene to Fortunato Colatuoni, 266 Wyckoff St, Brooklyn, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1919, (option 10 years' renewal;) attorney, G. H. Rhoades, 44 Court St, Brooklyn..... $8,500 and $7,000

ELTON AV, 724, four-story building; Margaretha G. Gerken to Selig Sherr, 340 East 149th St, and another, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1919; attorney, A. H. Joffe, 179 East Broadway..... $2,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, 82; Abraham Drescher against Bessie Rosenbaum, owner; Isaac Rosenbaum, contractor..... $83.30

82D ST, 55 West; Samuel Rothstein et al. against Estelle L. Davis, owner; August H. Hillers & Co., Inc., contractor....$59.00

109TH ST, 305 and 307 East; Julius Kaplan against Walter H. Liebman, owner; Altshouse & Co., contractor..... $192.00

69TH ST, 251 and 255 West; United Electric Construction Co. against 253 West 69th St. Corpn., owner; Jardin Co., Inc., contractor..... $465.67

Bronx.

HONEYWELL AV, 2,070; Thomas F. Breen against A. Wayer, owner; Joseph Wirsing & Son, contractors..... $216.45

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

FORSYTH ST, 69; Pamella C. Lowerre, exr, against Fineblock Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

LAFAYETTE ST, 206; Thomas Harper against Richard A. Zerega et al., petition to register title, &c.; attorney, W. Fairchild.

EAST BROADWAY, 100; Hudson City Savings Institution against Abraham Davis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Collier, Browning & Moy.

AV A, 286; Wilhelmina K. Gronholz against Pearl Niles et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Waxenbaum.

Bronx.

ZEREGA AV, n w corner of Tratman Av, 32.6x98.5; Louise Ebling against Louis Weydanz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Cohn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC

Auction Sale

By order of

WORTHINGTON PUMP & MACHINERY CORP.

Monday, Dec. 30, 1918

On the Premises, 12 o'clock noon—rain or shine,

THE

Holly Works

A Manuacturing Plant

AT

Lockport, N. Y.

within close proximity of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. & Erie Canal.

Consisting of about 4 acres with iron and brass foundry, tool shop, machine shop, flask yard and other buildings, some of which have been partly destroyed by fire.

District is splendid one for labor; also very reasonable electric and water power, with excellent transit and shipping facilities.

70% may remain on purchase money bond and mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 6%.

For further particulars apply to

David Tice, Esq., Atty., Savings Bank Bldg., Lockport, N. Y.
Leventritt, Cook, Nathan & Lehman, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Phone Rector 65000

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Auction'r

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HESS INC. Business Property

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$45 MONTH Carries one of our California type Comfort Homes. GARAGE, sleeping porch, etc. Beautiful street; only two minutes from Kings Highway station of the Broadway-Sea Beach Subway from Times Square. Open daily, or particulars upon request. JOHN F. CHURLO CORPN., Kings Highway & West 11th St., Brooklyn.

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SPECIALISTS IN

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ALONG THE SOUND

Westchester County and Connecticut.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ENTIRE BUILDING in heart of Financial District (Near Broadway and Wall St.)

FOR LEASE OR SALE

On very reasonable terms

Over 14,000 sq. feet

An attractive opportunity for a house desiring to occupy a Building Bearing Its Name

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46 Cedar Street

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS 80 WEST 40th ST

Very desirable North Light Studio, Apt's, 7 Rooms and Bath, also Studio. Bedroom and Bath. Apply Supt., on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS,

55th St. & 7th Ave. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $80; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150. Every modern improvement, including maid and valet service. Reduction on unfurnished apartments. Ownership management.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

ATTENTION! Second Mortgage Money; $10,000-$50,000; centrally located Manhattan properties; brokers protected. Excelsior Estates, 135 Broadway.

Two secured second mortgages new law houses for sale; sums of $2,500 and $3,500 respectively. Principal, 308 Times Bronx.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $350 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 8c. commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors; beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, paneled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures, concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Gentleman's estate, Orange County; commuting distance; Tuxedo section 125 acres, modern stone house, garage, &c. Mrs. McAleer, 160 West 119th.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

80's, on Riverside Drive; elegantly furnished home, 12 rooms, 4 baths; magnificent view; $500. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Westchester County.

Foreclosure Sale—Mortgage $3,000. New, attractive 7-room house, Nepperhan Heights; building cost $4,400; lots $1,000. Inquire M. A. Broderick, Yonkers. Act quick.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT, FIREPROOF OFFICE SPACE, five minutes New York City Hall, second floor, 262 Fulton St., Borough Hall, Brooklyn; 2,500 feet; 37 windows; fine building; will divide; subways, elevated, trolleys; now ready. Woodlife Company.

Stores.—Two, separate or together; splendid big show room, 90 feet deep; good for bank, pianos, &c.; new 30-story building, near Broadway; two subway express stations near door. 110 West 40th St. Room 1203.

Beautiful parlor floor on high-class business block, suitable for doctor or other professional person; also basement for tearoom. 29 West 57th St. Phone Circle 1871.

FURNISHED OFFICES and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building, directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

377 Broadway, cor. White St.—Large, light offices and show rooms, 6th floor, rear. F. J. GUILFOYLE & CO., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

Furnished private office, $25.50 monthly; desk room, $11.50; telephone attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

107th, 339 East.—Small five-story loft building 25x75 for rent; suitable for storage purposes. Winer, 204 East 107th. Telephone Harlem 885.

Variety of loft space; can meet needs any business. Give me your requirements. Eph. Buchwald, 113 East 125th.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1263.

Large light office, Wall St., $60. McDowell, 69 Wall St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

PLUMBER, LICENSED, DESIRES TO HIRE DESK ROOM OR STORE WITH REAL ESTATE AGENT OR OWNER TO CONDUCT PLUMBING BUSINESS; REFERENCES. JACOBY, 1,632 Park Av.

Two lofts, approximately 10,000 square feet, or building, for manufacturing purposes; light, airy, and good heating facilities; Bronx preferred. X 393 Times Annex.

Small, light room for mechanical engineer's office, downtown; state rent. R 694 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

36TH, 124 EAST.—Suite three unusually large, attractively furnished rooms, 2 bathrooms, open fireplaces, southern exposure; exclusive neighborhood; references.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

MADISON AV., 416.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; maid, breakfast service; elevator; long or short term; $135-$150. Apply 4th floor front.

PARK AV., northwest corner, entrance 81st St.; 6 rooms and bath; sunshine. Phone Lenox 7899.

PARK AV.—Seven rooms, housekeeping, sublease, long-short. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 Fifth Av.

Perfectly appointed 3-room housekeeping apartment, $175 monthly; exclusive central section. Telephone mornings Murray Hill 8034, Apt. 54.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's, one, two maids' rooms; exquisitely furnished; terms. Columbus 3974.

Furnished—West Side.

30's, near 5th Av.; handsomely furnished apartment, (floor,) three large rooms, kitchen, bath; bargain; $110. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; fine hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 157 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen; 8th floor; seen Friday-Saturday, 11-5.

58TH, 200 WEST.—To sublet, very attractively furnished, also unfurnished, apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, to Oct. 1. Apartment 9E.

58TH, 182 WEST.—12 rooms, 5 baths, charmingly furnished, sublease season; immediate possession; call any time at Gomez apartment or telephone Columbus 3974.

67TH, 2 WEST.—For rent until Oct. 1, luxuriantly furnished apartment, $425 monthly; two master's bedrooms, maid's room if desired; linens, beautiful dishes, glassware, silver, grand piano, &c. Mrs. Brecken, Telephone 1167 Columbus, or 3774 Columbus.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Apartment 607; duplex studio, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; manager Hotel des Artistes.

70S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, grand piano, $200 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

70TH, 219 WEST.—One or two rooms in strictly private house to rent to responsible business men only.

70TH ST.—Attractive apartment, 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette; upper floor; private house. Columbus 4767.

77TH, 50 WEST.—Four-room, bath and kitchenette apartment furnished; to sublet for nine months beginning Jan. 1, at Manhattan Square Hotel. Apply apartment 96.

77TH, 266 WEST.—One, two rooms, neatly furnished, private bath, electricity, telephone.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, running water, electricity; new; business couple; references.

80S, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, five rooms, bath, all light, $175 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80'S, (West End.)—6 rooms, 2 baths, charmingly furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

100'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath, piano, $125 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

110TH, 620 WEST.—Government official leaving; will sell $3,000 furnished apartment for $1,500 and sublet $100 month; five rooms, overlooking Riverside; no dealers. Phone Morningside 3596.

158TH, 473 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 4 outside rooms, with bath; nicely furnished; immediately; reasonable. Audubon 3980.

163D, 540 WEST.—Four rooms; near Broadway; ground floor; call mornings. Mrs. Pacheco.

166 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENT TWO EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, kitchenette and bath, $135 month; handsomely furnished; 3 rooms, large kitchen, bath, $180; all appointments are of highest standard; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 7640.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED. Choice apartments, 4 to 12 rooms; East, West; $150 up. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

BROADWAY, 2,788, (110th Subway.)—$85; private, front three-room elevator apartment. Mack.

BROADWAY, 2,534, (Near 95th St.)—Two rooms, bath, latest improvements, maid service, and linen, $75. Riverside 1156.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (Corner 93d.)—Seven rooms, two baths, three master's bedrooms, one maid's; eastern exposure; all front, face Park; music room, dining room; has wonderful view of lake, 5th Av.; eighth floor; going South immediately; $225 yearly lease; $250 Winter lease; modern twelve-story building. Call Apt. 82. Phone 3521 Riverside.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 158 W. 72d. Col. 1977.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.—3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; sublease furnished 1st floor; rental $100 per month for four months.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Spacious south room, bath, kitchenette; enchanting view. Academy 3113.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,061.—Six rooms and bath. The Florida, Apartment 56.

To let, furnished, for month of January, 2 light rooms with bath; $65 a week for two persons; American plan; below 34th St. Address L. M., 467 Times Downtown.

WEST END.—8 rooms, 3 baths, charmingly furnished; terms. Phone Columbus 3974.

WILL SELL elegantly, newly furnished apartment, seven rooms, front, eighth floor, overlooking Central Park, corner 93d St., complete for $1,400 to one assuming lease; rent $150, unfurnished; $250 furnished; grand view lake, 5th Av.; immediate. Phone 3521 Riverside, Apt. 82. Or will sell two-room furnished kitchenette apartment, 59th St., 5th Av., for $1,000.

Unfurnished—East Side.

81ST, 2 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment to let; three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Call between 10 and 1. Bolardi.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 3 WEST.—High-class apts. of 1-2-3 rooms with bath and kitchenette; also an unusual bungalow apt. constructed on roof with sleeping porch and roof garden; now ready for occupancy; renting office on premises.

56TH ST., 17 WEST.—Studio apartment, skylight, two rooms, bath, open fireplace; new building. Apply premises.

56TH, 327 WEST.—Two, five large, light rooms; remodeled; elevator; $720 up.

57TH, 29 WEST.—Beautiful one, two, and three-room apartment or studios with private baths, open fireplaces, electricity, steam heat; aristocratic neighborhood; moderate rentals. Phone Circle 1871.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, studio. Apply Supt. on premises.

74TH, 138 WEST.—Fine parlor floor suite; physician; also four-room apartment.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 961.—5-room, elevator apartment; $55.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

FIVE rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $37.50. Manning, 230 President St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Bachelor wants from 1st of Jan. well furnished two-room apartment, maid service, in apartment building, between 70th and 90th West; price not over $80 per month. R 319 Times.

Wanted immediately, 6-7 rooms, 2 baths, furnished apartment; choice locality; 6 months; $250 monthly. Telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

Family of four, closing home for Winter, desire living room, two bedrooms, kitchen or kitchenette, and bath until April 1st or thereabout. Room, 801, 66 Broadway.

Army officer, wife, child, desires small apartment, January to May, Washington Square to 145th; moderate. Phone Riverside 3192, Apartment 36.

Apartment, furnished, wanted, four-five rooms, from 135th St., West, up; only people in family grandmother and child; write full particulars. S 333 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS WANTING furnished apartments, 3-9 months rentals. Clark Realty, 347 Mad. Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

COUPLE WANTS 4 OR 5 ROOMS; $150. MILLER, 162 West 50. Circle 3067.

Young lady wishes to share apartment with lady. A 960 Times Harlem.

Unfurnished.

Apartment wanted, unfurnished, 4 or 5 rooms, on upper west side or near University Heights; rent about $40. Brinckerhoff, 319 W. 98th.

Bachelor wants attractive high-class apartment, furnished or unfurnished; studio apartment preferred. A 966 Times Harlem.

Will pay $20 bonus four or five room elevator apartment, Washington Heights; will sublease. Telephone Mad. Sq. 1613.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, conveniences, $5; another $2.50; gentlemen.

The Management of THE NEWEST ALLERTON, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for residence in their NEW 16-STORY RESIDENCE FOR MEN. Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. Shower baths, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates $6.50 to $15 per week. References.

THE HOTEL BELMORE, northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., two blocks from subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week and up. Madison Square 501.

IRVING PLACE, 56.—Beautifully furnished rooms, superior private house; references essential.

West Side.

17TH, 300 WEST.—Furnished room, to American gentleman wishing Spanish conversation. Rojas, Apt. 22.

23D, 258 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen, $3.50, $4.50; steam heat.

56TH, 201 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED; CENTRALLY LOCATED; STEAM, HOT WATER. CIRCLE 3093.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large warm front room. Seventh floor.

70TH, 225 WEST.—Beautiful, extremely large room; running water; electricity; near bath.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, STEAM, ELECTRICITY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

73D ST., 133 WEST.—Parlor, with running water; attractive bedroom, adjoining bath; $10 and 11; gentlemen; references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive 2 rooms, bath; reasonable. Telephone Columbus 8927.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant, sunny room, running water; one flight up.

75TH, 2 WEST.—LARGE, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, TWIN BEDS, ELECTRICITY, ONE FLIGHT, REASONABLE.

75TH, 149 WEST. — Newly furnished residence; well-heated, large rooms; electricity; $10-$12.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Comfortable, clean, well heated, large, small rooms, southern exposure; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; private baths; electricity; $3-$14.

76TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive front parlor; running water; $10.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room, bath, medium room, exclusive house, near subway.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, $9-$10; small room, $4; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, $6 to $9; telephone; reception room.

82D, 155 WEST. — Beautiful parlor floor, 3 rooms, private bath; also large room.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large front room, suitable 2, adjoining bath, comfortable, references.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath, big front parlor; electricity.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, bath, parquet floors, electricity; gentlemen only.

96TH, 27 WEST.—Handsome, large and connecting dressing room, private family; gentlemen.

104TH, 247 WEST.—Clean, homelike room; electricity; gentleman desiring best. Beidler.

113TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Large front room, in private house, suitable man and wife or 2 bachelors.

114TH, 425 WEST.—Apartment 23, furnished room; all improvements.

124TH, 609 WEST.—Large room, 1-2 business people, private. Apartment 72.

161ST ST., 600 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—One large room; running water; private family; references. Underwood, Apt. 7C.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 374.—Christian family wishes to rent parlor and bedroom to respectable business men. Apply evenings, Harris.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th.)—Large steam heated room; also medium room; breakfast optional; private residence; telephone; references.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, small and large; home comforts. Schuyler 8250.

LARGE front room, tastefully furnished, electricity, kitchenette privileges. Riverside 9058, 1-2 P. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (Between 79th-80th.)—Beautiful, furnished rooms, clean, light.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Desirable large room; all conveniences; adjoining bath; private house.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined young man desires furnished room, either single or with private bath, with private family; no other roomers; applicant used to best and requires breakfast; only highest class place considered. Address Box 397 Times, 2 Rector St.

Agreeable, refined young couple wish pleasant room, elevator apartment, uptown, Broadway subway. L 180 Times.

Gentleman desires room, bath, breakfast, vicinity Washington Square; state particulars. L 179 Times.

Japanese desires furnished room, about 130th St.; west side preferable. Write particulars Nozakia Bros., 621 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

54 WEST 54TH ST. Rooms with board; references.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; smaller room; steam; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double front room; one small and medium; subway.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern;

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Broad manufacturing experience; modern cost and financial accounting; present assistant senior auditor connected with fifteen plants; age 37; married; salary, $3,000; thorough executive; capable mature business judgment. R 671 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—First class accountant, expert on costs and general accounting, desires position with manufacturing concern take charge of accounting; salary $60. X 383 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; extensive experience with modern business methods; good systematizer, university training; experienced exports, manufacturing; $40. G 073 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, fully experienced, N. Y. U. accounting student, honorable discharge U. S. Army, desires concern where business knowledge can be used; best references. A 961 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive with record for achievement, seeks position controller or corporation executive. H 775 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified; general accounting, monthly audits, investigations, systems, tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. Telephone 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, closed, systematized, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangement; $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst, 21 Park Row. Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income Tax Reports. Bookkeeping done, $1 week, (Saves $25 bookkeeper;) new method. Beekman 998. 1,701 Tribune Building.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, closed, audited; balance sheets; bookkeeping small firms; tax reports. Horton-Goldman, 302 Broadway. Worth 2814.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income Tax Reports, books closed, opened, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward. Friedlander, 154 Nassau. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—Monthly, yearly audits, reports, statements; books opened, closed; written up, systematized; moderate. Pace, 200 Broadway. Cortlandt 3115.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 122 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax expert, books systematized, audited; part-time bookkeeping, spare time evenings, Saturday afternoons; reasonable W 566 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 4 years' bookkeeping experience, desires position with C. P. A.; $25. Leiner, 275 Stanton St., City.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; monthly audits. Robinson, 128 Broadway. Rector 4275.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited, and systematized; income tax expert. G 694 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT - ASSISTANT, experienced bookkeeper; college accountancy student; salary moderate. L 142 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, audits systems, part time bookkeeping, income tax. Strouch, 155 Ross St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT, 20, desires position with public accountant; experienced bookkeeper. L 166 Times.

ADV. WRITER

with 15 years' practical experience, as advertising manager for makers of wearables, drug products, foods, and as planman for agency; open Jan. 1; salary reasonable for trial period; alert, energetic, sensible American. W 326 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN,

released from service; combination writer of human, breezy, result-getting copy and versatile layout man; good chance to secure young quality producer at reasonable salary. G 670 Times Downtown.

ARMY CAPTAIN,

ex-District Attorney in West, will be honorably discharged within week, desires connection with New York City law firm; large experience in preparation and trial of cases, both civil and criminal, and office management; leave can now be arranged for interview. Address Box S 342 Times.

ARMY OFFICER, 29, honorably discharged; experienced office and traffic manager; executive ability; conscientious; highly recommended; immediately available. R 649 Times Downtown.

ARMY OFFICER, Discharged. Age 28. Graduate Civil Engineer. Two Years' Selling. Four Years' Technical Experience. Desires Connection with future in Industrial Corporation. R 325 Times.

ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER.—Young man, 18, with 6 months' department store experience, wishes position. S 340 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER, office and factory experience; references. Evers, 84 Pine St., Brooklyn.

BILL CLERK.—Young man, 23 years old; 3 years' experience in textile line; A1 reference; can enter charges from call. R 316 Times.

BILLING CLERK, &c.—Young man, (21,) office, billing clerk, assistant bookkeeper, typist; references. W 565 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, experienced, seeks position with reputable firm; rapid typist, controlling accounts; can take complete charge of office; best references. V., Box 119 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, desires permanent position with opportunities; five years' business experience, 2 years of accounting at New York University. R 705 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, six years' experience, controlling accounts, credits, collections, trial balance; neat, accurate, reliable; excellent references. L 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (22,) five years' experience; good penman; A1 references; just released from navy. G. O. Norell, 987 Hart St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, 2 years' accounting student, trial balances, controlling accounts; excellent references. Goldberg, 895 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, honorable discharge from army, knowledge Spanish, 3 years' experience, accounting student, desires position; reference. G 672 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Four years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balance and balance sheet; not afraid of work. R 698 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced; army discharge; controlling accounts; accountancy student; $25. W 331 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 24, modern methods, controlling accounts, balance sheets, P. L. statements, trial balance; moderate salary. S 352 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) 4 years' experience stenographer and typist; operate controlling accounts, trial balances, &c.; salary $21. R 689 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, four years' experience; army discharge; excellent references; $22. R 711 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, credits, (45;) thoroughly experienced; highest credentials; salary $28. G 666 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) competent and willing; high school and business training; three years' experience; references. W 352 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, efficient and conscientious; age 29; salary $30. S 313 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, credit man, and office manager, thoroughly experienced, desires position. S 318 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASST.—Young man (18) desires position with reliable concern, references, I. W. Stern, 217 E. 81st St., City.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) four years' experience; knowledge of accounting; salary $18. L 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, college man, 22, thoroughly experienced; released from navy. R 317 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) experienced in double entry systems, controlling accounts, high school graduate; $23. L 156 Times.

BUTLER, valet, (Korean,) experienced; willing and obliging; references. James Lee, 1,877 Madison Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Japanese, many years' experience, careful driver, do own repairing, desire position in private family; willing valeting or companion. Chauffeur, Murray Hill 3658. 30 Prospect Place.

CHAUFFEUR.—Just discharged from foreign service; expert driver and mechanician; 24 years of age; married; 10 years' experience. Leon C. Whitehead, 1,612 Van Wyck Av., Richmond Hill, Long Island.

CHAUFFEUR.—Safe driver; expert mechanic; single, 30; honorably discharged from military service; wages $30 per week. Bauerstein, 446 East 139th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, 33; 16 years' experience, high grade cars; expert Pierce driver; city, country. Scheiblin, 528 East 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swedish, 31; ten years' experience on foreign and American cars; also shop experience; best of references. Victor Seaburg, 181 East 75th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, seven years' experience, wishes private position; drives Packard and Pierce-Arrow. William Knapsack, 1,014 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 19, wishes private position; 3 years' shop experience. Cooper, L 160 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, expert mechanic; highest testimonials; gentlemanly. Columbus 9416.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes private position; best references; wages $30 weekly. Bertram, 485 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thoroughly competent; just discharged from the army. Novitch, 771 Columbus Av.

CHEF, first-class, economical, Japanese, married, 14 years' hotel experience, desires position; hotel or club. Taniguchi, 509 West 135th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, ambitious, age 22, desires position at bottom; corresponding, selling experience. Murray Kogen, 976 Leggett Av., City.

COLLEGE MAN, (20,) honorably discharged navy, business experience; highest references. L 148 Times.

CREDIT, COLLECTION, EXPORT MANAGER, capable and experienced, age 26, released from service, seeks position. G 698 Times Downtown.

DELIVERY AND SALES SUPT. desires to connect with some reputable house which will appreciate services; employed at present and for past 6½ years with large baking enterprise; aged 30, married; unquestionable references.

DRAFTSMAN, electrical, 22, six years' layout medium, large size A. C. machinery, switch gear. Army discharge, Y 207 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man wishes position, junior draftsman. Box 520, 278 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, 24; technical graduate; six years' experience layout, detailing. A 957 Times Harlem.

EDITOR wants connection with scientific, trade, or literary publication. W 340 Times.

EXECUTIVE with United States Food Administration will resign shortly; college graduate; desires position of responsibility with large corporation, bank, or commercial house. G 659 Times Downtown.

EXPORT DRY GOODS MAN, With clientele in South and Central America, wishes to make connection developing business in Latin-American countries; five years' experience, writes Spanish, traveled abroad; highest credentials. H 705 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MANAGER, young man, experienced, speaks English, French, Spanish, college education, now employed, desires permanent position. L 157 Times.

EXPORT.—Young man desires connection with export house; good education; office experience; stenographer, typewriter; navy release. R 648 Times Downtown.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKER, Cleveland, Ohio, solicits account of local reliable concern to represent and handle complete line or specialty; to remain here six days; will appreciate immediate interview. Y. 213 Times Annex.

HERE IS
YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to secure an intelligent, conscientious executive secretary, 25; a man who has made good; 7 years' experience secretary, correspondent, executive; salary $30. E. L., 371 Amsterdam Av.

MANAGER.—Columbia graduate, (28,) with legal education, feasible sales ideas and successful sales experience, a constructive accountant and vigorous accountant; not spectacular, but with capacity for detail and constant, hard work; salary $75. L 149 Times.

NEWSPAPER EDITOR, having part-time leisure for the next three months, wishes to employ it in some special work where his training and experience would apply; convincing writer, with marked individuality in style; publicity, prospectus, or high-class advertising proposition considered. Y 208 Times Annex.

NURSE, male, would like position. Write S. T., 148 Columbus Av.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE or assistant. Attorney, Christian, especially experienced in corporation matters; connected with large manufacturing company for number of years, desires position, legal or business, with active company. G 685 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, experienced, college graduate; Lieutenant, honorable army discharge, desires advancing position; excellent credentials. R 326 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Man, 19, desires position office assistant reliable firm. Carlson, 517 East 88th.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR SO. AMERICA. Graduate civil engineer, age 30, 8 years' experience design and construction in U. S. and South America, speaks and writes Spanish, desires connection representing concern handling construction materials and equipment for South America or Spain. Address D 856 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, traveling, familiar with steel and its product, also the chemical and physical properties and heat treatment of same, acquainted with New England, Ohio, and Michigan trade, desires to connect with reputable firm as their district representative, or will travel. S 345 Times.

SALESMAN.—I am looking for a cloak house which can use big business, covering New York and vicinity and jobbers; am the right man for a house which can turn out the merchandise, but have have an open field to work. L 177 Times.

SALESMAN, English, 29 years old, with selling experience America and abroad, wishes to represent American concern in West Indies or Latin America. Best references regards ability and character. G 691 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Capable salesman, being mustered out of army, desires to represent good men's wear line for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; ten years' road experience; best references. X 389 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER, executive, with exceptional sales ability, capable of organizing and handling sales force, guaranteeing results, would entertain proposition Jan. 1, 1919. R 327 Times.

SALESMAN, young man, clean cut of neat appearance, with selling ability, desires position, salary or commission, auto accessories preferred. Address F. H., 2,117 Mapes Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN.—Seeks connection with commercial house; city or out of town; have following; released from navy. G 660 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (23,) live wire, 6 years' city, road experience, 4 years last house, selling liquor trade, seeks line from suitable house; metropolitan only. Box S 344 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two live wires, with New York office, would like to sell direct for silk mill on straight commission basis. X 384 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wishes to connect with progressive concern; twenty-nine years old, at present calling on drug trade. Position must be worth $2,500. R 700 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young hustler, released from army, seeks connection; road; reference. R 324 Times.

SALESMAN wishes to represent on the Pacific Coast some dress manufacturer, waist or silk underwear. L 170 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER DESIRES POSITION; SALARY $25. R 690 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (23.) First Lieutenant's Yeoman, seeks position; married. G 661 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK—4 years' experience shipping to South America and Far East; position with advancement, best references. G 679 Times Downtown.

SPANISH-AMERICAN editor, 47, desires connection with publishing house; interested in Spanish publications; experience in literary, editorial work; good correspondent and translator. W 301 Times.

SHIPBUILDERS, hull Superintendent, reliable and up to date, with initiative, if you require such a man. X 391 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, business experience, educated; capable; desires position offering future. 328 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of construction seeks position outside New York City; twenty years' experience in construction of every description; executive ability; thorough knowledge machinery. A 962 Times Harlem.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 24, ONE YEAR DRAFTING ROOM AND ONE YEAR SHOP EXPERIENCE; RELEASED FROM WAR WORK; WISHES OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW WORTH IN ANY CAPACITY WHERE INTELLIGENCE AND INITIATIVE ARE REQUIRED. A 95 T HARLEM.

TYPIST.—Quick, accurate; permanent, temporary; evenings or few hours daily. L 162 Times.

TYPIST-CLERK.—1 years' experience, rapid, accurate; references, desires position. R 697 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, one year's office experience, knowledge of French, also stenography and typewriting, wishes connection with mercantile concern, with advancement; best references. B 284 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, honorably discharged from U. S. Army, desires position with automobile concern; used car agency or garage; thoroughly experienced all make cars; buying, selling. Address Watson, 352 West 58th.

YOUNG MAN, honorably discharged from U. S. Army, with banking and foreign exchange experience, law school, speaks several foreign languages, wishes position. Address W 345 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, general all around, fast figurer, payroll man, cashier, bookkeeper, typist, correspondent, expert penman, seeks permanent responsible position; unquestionable references. L 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, honorably discharged from army, educated, experienced, good at office or outside work, desires position with concern doing Latin-American business; excellent references. W 330 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) educated, 5 years' business experience, just released from navy, stenographer, executive ability, desires position of trust with good advancement. G 674 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, well-educated, experienced high-class automobile concerns; references; typewriter; desires connection mechanical firm. S 351 Times.

YOUNG MAN, possessing good common sense, desires immediate connection with reliable mercantile concern appreciating conscientious work. L 158 Times.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE, four years' unparalleled record, experienced ad writer, salesman, sales correspondent, seeks opportune business engagement. K 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, able and energetic (21) desires to take charge of an office or assist in same; fair education. G 692 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, industrious, alert, desires commercial position, where he can learn business. G 686 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, five years' clerical experience, as work on ledgers; $16-$18. R. Grant, 1,948 Amsterdam Av., city.

YOUNG MAN, released from navy, executive ability, desires connection with reliable firm; inside man or salesman. W 334 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) desires office position; best recommendations; American; $12. G 664 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks connection with export firm to learn business; salary no object; mercantile experience. W 335 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position with commercial house with advancement; best references. R 695 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) married, wishes position at anything. G 675 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) residing with parents, desires position. Baker, 317 W. 119th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, plenty business experience, desires position at anything. L 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) familiar with all office duties; $15. R 708 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6916.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT TYPIST.—Young girl, bright, as assistant typist, good at figures, in busy office; salary $9. Werbro Ribbon Manufacturing Co., 19 East 24th.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; liberal pay. Call 140 E. 28th St. today at 4 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER, must be thoroughly experienced, to handle voluminous accounts; references and years of service must be stated in reply; salary $25; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. O 764 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER required with practical knowledge of debit and credit entry; permanent position; references required; office in Woolworth Building. O 706 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, thoroughly experienced double entry; state experience and salary; good position for right party. G 688 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, knowledge of automobile line preferred, but not essential; write fully of your experience, stating salary. Box R 707 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Big waist manufacturer; must be willing; address giving salary and experience. M. W., 604 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, cloak and suit house; references. Goldstein Co., 43 West 24th.

BOOKKEEPER in hotel; state experience and salary expected. B 312 Times.

GENERAL office assistant; must be high school graduate; apply after 10 A. M. the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—State age, experience, and salary desired. B 306 Times.

EXPERIENCED COOKS,
EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES,
CHAMBERMAIDS,
BATHROOM MAIDS,
CLEANERS,
GLASS GIRLS,
STOREROOM GIRLS,
LAUNDRY GIRLS,
MANGLE GIRLS,
IRONERS.

APPLY TO THE HOTEL ASSOCIATION,
44 EAST 29TH ST.,
NEAR 4TH AV.,
FROM 8:30 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

FINISHERS.—Skirt and waist finishers for high-class dressmaking house; call after 9. 12 East 55th St., next to St. Regis.

GIRL to typewrite orders, also to file and act as assistant telephone operator; permanent position assured with opportunity for advancement. Tiffany Studios, 361 Madison Av.

GIRL to look after 3-year-old boy several afternoons and evenings week. Phone Audubon 4312. Apt. 66.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for housework; no washing; good home; good treatment. Hennessy, 1 President St., New Rochelle. Phone 926M.

HOUSEWORKER (general) wanted. Call mornings, evenings, 603 West 111th, Apartment 111; car fare.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, young, light work, small apartment house. Call 124 West 86th.

NURSE wanted; strong, white, for 15 months' boy; character and cheerfulness appreciated more than experience; good wages. Flushing 2329.

NURSE.—Undergraduate with hospital experience for night duty; apply today, 9 A. M., N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

OFFICE WORK.—Girl, refined, about 16, for light office work; hours 8 to 5; commencing salary $8. O 773 Times Downtown.

OFFICE assistant, experienced, wanted; $12 weekly. Call 233 East 57th.

OPERATOR, telephone, young lady, 16-18 years old; salary $10; beginner preferred. Call Friday morning 8:45-9:30. L. M. Burt, 14 West 40th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER wanted by export house; only absolutely first class and thoroughly experienced young ladies need apply; applications treated confidentially; must state experience, age, religion, and salary expected; applications withouth this information will not be considered; excellent opportunity for right party. O 776 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER
in wholesale dry goods house; must be experienced and well recommended; steady position and pleasant surroundings.
M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, INC.,
40 WEST 23D ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Common sense young woman who can reason, think and work without constant supervision; accurate beginner considered; salary $12-$14. Ar. Mullaly, 12 East 44th St.; 8:30 Saturday.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE WORK; GOOD SALARY, ADVANCEMENT. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, R 679 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant in office of Christian firm; must be accurate at figures; an unusual opportunity for exceptionally bright beginner; salary to commence $12 to $15; advancement. B 303 Times.

STENOGRAPHER (French) wanted by large export house in Chicago; must be able to take dictation in French and English; write fully, sending copies of testimonials; expenses to Chicago paid. Y 203 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, English-Spanish, required by old-established, reliable export house; steady position. Tavares Kalb Co., 108 Duane St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in automobile business. Apply by letter only, stating experience, salary. Brewster & Co., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER in office of wholesale grocery house; state age, reference, previous employment; $18 per week. R 663 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent opportunity for experienced law stenographer; state qualifications. Write O 768 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, high school education, good speller and typist; state salary. B 317 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; beginner, some high school education, willing, neat; $8. B 316 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER, well educated, wide awake young woman as editorial assistant; $16. B 318 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by export house; knowledge of Portuguese preferred. W 348 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping wanted: Apply Belwin, Inc., 701 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER who can speak and write Spanish and English. W 300 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—State age, experience, and salary desired. B 307 Times.

WORKING housekeeper, in household where a capable, refined woman will feel at home; good wages, considerate treatment. Phone Forest Hill 6475.

TYPEWRITER and stenographer, used to tabulating figures; salary $15; give experience and references. Accountant, G 669 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted; pleasant surroundings; permanent. Call Educators' Association, 303 5th Av.

TYPISTS, piecework; experienced can earn $15 to $20 weekly. Apply 9 A. M., Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

WAITRESS in tea room. 18 West 43d Street.

WOMAN to take entire charge of kitchen of small hotel; arrangement of American plan meals, hiring of help and other duties of a downstairs housekeeper to be assumed; answer, giving references and salary expected; hotel would furnish all living expenses. B 322 Times.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, married couple; husband can take other employment. 56 Irving Place.

YOUNG WOMAN in advertising department of large daily newspaper; hours 9-5:30; salary to start, $15; good opportunity; state age and experience. D 862 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN to do clerical and some light manufacturing work at home in spare time; salary basis; may develop largely with employment of others; electric light connection advantageous; being in city only one day when can see you both daytime and evening. Address C. L., Box 145 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted to run telephone switchboard. Hotel Victoria, 145 West 47th St.

YOUNG LADY.—Active, reliable; $15. Apply Mr. Grant, 50 Church St., Standard Drug.

Instruction.

FILING—INDEXING.
Positions open for our graduates after a month's intensive training.
Day and Evening Classes.
Visitors welcome any time.
Over three thousand graduates.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Business is now demanding hundreds of trained women; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 70, "Your English," will enable you to determine. Write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains executive secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 Nassau St. Free Registration.
Secretary-stenographer, export, $25; stenographer, legal, $22; stenographers, commercial and insurance, $15; typist, dictaphone, clerical, $10-$15.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
1 BROADWAY
Stenographers (6), $25-20; typists (6), $18-15; adding machine operators, $15; file clerks, $15; many others; register free.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, $20; stenographers, several, $20; assistant, $15; other positions; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway. Est. 1897.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal and commercial, $15-$22. TYPISTS, (25,) $12-$16.
BRODY AGENCY,
239 Broadway, (Entrance 1 Park Place.)

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau St.—Numerous permanencies, $10 to $20; uptown, downtown; A1 firms; bookkeepers-stenographer, $20; typists, clerks.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 Nassau St. Miss Griffin.
Stenographers, $18-20, Downtown; file clerks insurance, $15; others, $12. Call immediately.

SALESWOMEN possessing ability may secure remunerative positions in petticoat departments with best stores out of town. Wm. Spateln & Bro., 1,239 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS. — EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANTS WANTED BY PROMINENT FIRM OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE, PRESENT AND EXPECTED SALARY, AND REFERENCES; LIBERAL SALARY AND EXCEPTIONAL PROSPECT. G 677 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT FOR POSITION OF TRAVELING AUDITOR; MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, SALARY, AGE, MARRIED OR SINGLE, AND WHETHER EMPLOYED AT PRESENT TIME; REFERENCES WILL NOT BE INVESTIGATED WITHOUT YOUR PERMISSION. W 333 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant desiring to secure an opportunity in this profession kindly arrange an appointment with the Efficient Audit Co., Inc., 1,475 Broadway. Phone Bryant 2761.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, by large export house; only those having passed N. Y. accountancy examinations need apply. 30 Church St., Room 1742.

ADVERTISING SERVICE MAN.
Wide-awake young man to take charge of syndicate cut service for retailers; must plan and direct art work, write copy, and lay out proof books; one with department store experience might fit in nicely; state full particulars, salary. R 323 Times.

ADVERTISING man wanted to do spare time work for well known wear manufacturer; must be thoroughly experienced; direct by mail sales copy. Address full particulars. B 308 Times.

AN EXECUTIVE.

A man of executive ability not over forty years of age; conservative and energetic, accustomed to long hours for a night position requiring close attention to detail; state fully experience for past five years. Exceptional opportunity offered to a man who can qualify. B 308 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER who can operate typewriter; give age, references and salary expected. L 145 Times.

ATTORNEY.—Active litigating law firm requires managing attorney; opportunity, rapid advancement for energetic lawyer with some experience and executive ability. G 657 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK.—Young man with experience on Monroe Cancellation Machine; hustler; state age, salary expected, and references. G. M., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced to handle voluminous accounts. References and years of service must be stated in reply. Salary $25; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. O 763 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING AND OFFICE WORK.—Wanted, man of experience, able to keep general accounts and take care of ordinary correspondence with customers; state full particulars and salary expected. B 325 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced double entry. State experience and salary. Good position for right party. G 687 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—By corporation; competent to make up profit and loss statements; state age, experience, salary and references. R 332 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant bookkeeper; good opportunity with an old-established firm; answer in own handwriting, state salary expected and age. R 696 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert head; conversant with import business; supervising office for two months, substituting for present occupant. R 308 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Knowledge of Wall Street accounting necessary; references; wages expected. L 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—In hotel; state experience and salary expected. B 311 Times.

BOYS

to do messenger work; must be 16 years of age.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 113.

BOY wanted for general office work and department messenger service; must be neat, accurate, willing; salary to commence $9 per week; advancement in accordance with ability. Call 9 A. M., The New York Times Current History, 17th floor Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

BOYS, WELL APPEARING, TO ACT AS MESSENGERS; SHOULD BE ALERT, WELL MANNERED, AND AMBITIOUS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 149 5TH AV.

BOY, energetic, neat appearance, wanted by Christian firm; good opportunity with large steel manufacturers; state age and salary expected. O 753 Times Downtown.

BOY, 14-16; large law office; good salary, quick promotion for brightness and energy. Geller, Rolston & Horan, 22 Exchange Place.

BOY for office of large corporation; chance to advance. Reply in own handwriting, giving age, references, and salary wanted, O 760 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Strong, good writer, generally useful, stock, shipping; advancement. Merk, 416 Broadway.

BOYS, 16, useful, export house department; also go errands. G 680 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Wanted, a buyer and manager for Southern concern in crockery and glass; combination wholesale, and retail. Address Y 205 Times Annex.

BUYER, thoroughly experienced, to take complete charge of piece goods department. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

CABINETMAKERS,

first-class; those having had airplane experience preferred. Apply or write Curtiss Engineering Corp., Garden City, N. Y.

CARPENTERS, $5.50 per day of 8 hours; Government construction work. Apply 7:20 A. M., Statue of Liberty Ferry Landing, Battery.

CHAUFFEUR to drive 3-ton Packard, only those experienced need apply. Call 102 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR WANTED.—Address or call on Mrs. Lewis, Garden City, Long Island. References required.

CIGAR CLERK EXPERIENCED. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, HOTEL ST. REGIS, 2 EAST 55TH ST. PERMIT 298.

CIRCULATION MANAGER for rapidly growing Spanish magazine, circulation in Mexico, Cuba and United States America; want man who has successful record in building circulation and understands some Spanish; state age, experiences and salary wanted. A. R. Post Office 15, Broad St. Station.

CLERKS.—NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE REQUIRES TWO CLERKS, WHO UNDERSTAND CLEARING HOUSE SHEETS. APPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c., P. O. Box 1,040, CITY HALL.

COLLECTOR
EXPERIENCED INSTALMENT COLLECTOR; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE COLLECTING FURNITURE OR DEPARTMENT STORE ACCOUNTS; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY. APPLY 9-11 A. M., HECHT BROS., 53-57 W. 14th.

COOKS, EXPERIENCED;
ASSISTANT COOKS;
PASTRY COOKS;
ICE CREAM MEN;
BAKERS, ROLL, BREAD, AND CAKE;
LUNCHMEN;
OYSTERMEN,
BUTCHERS,
FISH AND CHICKEN BUTCHERS,
COLD MEAT MEN,
VEGETABLE PEELERS.
COFFEE MEN,
PANTRYMEN,
ICEMEN,
PORTERS,
BARTENDERS,
CAPTAINS,
WAITERS,
BUS BOYS,
DUMBWAITER MEN,
DISHWASHERS,
FIREMEN,
POT WASHERS,
SILVER CLEANERS,
HOUSEMEN,
YARDMEN,
CLEANERS,

APPLY TO THE HOTEL ASSOCIATION,
44 EAST 29TH ST.,
NEAR 4TH AV.
FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish and Portuguese, wanted by long-established dyestuff and chemical concern; state references, experience, and salary expected. P. C. Z., P. O. Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

COUPLE.—Simple living, considerate family of three wish secure permanent household service, city and country; couple preferred; good pay and conditions for right people; ability to take responsibility desired; write with references, giving phone, for interview. L 169 Times.

CLEANER wanted; dry cleaner and spotter; must be first-class man; give references. X 398 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Hotel wants young man, American birth; must have good reference as to honesty and sobriety; previous hotel experience not necessary; salary to start $80 month. R 329 Times.

DEPARTMENT STORE ADVERTISER WANTED.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DEPARTMENT STORE ADVERTISER AND SALES PROMOTER. TRASK PRESCOTT & RICHARDSON CO., ERIE, PA.

DESIGNER WANTED FOR LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR BY LARGE WESTERN MANUFACTURER; MUST BE CAPABLE OF ALSO MANAGING ENTIRE FACTORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY; IN ANSWERING GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED, WHICH WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. X 345 TIMES ANNEX.

DOCTOR in sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay $125 a month, board and room, single man desired. L 167 Times.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED,
FIRST CLASS, FOR LAYOUT WORK IN PRODUCTION DRAFTING DEPARTMENT; SMALL ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
BOSCH MAGNETO COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DRAFTSMAN wanted on automatic machinery; good tracer and detailer. R 318 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER wanted for up-State industrial plant of 3,000 employes; permanent position; only experienced and well qualified man should apply. X 374 Times Annex.

ENGINEER for 16-story hotel; must be steady, sober, and come well recommended; apply stating how long at last position, reason for leaving, and salary expected. S W 93 Times.

FOREMAN.—Intelligent, working, for cloth and pamphlet binding; state age, nationality, and experience. B 287 Times.

HAT SALESMAN for men's retail stores; experienced only apply. Peter Rabbit Hat Stores, 220 Fifth Ave.

INSURANCE EXAMINER with New England experience wanted large fire insurance company; give age, experience, salary, references. R 665 Times Downtown.

MAN, between the ages of 30 and 45, who has had some experience handling credits and making out tickets, wanted in the office of large shoe manufacturing concern. Reply by letter only, stating experience and salary expected, B. G., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

MAN who has done cataloguing of antiquities or arranging in a museum to act as curator in a private museum; not in New York; permanent position for right man. Address by letter J. G., 244 Metropolitan Tower, New York.

MANAGER WANTED.
A capable manager by a large manufacturer of fresh water pearl buttons for their New York office. We desire a man with selling experience in this line to whom we will turn over an established trade. Applications will be strictly confidential. Address X 399 Times Annex.

NEW YORK DAILY requires man combining newspaper experience with forceful managerial capacity. Hours 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. State fully and specifically experience, references and salary to start. W 563 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER for advertising department weekly publication. Man of character, education and high-class ability for such work seeking permanent connection. Write fully experience, references and state salary. G 689 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, experience unnecessary, chance for advancement; salary $10 to start. Cudahy Packing Co., 481 Washington St.

OFFICE BOY.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; PERMANENT POSITION. SEARS, ROEBU

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

WILL sacrifice at once following stock purchased at bankruptcy sale:
15 pleasure cars and runabouts.
500 truck tires.
3,000 32-3½ Firestone rims.
Coupe and limousine bodies.
26 trucks, (Packards, Pierces, Whites, Hudsons, Republics, &c.) Terms to suit.
Also 200 panel and express bodies.
221 WEST 53D ST.

WINTON 6 limousine for sale; best condition; extra touring body; no dealers. Rosenblum, 186 Lewis St. Orchard 6063.

WINTON Little Six seven-passenger; looks, runs like new. Tel. Fordham 5857.

Motor Trucks.

PACKARD Trucks, two 4½-ton, for sale, practically new. Thos. L. Herb & Co., Lebanon, Penn.

VELIE TRUCK, (4-ton, 1918;) price $2,300; big bargain to quick purchaser; terms. Hanover 2990.

ALCO truck, 3½ tons, for sale, cheap. Mr. Kirkpatrick, 432 West 18th.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC beautiful limousine for hire; hour, day, week, or month; monthly preferred. 338 West 70th St. Phone Col. 7834.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, fireproof, $3 month. Crest Garage, Edgemere, L. I. Tel. 3500 Far Rockaway.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE BODIES for Packard and other chassis. 244 West 49th St., 4th floor.

Automobiles Wanted.

HUDSON 1918 sedan; almost new throughout. Meyers-Stark, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5092.

WANTED, late model light roadster; give description and price. W 342 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

20 REASONS 20

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 226 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 325 West 50 St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50. BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. 1151 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn—Dept. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Will the two men who assisted man struck by taxicab about 2:30 Tuesday morning, December 24, 1918, at Columbus Circle, communicate with R. T. Lozier, 144 West 66th Street, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

"EXPORT."

Representative about to leave for South America, would represent firms desiring to do business there on "pro rata" basis of expenses; know thoroughly language and business methods. "Spanish," X 259 Times Annex.

Will sell elegant newly furnished apartment, 7 rooms, front, 8th floor, overlooking Central Park, cor. 93d St.; complete for $1,400 to one assuming lease; rent $150 unfurnished, $250 furnished; grand view lake, 5th Av.; immediate. Phone 3521 Riverside, Apt. 83. Or will sell 2-room furnished kitchenette apartment, 59th St. and 5th Av., for $1,000.

Man of ability, forty years old, ten years' experience handling corps of salesmen out of New Orleans territory, will be open for engagement after Jan. 15, and would like connections with responsible firm handling specialty, and who wants results on this territory and willing to pay for them; A1 record; references. Apply J. A. S., O 767 Times Downtown.

Director of an important engineering firm and of a large agricultural company, whose personal offices (11 rooms) are in St. James's St., is willing to act as British or European representative for a leading American house or corporation; highest credentials. Address H. M. Alleyn, 21 St. James's St., London, S. W. 1.

Business man, Christian, 30 years old, desires active equal partnership in successful manufacturing or mercantile business; will invest $10,000 to $15,000 in business which will stand rigid investigation and insure $5,000 to $10,000 compensation yearly; very highest grade references required and furnished. R 334 Times.

Business man, head of an import and export firm, leaving shortly for Europe, would like to get in touch with American manufacturers who are able to offer merchandise for European market; only firms of good standing producing reliable merchandise will be considered; highest references. R. O., 246 Times Downtown.

Progressive Connecticut Mfg. Co. desires a salesman with established clientele who can obtain high-grade business in metal parts and small mechanical specialties; only A1 man who can produce immediate results need apply; steady employment for right man. Address G. M. Co., Box X 349 Times Annex.

Ladies' wear shop, newly equipped with finest of fixtures, ready to put stock in; Broadway and 53d St. best location; will sell or rent or will buy stock of lingerie and silk underwear, &c. Rosenzweig, 1,687 Broadway.

Beautiful boarding house for sale; West End and 90s; 12 rooms; beautifully furnished; selling on account of ill health; can be used as a private house also. 'Phone 7750 Riverside, between 9 and 4.

SALESMAN.—Capable salesman, being mustered out of army, desires to represent good men's wear line for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; ten years' road experience; best references. X 389 Times Annex.

A modern, well-equipped plant wishes to contract with one or more responsible parties for manufacturing or assembling tools or machinery in any form. Szabo & Beer, 30 East 14th St., New York City.

Partner wanted with $3,000; substantial, profitable, permanent business; capital fully secured by merchandise; immediate action necessary. J. W. 97 Times.

Will sacrifice for $3,000 half interest in established novelty manufacturing concern; investigation invited; principals only; owing to ill health. Legitimate, R 330 Times.

Dress Jobber.—Experienced young man, executive, selling ability with some capital, desires connection with reliable jobber. B 300 Times.

Accountants, about to resume practice interrupted because of army service, will pay liberal commissions for accounts; experts in all branches. W 309 Times.

Physician, Lower Fifth Avenue, leaving city, will sell handsomely furnished apartment and fully equipped office. Doctor, 123 Times.

For Sale.—20 Singer chain stitch machines, complete, with tables; sacrifice, quick disposal. Mode, 35 East 20th; Gram. 2894.

Will buy the whole or part interest in a going paper box plant. Address P. W., 304 Times Downtown.

Wholesale pastry shop for sale. 303 East 108th St.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 39 West 32d St., near Broadway.

Buyer wanted for a large quantity of oil. Address G 695 Times Downtown.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

Desks, $6-$12; files, $5, $8, $12; tables, $2, $4; chairs, wallcases, bookkeeper's desk. 60 Cortlandt St.

Purchase and Exchange.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES for PAWN TICKETS, diamonds, and old jewelry. Business strictly confidential. Open evenings. SATZ BROS., 1,551 Broadway.

Wanted—Comptometers, Burroughs, Monroes, calculating and adding machines John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visible, three months, $6.
Visible, three months, $7.50 and up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR.

Battlefield scene, taken from airplane, showing German shells exploding among the allied troops, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Grace SS Co<SS Gulf of Mexico.
Huddleston<Atlantic Fruit Co.
Nat Sanitary Service<Ussesa Sales Co.
US<NY, N H & H RR
Morris<SS Ultonia.
House<Herd.
Primos<Fulton Steel.
Booth<D, L & W RR.
Meinel & Wimple<Paternelle.
Com'l Cable Co<Burleson.
Com'l Pac Cable Co<same.
Century Shipping Co<Tug P RR 5.
Maroon<Simon.
Tanner<Ballard & Ballard.
Travelers' Ins Co<Prince Line.
Am Star Line<Doe.
Protective Amus Co<Pathe Exchange.
Nelson<NY C RR.
Harms<CNY.
Re Komes.
Lynch<No Am Distil.
Am Sec, &c, Co<Driggs.
Blake<Enoch.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn—Admiralty, at 10:30 A. M.

L. J. Barge Co<Van Idestein Co.
Home Ins Co<same.
Clyde<Ferryboat Brooklyn.
Ellzabeth V Tietje.
Edward Stadholz.
Detachable Limousine Co.
George B Dame.
Joseph Fletcher.
Bernard A Wechsler.
Coney Island Con Supply Co.
Andrew M Madigan.
Louis Rothenberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Bankruptcy—At 2 P. M.

Discharges:
William A De Goode.
John Romanelli.
Henry Reichman.
William A Hogan.
John F Stellen.
Motions:
Frederick L Bulck.
Senior Bros, et al.
Raymond Table Co, Inc.
Motion calendars at 2 P. M.
US<Rosenwasser Bros
Same<Continwise Lumber & Supply Co.
Haviland<Impella.
C E Michael & Son<SS Esrom.
Kallroos et al<Astoria Veneer Mills & Dock
Weidenfeld<Pacific Imp Co.
Am Eng Co<Met By-Products Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions:
Re New England Equit Ins Co (Gombiner.)
Re Chesebrough.
McKey<Am Autopress Co (2)

LEGAL NOTICES.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT—No. 197.

In the matter of: THE HERALD COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation; and J. LEONARD APEDAILE, Liquidator.

Pursuant to authority granted by the Honorable Mr. Justice Duclos, Justice of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Montreal, in chambers, dated December 11th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received by the undersigned until January 8, 1919, at noon, at his office, for the purchase of the whole of the following property, en bloc, namely:—

I.

All the right, title and interest of the Company in liquidation in:—

(a) The Job Printing Business heretofore carried on by the company in liquidation, at Montreal, and now being carried on by the undersigned, as a going concern, together with the plant, equipment, office furniture and fittings, used in connection with the same, stock in trade, contracts including unfinished work, goodwill and the trade name "The Herald Press and Direct Advertising Agency."

(b) The trade names "The Montreal Herald," "The Daily Telegraph," with the goodwill of the Herald newspaper, heretofore published by the Company in liquidation, at Montreal, the publication of which is now being continued by the undersigned, as a going concern, together with the printing plant, equipment, office furniture and fittings, stock in trade, mailing lists, lists of unexpired subscriptions to be carried out, printing and advertising contracts.

(c) That certain lease from James S. Brierley and F. Abraham, dated the 7th February, 1912, before J. A. Cameron, N. P., in favor of said company, of the Herald Building, No. 273 Craig Street West, Montreal, for the balance of the term thereof; and also in and to that certain agreement under private signature, between the same parties, dated the 22nd May, 1918, modifying the terms of said lease, as well as in and to all sub-leases of the company in liquidation of portions of said building, under the authority of said lease.

The whole according to schedules and duly certified copies of said documents, identified by the signature of the liquidator, on deposit for inspection of intending tenderers, at the office of the company in liquidation, No. 273 Craig Street West, Montreal.

II.

Any tender may stipulate that the book debts of the company in liquidation, including such as may have been created by the liquidator, the whole as of January 8th, 1919, shall be added to the property offered for sale as above. In that event, the tender shall specify the rate on the dollar offered for all book debts.

The liquidator may, prior to the 8th day of January, 1919, collect and retain any such book debts created prior to or after the date of the winding-up order, and the tender for book debts will apply to and affect only such book debts as may be outstanding on the 8th day of January, 1919.

A schedule of book debts as of the 1st December, 1918, is likewise on deposit for inspection as above.

III.

Terms—A certified cheque for one-third of the amount of the tender must be enclosed with it. The balance will become payable in cash, without interest, upon tender, to the successful bidder, of the Deed of Sale, form of which may be inspected at the said office of the company in liquidation.

IV.

In the event of the purchaser failing to pay the balance of the purchase price to the liquidator, within forty-eight hours after the tender of the Deed of Sale, the liquidator may, at his option, either sue him on his tender, or may re-sell the property, for false bidding, upon the purchaser thus in default. In the latter event, the false bidder shall be liable to the liquidator for all interest, costs and damages, resulting from his failure or delay to pay the purchase money, and also for the difference between the amount of his bid and the price brought by the actual sale, if such price be less. If the price be greater, he shall have no right to the excess, which shall go to the benefit of the states. The liquidator may cash and apply the proceeds of the certified cheque, which accompanied the tender, on account of such interest, costs damages, and difference in purchase price pro tanto subject to accounting to the false bidder for any surplus.

V.

The liquidator will sell, without warranty, save as to his own acts and deeds, and the purchaser must take the assets in the condition in which they may be at the time of adjudication.

VI.

The liquidator will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender, and may refuse all tenders.

VII.

The filing of a tender shall be presumed to be an acceptance by the tenderer, of all the conditions hereof, and of the form of said draft deed of sale.

This is an exceptional opportunity for the establishment of a job printing business, with high class equipment, and for the acquisition of a newspaper, which was established originally in 1811, and which possesses a potentially large field of interest.

J. LEONARD APEDAILE,
Liquidator.
17 St. John Street, Montreal.

G. GORDON HYDE,
Solicitor for Liquidator.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—ALEXANDER C. CASTRIOTIS and CHRYSANTHOS T. KONTOS, composing the firm of "A. C. CASTRIOTIS-KONTOS CO." plaintiff, vs. MATOOK SALEH MAKAWI, doing business as "M. S. MAKAWI & CO.," Defendant.—Action at Law.—In Attachment.—Auditor's Notice of Sale of Personal Property.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, auditor appointed in the cause entitled as above, by virtue of an order made therein on the 24th day of December, 1918, will sell and make assurance at public vendue, on the 3rd day of January, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the "JERSEY CITY STORES," at the foot of Grand Street, in the City of Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey, of the following goods and chattels, to wit: 116 bales of Sheep and Goat Skins, which were attached and seized as the property of Matook Saleh Makawi, doing business as "M. S. MAKAWI & CO.," the defendant above named, by virtue of the writ of attachment issued in this cause.

TERMS: Cash.

WALTER L. McDERMOTT,
Auditor.

Dated December 27, 1918.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Motions, Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly, Jaycox, JJ. At 10 A. M.
McKinney<Consolidated Rd Co.
Stephenson<Mendelson.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Gravesend Road (NY B & M B Ry Co
Taylor<Gomph.
Davis<Davis.
Zeh<Zeh.
(NY B & M B Ry Co.)
Re Ross (Tuomey.)
Martin<Derenbacher.
Same<same.
Bedford<Bedford.
Swasey<Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co.
Foscato<Fowler.
Thires<Deaner.
Sheffel<W Miller Transfer Co.
Same<same.
Title G & T Co<O'Brien.
Eagle S & L Co<Rymer.
Davies<Healey.
Hoare<Glenen.
Alfetra<Alfetra.
Conviser<Buchs.
Kornblum<Alpern.
Dato<Dato.
Ginther<Seward.
Re Rosenberg (Lewin.)
Toole<Toole.
Hill<Stroefer Realty Co.
Re Ruprecht.
Emigrant Ind Savgs Bank<Rogow.
Frezzotti<Brooks.
Stubing<Schimmel.
Gess<Lafianza.
Re Redman.
Finkelstein<Patterson.
Lewbel<Bartholdi.
Jungmann<Sommer.
Warshauer<Good.
Held<Wenz.
Adler<Friedman.
Re New Utrecht Av (Labell.)
Euvrad<Perkins.
Re New Utrecht Av (Newman.)
U S Trust Co<Davis.
Re Public Park at Coney Island.
Hoare<Glenen.
Finkelstein<Schapiro.
A D Granger Co<D A Higgins & ano.
Lease<Diskin.
Rafsky<Schwarts.
Mulcahy<Sevier.
Aronstein<Aronstein.
Giastris<Giastris.
C of NY<Davis.
Ballerini<Steinberg.
Trapper<Richardson.
Hammerling<Haddad
Straukamp<Loretta Co (2.)
Schwartzman<Cuyler.
People ex rel Tappin<Woods.
Trussell<Trussell.
Burns<Driggs.
Stern<Stern.
Thomas Blake<Richard Carvel Co.
Re Jones.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Jesselson<Sellinger.
Kleinhaus<Rubins.
Re Bayton (Miller<Spiro.)
Mee<Hankell.
Richardson<Trapper.
Markbreiter<Markbreiter.
Blumenthal<Blumenthal.
Rosenberg<Fox.
Petrocelli<Mooney.
Zink<Zink.
De Quintal<Dorwin.
Traktman<Duboff.
Willard<Omar Oil & Gas Co.
Re Szabo<Szabo.
Ashinker<Nelson.
Davenport<Griffon Realty Co.
Re Sheridan<Poultney.
Wadsworth<3d Av Ry.
Interocean Forwarding Co<Universal Transp Co.
Babrick<Mackenzie.
Albany Sav Bank<Remor Co.
Interocean Forwarding Co<Universal Transp Co.
Barnard Supervisor Shipbuilding Co.
PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Recess.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts II., III., XI., and XIV.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIII, XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Motion calendar:
George Schaefer, Robert Roth,
Samiano Mifelli,
Caroline L Ashe, &c,
Ugo Goldoni,
Michael Curley,
Heber R Bishop,
Hyman D Buegeleisen,
Wm T Erickson, infl,
Armandine Dobs,
Giuseppe Sottile,
Dominick Imperato,
Giuseppina Iervolino,
Thomas F O'Rourke,
William Kramer,
Louis H Severance,
Wassily G Schedko,
Adelaide Lagassi, &c,
Louis Kean,
Henry Riekel,
Bernhard McConville,
Leah Hays,
Michael J Cherry, &c,
Dora Lavitt, &c,
Mary F Duhain,
Smith Ely (3.)
Frank Harlan, &c,
Johann Reutershan,
Ann McEveiney, &c,
Ellen McGonagil,
Albert F Heuman,
Carrie O Foster,
Josephthal infants,
Adolf Riesner,
Kate Goodman,
Francesco Seoane,
S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Amelia M Eldred,
Louise Rheinheimer, &c,
Bridget Gleason, &c,
Maria L Bates,
Elias P y Malibran,
Louis H Severance,
Eliza M Valdes,
Fred Crandell,
Laura A Cordes,
Magdalena Pingel,
Clara M Knapp,
Wm C Keating,
Bridget Grace, &c,
Abraham Saffron,
John M Smart,
Santo Tantillo, &c,
Henry May,
Martin Engel,
Wills for probate:
Bertha Haming,
Ellen Leahy,
Ann Fitzpatrick,
Margaret Whitethous,
Frances S Thomson,
Helen B Jackel,
Ellen C Kane,
Ernest W Ansal,
Anne Reilly,
Edw F Bonaventure,
Matilda Stiefel,
Ellen Kenny,
Mary E Lequin,
Laura O Goodrich,
Joseph Gibian,
Sylvan Pollak.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—In Room 503, 5th floor, Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Cozzens<Immen.
Greenberg<Deutsch
San Fernando Heights Lemon Co<Fruit Auction Co.
Landley<160 Broadway H Corp.
Derr<Toledo Scale Co
Wangrow<Wangrow.
Greater N Y Bedding Co<3d Av Ry.
Bowman<42d St, &c, Ry
Rothberg<Dry Dock, &c. RR.
Seidelschneer<Belt Line Ry.
Goldstein<Hirsch, (2.)
Lebenson<Applebaum.
Schonfeld<Military Art Nov Co.
Karmiol<Greenberg.
Jacobson<Carroll.
Mooney<Great Coal Co Co
Berliner<Berkowits.
Seligson<Hechtman
Ashland<Uvalde Asph Paving Co.
Canniello<Nat Aniline, &c, Co.
Seidman<Singer.
Barnett<Sherman.
Harway Dyewood, &c, Co<Saxe.
Dobber<Rutis.
Spricker<Gerstle.
Topping Brothers<French Motor Body.
Man Sand Co<Sylvester.
Plunkett<Carey.
Halsband<Cohen.
King<Hart.
Rohe & Brother<Marice.
Chrisp<Comp Gen'le Trans.
Rosenblatt<Franken.
Rabinowitz<Lakin.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART III.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Matter of Robinson—David L. Weil.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Postley<Oehl—Oscar J. Smith. Burke<Winchester Realty and Const. Co.—Gabriel L. Hess.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Matter of McCabe—James B. Butler.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Abraham Joseph<Harry D. Klein—Abraham Joseph. Commercial Ex. Bank<Frank Migdalsky—Edward R. Cohn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Foley<N Y Cons RR.
Kyle<Banta.
Re Chiaffarelli, (3.)
Re Happy Homes Rty Co. Inc.
Illasroth<Glassroth.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<Shea.
Dolan<Conroy.
Zambrofsky<Zambrofsky.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.
Bliss<Benedict.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
No day calendar.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Wiggins, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly, Jaycox, JJ. At 10 A. M.
McKinney<Consolidated Rd Co.
Stephenson<Mendelson.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Gravesend Road (NY B & M B Ry Co
Taylor<Gomph.
Davis<Davis.
Zeh<Zeh.
(NY B & M B Ry Co.)
Re Ross (Tuomey.)
Martin<Derenbacher.
Same<same.
Bedford<Bedford.
Swasey<Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co.
Foscato<Fowler.
Thires<Deaner.
Sheffel<W Miller Transfer Co.
Same<same.
Title G & T Co<O'Brien.
Eagle S & L Co<Rymer.
Davies<Healey.
Hoare<Glenen.
Alfetra<Alfetra.
Conviser<Buchs.
Kornblum<Alpern.
Dato<Dato.
Ginther<Seward.
Re Rosenberg (Lewin.)
Toole<Toole.
Hill<Stroefer Realty Co.
Re Ruprecht.
Emigrant Ind Savgs Bank<Rogow.
Frezzotti<Brooks.
Stubing<Schimmel.
Gess<Lafianza.
Re Redman.
Finkelstein<Patterson.
Lewbel<Bartholdi.
Jungmann<Sommer.
Warshauer<Good.
Held<Wenz.
Adler<Friedman.
Re New Utrecht Av (Labell.)
Euvrad<Perkins.
Re New Utrecht Av (Newman.)
U S Trust Co<Davis.
Re Public Park at Coney Island.
Hoare<Glenen.
Finkelstein<Schapiro.
A D Granger Co<D A Higgins & ano.
Lease<Diskin.
Rafsky<Schwarts.
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Giastris<Giastris.
C of NY<Davis.
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Straukamp<Loretta Co (2.)
Schwartzman<Cuyler.
People ex rel Tappin<Woods.
Trussell<Trussell.
Burns<Driggs.
Stern<Stern.
Thomas Blake<Richard Carvel Co.
Re Jones.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Jesselson<Sellinger.
Kleinhaus<Rubins.
Re Bayton (Miller<Spiro.)
Mee<Hankell.
Richardson<Trapper.
Markbreiter<Markbreiter.
Blumenthal<Blumenthal.
Rosenberg<Fox.
Petrocelli<Mooney.
Zink<Zink.
De Quintal<Dorwin.
Traktman<Duboff.
Willard<Omar Oil & Gas Co.
Re Szabo<Szabo.
Ashinker<Nelson.
Davenport<Griffon Realty Co.
Re Sheridan<Poultney.
Wadsworth<3d Av Ry.
Interocean Forwarding Co<Universal Transp Co.
Babrick<Mackenzie.
Albany Sav Bank<Remor Co.
Interocean Forwarding Co<Universal Transp Co.
Barnard Supervisor Shipbuilding Co.
PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Recess.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts II., III., XI., and XIV.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIII, XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Motion calendar:
George Schaefer, Robert Roth,
Samiano Mifelli,
Caroline L Ashe, &c,
Ugo Goldoni,
Michael Curley,
Heber R Bishop,
Hyman D Buegeleisen,
Wm T Erickson, infl,
Armandine Dobs,
Giuseppe Sottile,
Dominick Imperato,
Giuseppina Iervolino,
Thomas F O'Rourke,
William Kramer,
Louis H Severance,
Wassily G Schedko,
Adelaide Lagassi, &c,
Louis Kean,
Henry Riekel,
Bernhard McConville,
Leah Hays,
Michael J Cherry, &c,
Dora Lavitt, &c,
Mary F Duhain,
Smith Ely (3.)
Frank Harlan, &c,
Johann Reutershan,
Ann McEveiney, &c,
Ellen McGonagil,
Albert F Heuman,
Carrie O Foster,
Josephthal infants,
Adolf Riesner,
Kate Goodman,
Francesco Seoane,
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Amelia M Eldred,
Louise Rheinheimer, &c,
Bridget Gleason, &c,
Maria L Bates,
Elias P y Malibran,
Louis H Severance,
Eliza M Valdes,
Fred Crandell,
Laura A Cordes,
Magdalena Pingel,
Clara M Knapp,
Wm C Keating,
Bridget Grace, &c,
Abraham Saffron,
John M Smart,
Santo Tantillo, &c,
Henry May,
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Ann Fitzpatrick,
Margaret Whitethous,
Frances S Thomson,
Helen B Jackel,
Ellen C Kane,
Ernest W Ansal,
Anne Reilly,
Edw F Bonaventure,
Matilda Stiefel,
Ellen Kenny,
Mary E Lequin,
Laura O Goodrich,
Joseph Gibian,
Sylvan Pollak.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—In Room 503, 5th floor, Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Cozzens<Immen.
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San Fernando Heights Lemon Co<Fruit Auction Co.
Landley<160 Broadway H Corp.
Derr<Toledo Scale Co
Wangrow<Wangrow.
Greater N Y Bedding Co<3d Av Ry.
Bowman<42d St, &c, Ry
Rothberg<Dry Dock, &c. RR.
Seidelschneer<Belt Line Ry.
Goldstein<Hirsch, (2.)
Lebenson<Applebaum.
Schonfeld<Military Art Nov Co.
Karmiol<Greenberg.
Jacobson<Carroll.
Mooney<Great Coal Co Co
Berliner<Berkowits.
Seligson<Hechtman
Ashland<Uvalde Asph Paving Co.
Canniello<Nat Aniline, &c, Co.
Seidman<Singer.
Barnett<Sherman.
Harway Dyewood, &c, Co<Saxe.
Dobber<Rutis.
Spricker<Gerstle.
Topping Brothers<French Motor Body.
Man Sand Co<Sylvester.
Plunkett<Carey.
Halsband<Cohen.
King<Hart.
Rohe & Brother<Marice.
Chrisp<Comp Gen'le Trans.
Rosenblatt<Franken.
Rabinowitz<Lakin.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART III.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Matter of Robinson—David L. Weil.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Postley<Oehl—Oscar J. Smith. Burke<Winchester Realty and Const. Co.—Gabriel L. Hess.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Matter of McCabe—James B. Butler.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Abraham Joseph<Harry D. Klein—Abraham Joseph. Commercial Ex. Bank<Frank Migdalsky—Edward R. Cohn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Foley<N Y Cons RR.
Kyle<Banta.
Re Chiaffarelli, (3.)
Re Happy Homes Rty Co. Inc.
Illasroth<Glassroth.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<Shea.
Dolan<Conroy.
Zambrofsky<Zambrofsky.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.
Bliss<Benedict.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
No day calendar.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Wiggins, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly, Jaycox, JJ. At 10 A. M.
McKinney<Consolidated Rd Co.
Stephenson<Mendelson.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Gravesend Road (NY B & M B Ry Co
Taylor<Gomph.
Davis<Davis.
Zeh<Zeh.
(NY B & M B Ry Co.)
Re Ross (Tuomey.)
Martin<Derenbacher.
Same<same.
Bedford<Bedford.
Swasey<Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co.
Foscato<Fowler.
Thires<Deaner.
Sheffel<W Miller Transfer Co.
Same<same.
Title G & T Co<O'Brien.
Eagle S & L Co<Rymer.
Davies<Healey.
Hoare<Glenen.
Alfetra<Alfetra.
Conviser<Buchs.
Kornblum<Alpern.
Dato<Dato.
Ginther<Seward.
Re Rosenberg (Lewin.)
Toole<Toole.
Hill<Stroefer Realty Co.
Re Ruprecht.
Emigrant Ind Savgs Bank<Rogow.
Frezzotti<Brooks.
Stubing<Schimmel.
Gess<Lafianza.
Re Redman.
Finkelstein<Patterson.
Lewbel<Bartholdi.
Jungmann<Sommer.
Warshauer<Good.
Held<Wenz.
Adler<Friedman.
Re New Utrecht Av (Labell.)
Euvrad<Perkins.
Re New Utrecht Av (Newman.)
U S Trust Co<Davis.
Re Public Park at Coney Island.
Hoare<Glenen.
Finkelstein<Schapiro.
A D Granger Co<D A Higgins & ano.
Lease<Diskin.
Rafsky<Schwarts.
Mulcahy<Sevier.
Aronstein<Aronstein.
Giastris<Giastris.
C of NY<Davis.
Ballerini<Steinberg.
Trapper<Richardson.
Hammerling<Haddad
Straukamp<Loretta Co (2.)
Schwartzman<Cuyler.
People ex rel Tappin<Woods.
Trussell<Trussell.
Burns<Driggs.
Stern<Stern.
Thomas Blake<Richard Carvel Co.
Re Jones.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Jesselson<Sellinger.
Kleinhaus<Rubins.
Re Bayton (Miller<Spiro.)
Mee<Hankell.
Richardson<Trapper.
Markbreiter<Markbreiter.
Blumenthal<Blumenthal.
Rosenberg<Fox.
Petrocelli<Mooney.
Zink<Zink.
De Quintal<Dorwin.
Traktman<Duboff.
Willard<Omar Oil & Gas Co.
Re Szabo<Szabo.
Ashinker<Nelson.
Davenport<Griffon Realty Co.
Re Sheridan<Poultney.
Wadsworth<3d Av Ry.
Interocean Forwarding Co<Universal Transp Co.
Babrick<Mackenzie.
Albany Sav Bank<Remor Co.
Interocean Forwarding Co<Universal Transp Co.
Barnard Supervisor Shipbuilding Co.
PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIII, XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Motion calendar:
George Schaefer, Robert Roth,
Samiano Mifelli,
Caroline L Ashe, &c,
Ugo Goldoni,
Michael Curley,
Heber R Bishop,
Hyman D Buegeleisen,
Wm T Erickson, infl,
Armandine Dobs,
Giuseppe Sottile,
Dominick Imperato,
Giuseppina Iervolino,
Thomas F O'Rourke,
William Kramer,
Louis H Severance,
Wassily G Schedko,
Adelaide Lagassi, &c,
Louis Kean,
Henry Riekel,
Bernhard McConville,
Leah Hays,
Michael J Cherry, &c,
Dora Lavitt, &c,
Mary F Duhain,
Smith Ely (3.)
Frank Harlan, &c,
Johann Reutershan,
Ann McEveiney, &c,
Ellen McGonagil,
Albert F Heuman,
Carrie O Foster,
Josephthal infants,
Adolf Riesner,
Kate Goodman,
Francesco Seoane,
S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Amelia M Eldred,
Louise Rheinheimer, &c,
Bridget Gleason, &c,
Maria L Bates,
Elias P y Malibran,
Louis H Severance,
Eliza M Valdes,
Fred Crandell,
Laura A Cordes,
Magdalena Pingel,
Clara M Knapp,
Wm C Keating,
Bridget Grace, &c,
Abraham Saffron,
John M Smart,
Santo Tantillo, &c,
Henry May,
Martin Engel,
Wills for probate:
Bertha Haming,
Ellen Leahy,
Ann Fitzpatrick,
Margaret Whitethous,
Frances S Thomson,
Helen B Jackel,
Ellen C Kane,
Ernest W Ansal,
Anne Reilly,
Edw F Bonaventure,
Matilda Stiefel,
Ellen

TWO MORE PISTOL HOLDUPS

Jeweler and Saloon Keeper Robbed in Their Business Places.

There were two more holdups in the city yesterday. The police set to work on the cases directly they were notified, but up to midnight no arrests had been reported.

Three men, two with revolvers, held up Max S. Gwirtzman in his jewelry store, 525 Eighth Avenue. The third man bound his hands with a rope, slipped in a noose over the jeweler's head. The robbers stole $1,000 in cash, $500 in Liberty bonds, and $1,500 worth of jewelry.

The men entered the store when Gwirtzman was arranging his stock in a show case. They inspected some gold chains, and when Gwirtzman reached for an article they presented revolvers. The jeweler's cries, after he had been tied up, attracted a person in the street who notified the police.

Early yesterday morning John Coleman was counting the receipts in his saloon at 1,481 Amsterdam Avenue, near 134th Street, when two armed men entered, compelled him to throw up his hands, and stole $700 cash.

The wave of crime reached Mount Vernon on Wednesday night, when the safe in the liquor store of Joseph B. Schwarz, 140 South Fourth Avenue, was blown open and $10,000 in cash, negotiable notes, Liberty bonds, and jewelry were stolen. The safe, weighing half a ton, was near a front window, in plain view from the street. On a table in the back room were an empty mineral water bottle and four empty glasses, which were not there when Mr. Schwartz closed up.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Original letter signed by John G. Whittier, dated March 16, 1800, on Ninth Ave. L, and Putnam Division of New York City train, between 59th, Mount Hope; between 8:30 and 9:47 A. M., Xmas Day; return to 420 East 59th St.

LOST—Sealskin pocketbook, initials "W. E. D.," containing about $90 and furlough ticket from New York to Washington, on Broadway, Riverside Drive, or 79th St., on Thursday; suitable reward. W. E. Dean, 132 West 79th St.

LOST.—Reward for return of bar pin with olivines and small pearls, lost between Crescent Court, Plainfield, N. J., and Holland House, New York. E. M. English, Weaver St., Quaker Ridge, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOST—Watch, chain, and medallion, latter inscribed "from George M. Cohan to Billie Reeves, Actor's Fund Field Day, Polo Grounds, 1910"; liberal reward, Billie Reeves, 305 Putnam Bldg., Times Square. Phone Bryant 4996.

LOST—Liberal reward and no questions asked for return of small black purse containing diamond ring, also box containing Tiffany brooch, on Liberty St. Return Room 1102, 114 Liberty St. Rector 2200.

LOST—Certificate No. F53664 for 1 share common stock, Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., in name of Rebecca B. White; transfer stopped. Please notify Mr. Ernest Faesch, Swiss Legation, Washington, D. C.

LOST—Reward for return of light tan Finchley overcoat, left in taxi Christmas night about 9 o'clock on drive from 30th St., 4th Av. to 17, Livingston Place. Return to John Held, 9 West 30th St.

LOST—On Christmas afternoon, in Debarkation Hospital No. 3 or in front of hospital on West 18th or 19th St., lady's silver wrist watch marked "M. C. W." Reward if returned to 324 West 71st.

LOST—$25 REWARD for return of platinum slide cigar cutter marked "To Bob from Olga," in or near Claridge Hotel, Christmas Eve. T. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Jewelers, 624 5th Av.

LOST—Waltham gold octagonal wrist watch, between 179 Broadway, New York, and near Loeser's, Brooklyn; reward. O 770 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gold pencil, initials J. B. S., Christmas Eve, Thorley's Flower Shop; reward for return. Cashier, Seaman Paper Co., 200 5th Av.

LOST—On 5th Av., between 50th and 60th Sts., 1 platinum diamond and onyx watch bracelet; reward to finder. Bagot & Co., 45 John St.

LOST—Wool lounging robe, tan stripe, purple cord, Tuesday, on N. Y., N. H. & H. train leaving Grand Central 7:30 P. M. Reward. Phone Murray Hill 4318. Mr. Brown.

LOST — Envelope-shaped purse, containing Brown's Express storage ticket and some bills. Finder please communicate with L 174 Times.

LOST—On Christmas morning, a diamond pin, thistle design, between West 51st, 5th Ave., and 53d St. Reward on return to M. M. Russel, 11 West 51st St.

LOST—Night of December 25th, 109th and 110th Streets on Broadway, octagon platinum ring with 9 diamonds; liberal reward; no questions; phone Chelsea 9158.

LOST—Skunk muff, between Morningside and Broadway on 116th St. Miss Cohen, 1,945 7th Ave.

LOST—Commutation Harlem Railroad, New York to Pleasantville. Reward for return. C. J. Campbell, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Small suitcase in taxi, 7 P. M., Tuesday; reward. Return to F. W. French, 20 West 40th St.

LOST—Large black pocketbook containing about $3, on 125th St. Reward offered for return to 5,109 7th Av.

LOST—Hotel Imperial lavatory, set of teeth. Call or communicate Flint, 134 East 43d St. Reward.

LOST—In shopping district, possibly in Lord & Taylor's, 1 pearl; reward to finder. Bagot & Co., 45 John St.

LOST—Handbag containing steel and jet crocheting, money, &c. Traube, 206 West 119th.

LOST—Between South William St. and Maiden Lane, telescope gold pencil. Reward if returned. E. R. R. Jordan, 55 Liberty St.

LOST—Patent leather handbag, Tuesday, in shopping district. Return 11 West 28th St., Thos. Callahan. Reward.

LOST—Christmas, a Beta Pheta Pi fraternity pin, owners name on back. Return $30 Bayway, Elizabeth, N. J. Reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, at Ritz, opera, or taxi. Liberal reward return. Wood, 208 East 62d.

LOST — Seal neckpiece, Rivoli Theatre, Wednesday evening; reward. Phone Franklin 3346.

LOST—Brown fox muff, Wednesday, in Macy's store; $10 reward for return to lost and found desk, Macy's.

LOST—Tan handbag, Wednesday, on Hudson Tube train; suitable reward. Farragut 3135.

LOST—3 bonds of $100 issues; No. 3695-121, 3695-122; liberal reward. Flashberg & Glekil, 142 W. 20th St.

LOST—Pearl brooch, diamond centre, Saturday or Monday, between 28th and 145th St. Reward for return to Apt. 33, 547 West 142d.

LOST—Silver fox fur scarf, Christmas Eve, on West 57th; no questions; liberal reward. 120 West 57th, Virginia Schweppe.

LOST—Xmas night, large black Persian cat; reward for return to 120 West 85th St.

LOST—Pearl bar pin, in Tiffany box. Suitable reward. Mrs. Paine, 50 West 67th St.

LOST—Diamond pin, bird shaped, red eye; reward. Lurie, 37 West 26th.

LIBERAL REWARD for lady's gold red enameled Barton & Rice watch, set with small pearls, and black silk guard, with diamond slides; lost Dec. 23. Return to 21 East 56th St.

$150 REWARD,
no questions asked, return diamond and platinum brooch, containing 3 large and 32 small diamonds, pointed at both ends, lost Dec 19, between West 62d and 72d Sts. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$2,000 REWARD,
no questions asked, return pearl necklace containing about 93 pearls, with diamond clasp; lost Dec. 17. Marcus & Co. 5th Av. and 45th St.

$25 REWARD for return of black beaded bag, containing small amount money, lost between Hotel Lorraine and 82d St.; finder can keep money. Return to desk at Hotel Lorraine.

$25 REWARD.
Lost, near Broadway and West 82d St., reddish brown Pekingese dog, with only one eye. $25 reward if returned to 449 West End Av.

$25 REWARD and no questions asked for return of black suitcase containing manuscripts taken by mistake from hall, Libbin, 27 West 67th St.

$100 REWARD—Lost on Xmas morning, between 1, 2 A. M., hat, overcoat, and pocketbook, with initials H. P. C. K.; no questions asked. S 353 Times.

$100 REWARD for the return of pocketbook with initials H. P. C. K., lost Christmas morning, between 12-3; no questions asked. L 155 Times.

G. C. BOLDT'S ESTATE LESS THAN SUPPOSED

Lost Much in Conduct of the Waldorf Before His Death—Deeply Indebted to Brokers.

NO "GOOD-WILL" IN HOTEL

Net Estate Here Cut to $1,105,885 by Debts—Philadelphia Property Worth $5,000,000.

The transfer tax appraisal of the New York estate of George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here and of the Bellevue-Stratford, in Philadelphia, who died on Dec. 5, 1916, shows the estate is much smaller than was supposed, and that because of losses in the conduct of the Waldorf-Astoria in the three years before his death, the the business had no good-will value.

Mr. Boldt's gross estate here was $2,154,995, but debts and other deductions reduced the net estate to $1,105,885. The largest debt was $353,228, owed to Crossman & Sielcken, as the balance due on a much greater sum lost by Mr. Boldt in speculating in coffee some years before his death. His Philadelphia property is worth about $5,000,000.

While the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company, which leased the hotel property from Vincent Astor and William Waldorf Astor, was capitalized at $5,000,000, only 3,505 shares of stock were ever issued, and these were all owned by Mr. Boldt. The value was fixed at $175,250. The hotel lost $237,732 in 1915 and $59,698 in 1914, but in 1916 the profits were $67,730, and in 1912 they were $215,139.

Many Waldorf Guests Never Paid.

Of the accounts due from guests of the Waldorf-Astoria, the estate marked off $250,000 as uncollectible. The accounts were from six to fifteen years old. Concerning these accounts, P. W. Lafrentz of the American Audit Company said:

"It was always the practice of Mr. Boldt never to charge off an account on his books as uncollectible, even though his lawyers told him they were worthless. Mr. Boldt always thought that somehow or other the moral law would come in and restore him the outstanding accounts."

The report shows that Mr. Boldt's Philadelphia hotel was a much more profitable enterprise than the Waldorf-Astoria. He owned the land and building occupied by the Bellevue-Stratford, which were appraised at $5,000,000, while the equipment was worth $268,138, and they increased the total estate left by Mr. Boldt by that sum, but they are not taxed in this State. The profits from the Bellevue-Stratford were: 1912, $306,711; 1913, $280,628; 1914, $208,226; 1915, $183,434, and 1916, $471,573. They do not include any allowance for rent, whereas Mr. Boldt paid $500,000 a year for the rent of the Waldorf-Astoria. The hotel company owed $446,795 rent to Vincent and William Waldorf Astor at the time of his death.

The books of the Waldorf-Astoria showed a gross income of $1,406,415 in 1916, of which $1,016,087 came from the sales of food, wine, &c. The contents of the wine cellar were appraised at $50,138 and the futuiture at $491,102.

Among the debts owed by Mr. Boldt were $115,304 to Millet, Roe & Hagen, brokers, for stocks, in which account he had as collateral 1,000 shares of Bethlehem Steel preferred worth $160,000 when he died and 1,000 shares of International Mercantile Marine preferred, worth $118,065. He owed $85,850 to a contractor who was building an elaborate residence for him on property he purchased shortly before his death at Montecito, Cal., the total value of the property being $108,900. He owed $3,700 for a pipe organ purchased for this home just before his death.

Mr. Boldt's personalty of $750,421 included $209,000 of notes of the Waldorf-Astoria Segar Company, $107,483 due from several hundred guests of the Bellevue-Stratford, a claim of $49,700 against the Waldorf-Astoria Importation Company, insurance of $266,565, dairy equipment at his Alexandria Bay estate valued at $27,964, and power boats and other craft there estimated as worth $35,040. His library was valued at only $169 and his jewelry at $850.

Realty Here Heavily Mortgaged.

The decedent had $392,790 in realty, the largest holding being the parcels in the Thousand Islands at Alexandria Bay, worth $232,790. Local holdings were: 6 to 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, worth $360,000, and mortgaged for $120,000; 440 Broadway, $75,000, and mortgaged for $70,000; 394 Fifth Avenue, $260,000, and mortgaged for $200,000.

Mr. Boldt's stocks and bonds were appraised at $820,457, the list including the following: 1,700 shares Waldorf-Astoria Segar Company, $1,700; 250 shares Waldorf-Astoria Importation Company, $62,262; 50 shares American Audit Company, $10,000; 283 shares Lincoln Trust Company, $31,130; 75 shares Bowery Bank, $16,725; 200 shares Astor Trust Company, $96,500; 200 shares Elctric Storage Battery, $14,000; 33 shares Marceau Company, $3,300, and 600 shares Apollinaris Company, $6,000.

Mr. Boldt owned many blocks of worthless securities, including the following: 692 shares Lincoln Investment Company; 300 shares Electric Pneumatic Transit Company, 10,000 shares American Sectional Underground Company, 190 shares Security Warehousing Company, and 1,375 shares of common and 812 shares of preferred stock of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

Charles C. Link of the American Audit Company, who prepared the schedules for the estate, said that Mr. Boldt was a man of "exceptionally varied and multiform activities and his estate was found to be in extremely complex condition and it was difficult to ascertain precisely what his obligations were." Mr. Link estimated that it would cost $60,000 to maintain the auditing force employed by the estate until all matters were cleared up.

Mr. Bold divided his estate equally between his daughter, Mrs. Clover Boldt Miles, and George C. Boldt, Jr.

LEARNED SOCIETIES MEET.

First Session Held at Columbia—Dr. Butler Welcomes Members.

The first session of the three learned societies—the American Philological Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis—held a series of meetings and conferences at Columbia University yesterday. A joint session of the three societies was held last night in Schermerhorn Hall, and an address of welcome was delivered by President Butler of Columbia.

The sessions will continue today and tomorrow. This afternoon the visiting scholars will go to the Morgan Library; the American Numismatic Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Important meetings will be held tomorrow morning and in the afternoon the members of the societies and their guests will attend a reception at Dyckman House to be given by Bashford Dean and Alexander McMillan Walsh. Following the reception, Mr. Dean will open his private collection of armor at Riverdale to the visitors.

Two War Crosses to Capt. Wise.

Captain Henry E. Wise, who has been serving with the Red Cross forces detailed to the Czechoslovak battalions brigaded with the French, arrived home yesterday aboard the Saxonia. Captain Wise has received the French Croix de Guerre and the Czechoslovak War Cross, the latter said to be the first bestowed on an American. He is a son of Edward H. Wise, Director of the Red Cross Bureau of Purchases, and lives in Long Branch, N. J.

TO PROMOTE FRENCH TRADE

Franco-American Board of Commerce Has Been Organized Here.

To cement the commercial and financial bonds between France and this country, Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General in New York; Maurice Heilman, Commercial Attaché of the French Embassy, and Emile Utard, representing French commercial interests in the United States, have organized the Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry. Its objects will be to develop the American market for French products and to give to French manufacturers facilities for selling their merchandise in the United States, which latter will include obtaining proper representation here and special information regarding the prospects for increasing the sale of French goods in this country and American goods in France. A statement issued by Emile Utard said in part:

"There are a large number of French manufacturers who are not directly represented in the United States and this new organization will offer them the opportunity for the introduction of their goods here. As German goods are practically eliminated from the American market, conditions are favorable for a vigorous campaign among the merchants of this country to encourage the replacement of German goods by French products. The Franco-American Board will immediately establish headquarters in New York and will also maintain branches in France. At the New York headquarters a permanent exhibition of French goods will be made.

"The active officers of the organization will be Emile Utard, President; Pierre Cartier, Jean Revillon, Henry W. Munroe, Vice Presidents; Lucien Jouvaud, Treasurer, and Theodore Seltzer, Secretary."

At the election of Governors held this week the following board was named: Joseph T. Cosby, Vice President of the National City Bank; Albert Breton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; A. H. Ball of Best & Co., J. R. Munoz of the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company, Hauvette Michelin of the Michelin Tire Company, Paul Brunet of Pathé Exchange, Inc., Andre Carlhian of Carlhian & Co., Pierre Cartier, Antonin Chapal of C. & E. Chapal Frères & Cie., Eugene Fontaine of Paris, Paul Fuller, Jr., of Coudert Brothers; Ernest Iselin of A. Iselin & Co., Lucien Jouvaud, J. M. Langenieux of Langenieux & Sopp, Arthur B. Leach, Captain Francis Randolph Mayer, President of France and Canada Steamship Corporation; Eugene Meyer of Lazard Frères, Jean Revillon of Revillon Frères, Emile Rey, Theodore Seltzer, and Felix Wildenstein.

B. R. T. CAR DERAILED.

Truck of Culver Car Leaves Track at Sixteenth Avenue Station.

Traffic on the Culver Line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was halted during the rush period and for several hours afterward when the rear truck of the last car of a three-car train left the tracks at Sixteenth Avenue and Gravesend Avenue at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. The thirty passengers in the rear car were jolted, but according to the police report nobody was badly hurt.

The accident occurred when the truck caught in the switch near the Sixteenth Avenue station. As the last car left the rails it ripped up the wooden platform at the station for about thirty feet. The second car was also derailed.

Lieutenant Wilson of the Parkville Police Station was besieged with inquiries concerning the accident, and residents of the neighborhood where the news traveled quickly were alarmed because the rumor spread that many persons had been seriously injured. Ambulances were hurried to the scene and a large crowd gathered. The reserve policemen assured the anxious crowd that the accident was slight and that nobody had been hurt.

CELEBRATE 25TH VOYAGE.

Friends of Lieutenant Commander Zeeder Give Him a Dinner.

Lieutenant Commander Adrian Zeeder of the American transport Manchuria, who has just completed his twenty-fifth round trip to Europe since the entrance of the United States into the war, was the guest at a dinner given last night by his "cardplaying friends," to quote the menu at the Lotos Club. The affair was informal and every one made a speech who felt so inclined.

Those who attended were F. M. Harrison, Louis J. Tracy, Captain Kenneth Henderson, Colonel F. Hutchinson, E. E. Conley, George Keim, Charles Hann, E. W. Bloomingdale, William J. Walker, W. E. Cooney, C. P. Norcross, E. Buchiginani, Lieutenant John Wood, R. W. Ashcroft, Lieutenant McIvor, Paul Baumgarten, Carl Ahlstrom, Frank Conover, Henry Hungerford, Charles McGhee, Paul Pickhardt, William Denslow, Wilmot Smith, William Deveroux, George Broadhurst, F. B. Harrison, William McMichael, George Mooser, William McKinley, J. W. Hutchinson, Jr., William Ullman, E. R. Johnstone, Charles Henry and Hugh Harrison.

100 PER CENT. AMERICAN.

Object of Educational Campaigns in Two Western Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Two cities of the United States have entered upon a campaign to make themselves 100 per cent. American—Flint, Mich., and Sheboygan, Wis. The Bureau of Naturalization, the Department of Labor announces, is co-operating to the fullest extent.

In Sheboygan the work is in charge of a citizens' committee composed of the leading men and women in each ward, and an industrial committee, with one representative in each factory. Classes in English and citizenship are held in the factories, and at night at churches and clubs. The campaign in Flint is being conducted along similar lines.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Two Officers Accused of Oppressing Objectors Are Out of Army.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Dec. 26.—Major Gustav O. Taussig and Major Frank S. White today received notice from the War Department that they had been honorably discharged from the army.

A War Department announcement last week said the two officers were to be dismissed for undue severity toward conscientious objectors.

CANADA'S RAILWAY DEFICIT.

Reported at $8,000,000 for Year for Government Roads.

OTTAWA, Dec. 26.—A report has been made to the Canadian Government that before the Canadian Northern Railroad, which was recently acquired as a Government property, can be put into adequate operation an expenditure of $35,000,000 must be made for tracks, bridges and roadbed, it was announced here tonight.

An operating deficit of $8,000,000 on Canadian Government railways during the past year would be announced soon, it was said.

Negro Soldiers Are Sentenced.

Charged with disorderly conduct in connection with the fight when a group of negro soldiers invaded a saloon at 62 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, on Christmas night, after ejecting the proprietor, Sergeant Ira J. Jackson and Private James Taylor, negroes, of Camp Upton, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Nash in the Adams Street Police Court. Jackson was sentenced to one day in prison and Taylor to three days in the workhouse. To prevent further disorder six additional policemen and an equal number of military police were added last night to the force patrolling the negro section of Brooklyn, the scene of Wednesday night's disorder.

KELLOGG IS NAMED COUNSEL TO SMITH

Governor-Elect Appoints Democratic State Chairman, Who Resigns That Office.

STILL WORKING ON SLATE

Republicans Advised to Resign by Whitman, It Is Said, to Give New Executive Free Hand.

Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith yesterday selected ex-Justice Joseph A. Kellogg of Glens Falls, Saratoga County, as his counsel. Mr. Kellogg has been Chairman of the Democratic State Committee since the resignation of Edwin S. Harris just previous to the last election, and during the campaign he was Chairman of Mr. Smith's Campaign Committee. He is still a member of the Executive Committee of the State Committee.

In announcing the appointment, Mr. Smith made this statement:

"Judge Kellogg has peculiar qualifications for service in this capacity, in view of his experience at Albany for four years as First Deputy Attorney General. He also served as Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District. He has been connected with much of the important litigation arising in northern New York during the last twenty years. He also maintains an office in New York in partnership with ex-Attorney General Carmody at 15 Broad Street. Judge Kellogg was Chairman of the Campaign Committee and Chairman of the State Committee, from which he has already filed his resignation in order to leave himself unincumbered to the duties of his new position."

Cosgrove May Succeed Kellogg.

Democratic leaders have not yet selected a successor to Mr. Kellogg to head the State Committee, but it was said yesterday that Delos M. Cosgrove, a lawyer of Watertown, N. Y., is being considered for the place.

For the last week Mr. Smith has been busy preparing his message to the Legislature and in considering other appointments which he will make. While his slate has not yet been completed, it was said that he has offered two or three of the best places in his Cabinet to well-known New Yorkers, and expects to be able to announce their appointment before he goes to Albany to be inaugurated early next week.

The announcement of William A. Orr, former secretary to Governor Whitman, that he would resign as State Superintendent of Prisons on Dec. 31 has resulted in the incoming Governor rearranging his slate to provide for the appointment of a head of the Prison Department dt once. Charles F. Rattigan, Democratic leader of Cayuga County and a friend of Thomas Mott Osborne, is being considered for the place.

Mr. Smith is giving special attention to the selection of a Commissioner of Highways to succeed Edwin Duffey, and a Superintendent of Public Works to succeed William W. Wotherspoon. Both offices are valuable from a patronage viewpoint, and both up-State and New York City leaders have submitted names of candidates to the new Governor for consideration. The office of Superintendent of Public Works, which pays $8,000, becomes vacant on Jan. 1, but that of the Highways Commissioner cannot be filled until Feb. 3, unless the present incumbent resigns.

The Governor now has four positions remaining to fill immediately upon taking office, he having already filled those of private secretary and counsel. The others are Adjutant General, Superintendent of Public Buildings, Executive Auditor, and Military Secretary. Five other important places become vacant in the first month of his term, and are to be filled "by and with the consent and advice of the Senate." They are one Civil Service Commissioner, one Industrial Commissioner, a Superintendent of Public Works, one State Tax Commissioner, and one Public Service Commissioner, First District. In his second year Mr. Smith will have fifteen other appointments to important offices to make.

Republicans Advised to Resign.

Indications yesterday were that many resignations of present incumbents would be forthcoming within the next few weeks. Governor Whitman is said to have advised the Republican office-holders to get out as soon as possible and give the new Governor a free hand in making appointments. If this advice is heeded, as it was in the case of Mr. Orr, Mr. Smith will be able to fill the offices with Democrats without fear of obstruction on the part of the Republican Senate.

Although no names of candidates for the more important offices were mentioned yesterday, it was said the office of Superintendent of Public Works would go to a Buffalo man, while that of the Superintendent of Public Buildings has already been offered to a political lieutenant of Leader Edward Murphy of Troy.

Because of the breach between the Tammany organization and Patrick E. McCabe, Democratic leader of Albany, it is expected that many choice plums that otherwise would go to McCabe will go to Rensselaer County. Local politicians predicted the early downfall of McCabe as Democratic boss of Albany. For several years he and Charles F. Murphy have not been on friendly terms.

Because of the resignation of State Chairman Kellogg, George A. Van Namee is the only one left in authority in the committee to call a meeting.

Governor-elect Smith will go to Albany either on Monday or Tuesday next. On Tuesday evening he expects to attend the inaugural ball. Governor Whitman and his family have already virtually moved out of the Executive Mension in Albany and are now living in the Hotel St. Regis here.

EXPECT OSBORNE BACK.

Sing Sing Mutual Welfare League Gets Significant Telegram.

The Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing Prison, an organization established by former Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, received with great joy a telegram sent to it by former Deputy Warden Spencer Miller last night urging them to "be patient a little while longer" and saying that "everything will turn out right soon."

The telegram was read in chapel last night. The receipt of the message from Mr. Miller, a close friend of Mr. Osborne, strengthened the belief of the convicts that Osborne, who is now in charge of the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., may be named by Governor-elect Smith as Sing Sing Prison's Warden, to succeed Warden Moyer. The inmates remember the promise of Mr. Smith for a "more humane treatment of prisoners," and expect that Mr. Osborne or some other man whose views regarding the care of men in prison coincides with his will soon assume charge of Sing Sing.

Longshoremen Delay Liner's Sailing

Because the longshoremen celebrated Christmas Day in the true Dickens fashion and patriotically witnessed the naval parade yesterday, the White Star liner Baltic will sail for Liverpool on Monday, instead of noon tomorrow, as scheduled. She has a full list of passengers and will have 5,000 sacks of mail and 17,000 tons of cargo when it is all on board.

HAD TALK WITH PRESIDENT.

Lawyer Witness in Sedition Trial Tells of Interview on Free Press.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—President Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt, former President, both were mentioned in the trial today of Victor L. Berger and four co-defendants, charged with violation of the espionage law before the jury in Federal Judge Landis's Court, when Clarence S. Darrow, Chicago lawyer, called as a witness by the Socialist defendants, told of the efforts he had made in behalf of radical "free speech" and "free press."

"I went to Washington and urged the Postmaster General to lay down a line of policy—told him I thought he was clamping the lid on too tight, and that the suppression of the press was antagonizing many people," he said. "Then I talked with the President, principally on the philosophy of freedom of the press. He said there was no way of defining exactly the line. I said practically the same thing; that it was an indefinite line that could not be made with assurance. He made practically the same reply that he did to Max Eastman, that they were trying to win the war and at the same time preserve liberty."

Former President Roosevelt's name was used when Mr. Darrow admitted having read a statement printed in 1917 that the country was totally unprepared for war and was borrowing guns from France and England and had shipped to France 200,000 coffins.

"I think I read it in The Kansas City Star and it purported to be the statement of former President Roosevelt," Mr. Darrow said.

He denied that he agreed with the literature put out by the defendants that "Liberty bonds are slavery bonds," or that the war debts should be repudiated.

"You believe that there should be some restrictions on free speech and freedom of the press during war times?" he was asked by Joseph B. Fleming, Assistant United States Attorney.

"I do," he answered.

Richard Handwerth, former Socialist organizer in the Twenty-first Ward and business manager of The Optimist, a Socialist publication, admitted having been short in his accounts, having declared he was a conscientious objector when he registered, and having inserted advertisements for "conscientious objectors" rallies and articles urging opposition to the selective service act in his paper.

NITRATE NOT TO BE SCARCE.

Government Survey Shows Probably Enough for All Fertilizer Needs.

The Department of Agriculture has made a survey that indicates that there will be no serious shortage of nitrate of soda for 1919, and that all reasonable demands of farmers will be satisfied. Under the food control act which applies to certain fertilizing and feeding materials the Bureau of Markets will offer nitrate to farmers and gardeners under much the same plan as that in vogue last year. The nitrate will be sold for cash at cost. The price to the farmers will be $81 a short ton, free on board cars at the loading point or port. In addition, the farmer will have to pay the freight charges to unloading point and any incidental expenses that he may himself incur in connection with the delivery of the nitrate. State directors of extension, county agricultural agents, and nitrate committees of local business men will direct farmers in filing their applications. Application blanks to be used by farmerss will be sent to county agents and the members of local committees early in the year.

Under the law the nitrate will be sold only for cash, and the farmer will be required to deposit the money covering the cost of the nitrate for which he applies with the local bank, association, or individual to be designated by the department. In practically all counties distribution of the nitrate will be made through county distributers. If the quantity of nitrate that can be had will fill all orders each farmer will be allotted the amount applied for; otherwise, it will be necessary to allot the nitrate proportionately to those applying for it, so that all may participate on equal terms in its distribution. Arrangements have been made to get a large quantity of nitrate, and unless the demands should prove very much greater than anticipated there will be enough nitrate to supply all reasonable requirements.

BRYNHILDA SAFE IN PORT.

American Ship, Long Believed Lost, Arrives at Algoa Bay.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The safe arrival at Algoa Bay, an African port, of the American sailing ship Brynhilda, previously reported as lost, was confirmed by Lloyds here today. The report of her loss was occasioned by the fact that a small boat from her had been picked up at sea.

MALDEN, Mass., Dec. 26.—"That certainly is good Christmas news," said Mrs. J. F. Kenneally, wife of the captain of the American sailing ship Brynhilda when she was assured today that the vessel long since given up as lost had arrived safely at Algoa Bay, Africa. She said she was still awaiting a direct message from her husband.

Captain Kenneally and his family came here about three months ago from St. John, N. B. He had made three successful trips through the submarine zone on the schooner Scotia before being in charge of the Brynhilda. This was his first trip as master of this vessel.

The Brynhilda sailed from New York on Sept. 27 with a cargo for African ports. Two days later a lifeboat to which was attached part of the davits was picked up some distance off the American coast, the boat being identified as belonging to the ship. Later on naval craft searching for the ship and survivors found lumber and other wreckage also identified as part of the ship's cargo. As the ship carried wireless and no report was heard from her, she was given up for lost, and it was generally believed she had struck a mine. This opinion was accepted by the underwriters to the extent that 80 per cent. of the ship's insurance was paid.

REDS ACTIVE IN URUGUAY.

Army Is Mobilized to Deal with Threatened Labor Troubles.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 26.—The Government has ordered the mobilization of units of the Uruguayan army in face of threatened labor troubles throughout the republic. Foreign agitators, principally Russians, have been busy for several days endeavoring to foment a general strike.

Gen. Fayolle Gets American Medal.

PARIS, Dec. 26, (Havas.)—General Fayolle of the French army recently received the American Distinguished Service Medal. It was given to him by Colonel Bentley Mott, who went to Kaiserlauten as General Pershing's representative.

Try to Trace Vanished $175,000.

Bankruptcy proceedings against William J. Haggerty to discover what happened to $175,000 lent him in the last two years by persons who expected 30 per cent. on their investments started in Newark yesterday before Referee C. M. Mason. Haggerty is in the county jail on a charge of conspiring with an eighteen-year-old bookkeeper to defraud the Liberty Trust Company of $51,000. Haggerty said he did not know how much he owed to lenders, but his books indicate that the sum is $175,000. He has no property, he testified, except that seized by the Sheriff, amounting to $15,000, and some coal lands in Maryland, for which he paid $10,000.

POSTAL FEARS PLAN TO SHUT ITS OFFICES

Will Fight Merger of Wires with Western Union if That Is Intention, Says Deegan.

CITES BURLESON'S ORDERS

No Postal Official Named on Board —May Appeal to State Service Commissions.

Copies of the three orders issued by Postmaster General Burleson in appointing and instructing the committee of four named as an operating board to control the telegraph and telephone systems of the country were sent yesterday to the Postal Telegraph Company by Union N. Bethell of the Bell Telephone Company, who is Chairman of the Board.

The orders were given out last night by William J. Deegan, Secretary of the Mackay Companies, with a statement saying that the Postal Company had no representative on the operating board, and that no request had been received from Mr. Burleson for the company to designate a representative.

The statement also said that no official of the Postal Company knew whether the Government intended to merge the Postal and the Western Union Companies, but that if this is attempted it will be contested.

Asked if the Postal Company thought the plan was to eliminate many, if not all, the Postal offices and consolidate the telegraph business in the Western Union offices, Mr. Deegan said he believed such a plan was contemplated. If this was tried by the board, he said, the Public Service Commissions in the various States would be appealed to and suitable action would be taken in the courts. He referred to the fact that the Government's attempt to make telephone rates in Nebraska had been taken up by the Public Service Commission there and that the matter was pending.

The Postmaster General's Orders.

The three orders made by Mr. Burleson, in the form in which they were forwarded to the Postal Company by Mr. Bethell, read:

[Order No. 2479.] Dec 13, 1918.

Union N. Bethell, F. A. Stevenson, G. M. Yorke, and A. F. Adams are hereby appointed an operating board for the operation of the telegraph and telephone service under governmental operation and control, of which board Mr. Bethell shall be Chairman.

[Order No. 2517.] Dec. 19, 1918.

The Operating Committee appointed by me under Order No. 2479, dated Dec. 13, 1918, of which Union N. Bethell is Chairman, is hereby directed to make a complete survey of all land line telegraph and telephone systems and parts thereof, the supervision, possession, control, and operation of which were taken over and assumed by the President in his proclamation of July 22, 1918; and in connection with the operation of said systems to report from time to time to the Postmaster General as to what changes in the method of operation and in the personnel will result in increased efficiency and economies.

[Order No. 2534.] Dec. 23, 1918.

The Operating Board appointed under Order No. 2479, dated Dec. 13, 1918, consisting of Union N. Bethell, F. A. Stevenson, G. M. Yorke, and A. F. Adams, of which Union N. Bethell is Chairman, is hereby directed to assume the operation of the telephone and telegraph systems under governmental control.

Secretary Deegan's Statement.

Mr. Deegan's statement says:

"Exactly what these orders mean we don't know. Whether they mean that the Postal Telegraph lines have been turned over to the Bell Telephone Company we don't know. We do know that Mr. Bethell is a Bell Telephone man, and so is Mr. Stevenson, and that Mr. Yorke is a Western Union man. Mr. Adams, we understand, is a Kansas City telephone man, but whether he is a Bell or an independent telephone man we don't know.

"We cannot believe that it is the intention to interfere with the present separate operation of the Postal Telegraph Company's land-line system. If it does mean that, we shall have to contest it. There seems to be no lengths to which Mr. Burleson is not willing to go, and apparently the Bell Telephone and Western Union are quite willing to join with him in putting the Postal Company down and out.

"We have no representative on this committee, and were not requested to have a representative. Mr. Burleson can tell you more about what these orders mean and what his intentions are than we can. We believe that if he goes too far Congress itself will act, and act promptly.

"If Mr. Burleson attempts to close any of our offices or run our wires into Western Union offices, or interfere with our business, the Public Service Commissions of the various States will have something to say about it. And then, too, there are criminal statutes in most of the States against interfering with telegraph lines, and, in fact, only a few weeks ago Congress itself passed such a criminal statute. We do not believe that the public will tolerate Mr. Burleson's wrecking the Postal Telegraph system if that is his intention."

Mr. Bethell was asked last night to explain what Mr. Burleson's orders meant. He replied that copies of them had been transmitted to the Postal Company with a request that a conference of the board and the Postal officials be held, but that no reply had been received to this suggestion.

He stated that nothing had yet been done in the direction of merging the two telegraph companies, and that while he could not speak for Mr. Burleson, the Postmaster General had never said anything to him about merging the companies or offices. Mr. Bethell expressed the opinion that a conference with Mr. Mackay of the Postal Company would be had within a few days, when the entire situation would be discussed.

Argument on Injunction Today.

Argument on the motion of the Government to dismiss the complaints of the Commercial Cable Company and the Pacific Cable Company for an injunction restraining the Government and Federal Cable Director Newcomb Carlton from further control of the plaintiff's cable lines will be heard this morning by Federal Judge Learned Hand. Assistant United States Attorney General Harold Harper and Special Assistant Edward T. McClenen will appear for Mr. Carlton and Postmaster General Burleson. Charles E. Hughes will make the argument for the companies.

It will be contended that the suit should be dismissed, or at least amended, because the cable lines were not seized by either of the named defendants, but by President Wilson pursuant to a resolution passed by Congress, because the cable lines would be less efficient and satisfactory under private control, and because of alleged inaccuracies.

TO QUESTION CABLE CONTROL.

Britain to Take Up Matter on Behalf of Canada, Too.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 26.—Control of the transatlantic cables by the American Post Office Department will work no harm to Canadian interests, which are being considered and safeguarded, the Government was assured in communications received from England today.

Unable to initiate action in international matters, Canada must entrust London with its case, but announcement that England will question interference with cable business originating in the British Isles is considered here as protection for Canada's claims until the cables shall be returned to the operating companies.

Influenza Among Coast Guard.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—The Coast Guard stations at Narragansett Pier and Fisher's Island have been virtually put out of commission by influenza among the crews, according to Captain Herbert M. Knowles, Superintendent of the district.

ALARM FOR MISSING WOMAN.

Relatives Ask Police to Find Miss Adele V. Kramer.

It became known yesterday that the police had sent out a general alarm for Adele V. Kramer, 25 years old, of 54 Manhattan Avenue, stenographer and Secretary to George Bolliver, Treasurer of the American Cigar Company, 11 F